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JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. II. L—Z.

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A DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES—VOL. II.

FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THE ELEVENTH LONDON EDITION.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit, quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas. HOR.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

WALKER'S PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

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A DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L, êl. A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated; as, hlaþ, *loaf;* hlæþdiȝ, *lady*.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall*, *still*, *full;* except after a diphthong: as, *fail*, *feel*, *veal*, *cool*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel*, *canal*, *tendril*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as *bible*, *title*.

La, lâw. *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo;* unless it be the French *la*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakspeare.*

La'bdanum, lâb'dâ-nûm. *n. s.* A resin, of a strong not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub in Crete. *Hill.*

To La'befy, lâb'ê-fî. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

La'bel, lâ'bêl. *n. s.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrip of writing.

When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my bosom; whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal. *Ayliffe.*

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or codicil. *Harris.*

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shaksp.*

La'bent, lâ'bênt. *adj.* [*labens*, Latin.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

La'bial, lâ'bê-âl.[113] *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder.*

La'biated, lâ'bê-â-têd. *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

La'biodental, lâ-bê-ô-dên'tâl. *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first the *labiodentals*, *f*, *v*, also the linguadentals, *t h*, *d h*. *Holder.*

Labo'rant, lâb'bô-rânt. *n. s.* [*laborans*, Latin.] A chymist. Not in use.

I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

La'boratory, lâb'bô-râ-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's workroom.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle.*

The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

Labo'rious, lâ-bô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*laborieux*, Fr. *laboriosus*, Lat.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and, lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South.*

A spacious cave within its farmost part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do'st thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Addison.*

Labo'riously, lâ-bô'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

I chuse *laboriously* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

Labo'riousness, lâ-bô'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as the *laboriousness* of the work, those wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR, lâ'bûr.[314] *n. s.* [*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Latin.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour;* if she be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shaksp.*

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. 1 *Thess.*

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd
Your husband so much sweat. *Shaksp.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,
And generation goodly doest enlarge,
Incline thy will to affect our wishful vow. *Spenser.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour;* it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South.*

To La'bour, lâ'bûr. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shaksp.*

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own. *Shaksp.*

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jest
His heart-struck injuries. *Shaksp.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exodus.*

He is so touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his soul *labours* for an expression to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Epaphras saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Colossians.*

2. To do work; to take pains.

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich. *Ecclus.*

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Nehemiah.*

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*, Latin.] Not in use.

They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*. *B. Jonson.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiseman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* skies. *Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryd.*

This exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake.*

6. To be in childbirth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *labouring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame. *Dryd.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring god. *Pope.*

To LA'BOUR, lā'bŭr. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2 Maccabees.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope.*

2. To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

LA'BOURER, lā'bŭr-ŭr.[557] *n. s.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their workfolks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon*

The sun but seem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her watr'y store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels from the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and stripplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

Not balmy sleep to *lab'rers* faint with pain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer;* I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shaksp.*

The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer's* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME, lā'bŭr-sŭm. *adj.* [from *labour.*] Made with great labour and diligence. Not in use.

Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shaksp.*

He hath, my lord, by *laboursome* petition,
Wrung from me my slow leave. *Shaksp.*

LA'BRA, lā'brā. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A lip. Not used. *Hanmer.*

Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, froth and scum thou liest. *Shaksp.*

LA'BYRINTH, lăb'bĕr-ĭnth. *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suffolk, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth;*
There minotaurs and ugly treasons lurk. *Shaksp.*

Words which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*

My clamours tear
The ear's soft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandys.*

The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC, lăk. *n. s.*

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable, and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick *lac.* 2. The seed *lac.* 3. The shell *lac.* Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE, lāse. *n. s.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain:
For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In limy snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had snared been in love' strong *lace.* *Fairfax.*

3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O! cut my *lace*, lest, my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shaksp.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces;* and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace.* *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word; now out of use.

If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace.* *Prior.*

To LACE, lāse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wiseman.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But *lac'd* his crested helm, and strode away. *Dryd.*

These glitt'ring spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain:
Messapus' helm he finds among the rest,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryden.*

Like Mrs Primly's great belly; she may *lace* it down before, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congreve.*

When Jenny's stays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with silver. *Shaksp.*

3. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder East;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains tops. *Shaksp.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of rustic, makes a front. *Pope.*

4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *lash.*

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACED *Mutton*, lāste-mŭt'tn. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd mutton*, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shaksp.*

LA'CEMAN, lāse'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*lace* and *man.*] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero. *Addison.*

LA'CERABLE, lăs'sĕr-ā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE, lăs'sĕr-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my sons *lacerate* and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howel.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Derham.*

Here *lacerated* friendship claims a tear. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

LACERA'TION, lăs-sĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small causes. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE, lăs'sĕr-ā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerated* humours. *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL, lăk'krĕ-măl.[353] *adj.* [*lachrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that upon any touch,

the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY, lăk'krē-mā-rē. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deity! what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* vessels! *Addison.*

LACHRYMA'TION, lăk-krē-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY, lăk'krē-mā-tŭr-ē.[512] *n. s.* [*lachrimatoire*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED, lā-sĭn'nē-ā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK, lăk. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Dut.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force, of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deuteronomy.*

One day we hope thou shalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

To LACK, lăk. *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions do *lack* and suffer hunger. *Com. Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Genesis.*

There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all. *1 Samuel.*

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have supplied. *1 Corinthians.*

LACK, lăk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure.

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker.*

Many that are not mad
Have sure more *lack* of reason. *Shakspeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles.*

The trenchant blade, toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And eat into itself, for *lack*
Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras.*

LA'CKBRAIN, lăk'brāne. *n. s.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this! Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CKER, lăk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER, lăk'kŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear over with lacker.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY, lăk'kē. *n. s.* [*laquais*, Fr.] An attending servant; a footboy.

They would shame to make me
Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys!* *Shakspeare.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and six,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden.*

Lackqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator.*

To LA'CKEY, lăk'kē. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. I know not whether *Milton* has used this word very properly.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, *lackqueying* the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion. *Shakspeare.*

So dear to heav'n is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY, lăk'kē. *v. n.* To act as a footboy; to pay servile attendance.

Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their side. *Sandys.*

Our Italian translator of the Æneis is a foot poet; he *lackeys* by the side of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

LA'CKLINEN, lăk'lĭn-nĭn.[99] *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting shirts.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE, lăk'lŭs-tŭr.[416] *adj.* [*lack* and *lustre*.] Wanting brightness.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lacklustre* eye,
Says very wisely, It is ten o'clock. *Shakspeare.*

LACO'NICK, lā-kŏn'ĭk.[509] *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope.*

LA'CONISM, lăk'kō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*laconisme*, Fr. *laconismus*, Lat.] A concise style: called by *Pope*, *laconicism*. See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it. It is the short-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aspect.*

LACO'NICALLY, lā-kŏn'nē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *Camden's Remains.*

LA'CTARY, lăk'tā-rē.[512] *adj.* [*lactareus*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY, lăk'tā-rē. *n. s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy-house.

LACTA'TION, lăk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, *or* lăk'tshē-ăl.[464] *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, *or* lăk'tshē-ăl.[464] *n. s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the lacteals may permit aliment, acrimonious or not sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTE'OUS, lăk'tē-ŭs, *or* lăk'tshē-ŭs. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE, lăk-tĕs'sĕnse.[510] *n. s.* [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lactescence* does commonly ensue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTE'SCENT, lăk-tĕs'sĕnt. *adj.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS, lăk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs.[518] *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD, lăd. *n. s.* [leode, Saxon, which commonly signifies people, but sometimes, says Mr. *Lye*, a boy.]

1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakspeare.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge must set his invention on the rack, to say something where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such *lads* as have been removed to other schools. *Watts.*

2. A boy; a young man, in pastoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd annoy. *Spenser.*

The shepherd *lad*,
Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat
So many ages. *Milton.*

LA'DDER, lăd'dŭr.[93] *n. s.* [hlaðre, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.

Whose compost is rotten, and carried in time,
And spread as it should be, thrift's *ladder* may climb. *Tusser.*

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play,
And some more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*

I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants, with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took she help to her of a servant near about her husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would make a *ladder* of any mischief. *Sidney.*

I must climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shaksp.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shaksp.*

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shak.*

3. A gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting

fast towards the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE, lāde.[73 75] *n. s.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon lade, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some greater river. *Gibson.*

To LADE, lāde.[75] *v. a.* preter. *laded;* part. passive, *laded* or *laden.* [from hladen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load.*

1. To load; to freight; to burden.

And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Genesis.*

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burden they will bear. *Bacon.*

The vessels, heavy *laden,* put to sea
With prosp'rous wind; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [hladan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shaksp.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast, there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer.*

LA'DING, lā'dĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burden.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DLE, lā'dl.[405] *n. s.* [hlædle, Saxon, from hladan; *leaugh,* Erse.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it.

Some stirr'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Spenser.*

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles.* *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL, lā'dl-fŭl. *n. s.* [*ladle* and *full.*]

If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

LA'DY, lā'dē.[182] *n. s.* [hlæfdiz, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank; the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady,* his mother play'd false with a smith. *Shaksp.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my lady.—I your *lady,* Sir John! alas, I should be a pitiful *lady.* *Shaksp.*

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady* should be any occasion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Spenser.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Raleigh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*

Should I shun the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies,* that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addison.*

3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we great modern friends withal. *Shaksp.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *ladies.* *Guardian.*

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee *lady.* *Shaksp.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW, lā'dē-bĕd'străw. *n. s.* [*gallium.*] A plant of the stellate kind. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD, lā'dē-bŭrd. } *n. s.* A small
LA'DY-COW, lā'dē-kŏŭ. } red insect va-
LA'DY-FLY, lā'dē-flī. } ginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird,* north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY, lā-dē-dā'. *n. s.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lā'dē-like. *adj.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE, lā'dē-măn'tl. *n. s.* [*alchimilla.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP, lā'dē-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shak.*

If they be nothing but mere statesmen,
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *Ben Jonson.*

I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER, lā'dĭz-slĭp'pŭr. *n. s.* [*calceolus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LADY'S-SMOCK, lā'dĭz-smŏk. *n. s.* [*cardamine.*] A plant. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksp.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks,* and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips all to make garlands. *Walton.*

LAG, lăg. *adj.* [læng, Saxon, long; *lagg,* Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shaksp.*

The slowest footed who come *lag,* supply the show of a rearward. *Carew.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shaksp.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shaksp.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag souls, and rubbish of remaining clay,
Which Heaven, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden.*

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio,* wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laughed at. *Shaksp.*

LAG, lăg. *n. s.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction. *Shaksp.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden.*

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock? *Pope.*

To LAG, lăg. *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag.* *F. Queen.*

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryden.*

She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind
So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER, lăg'gŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL, lā'ē-kăl. *adj.* [*laique,* Fr. *laicus,* Latin; λάος.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical.* *Camden.*

LAID, lāde.[202] Preterit participle of *lay.*

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless children. 2 *Maccabees.*

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN, lāne.[202] Preterit participle of *lie.*

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had *lain.* *John.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR, lāre.[202] *n. s.* [*lai,* in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest: the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *leger,* Dutch.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den. *Milton.*
But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryden.*

LAIRD, lârd.[202] *n. s.* [hlaford, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scotish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When constru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so. *Cleav.*

LAI'TY, lâ'ê-tê. *n. s.* [λάος.]

1. The people as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station in life. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe.*

LAKE, lâke. *n. s.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

2. A small plash of water.
3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather sweet than harsh. It is made of cochineal. *Dryden.*

LAMB, lâm.[347] *n. s.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
T' appease an angry god. *Shaksp.*
The *lamb* thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

LA'MBATIVE, lâm'bâ-tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *lambo*, Lat. to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown.*

LA'MBATIVE, lâm'bâ-tîv. *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require. *Wiseman.*

LA'MBENT, lâm'bênt. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*
His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryd.*

LA'MBKIN, lâm'kîn. *n. s.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheep's lives they reft. *Hubberd.*
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest keep. *Spenser.*
Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBS-WOOL, lâmz'wûl. *n. s.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there. *Song of the King and the Miller.*

LAMDOI'DAL, lâm-dôîd'dâl. *n. s.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the middle of it, makes it advisable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoidal* suture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME, lâme. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*
A greyhound of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.

Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryd.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*
Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To LAME, lâme. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I have never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakspeare.*
The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryden.*
If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confess. *Swift.*

LA'MELLATED, lâm'mêl-â-têd. *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LA'MELY, lâme'lê. *adv.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though *lamely*. *Wiseman.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
So *lamely* drawn, you scarcely know tis she. *Dryd.*

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

LA'MENESS, lâme'nês. *n. s.* [from *lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.

Let blindness, *lameness* come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden.*
Lameness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dryden.*

To LAME'NT, lâ-mênt'. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimneys were blown down: and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange screams of death. *Shaksp.*
Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*
Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing men and women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chronicles.*
Far less I now *lament* for one whole world
Of wicked sons destroyed, than I rejoice
For one man found so perfect and so just,
That God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton.*

To LAME'NT, lâ-mênt'. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,
Rest you, while I *lament* king Henry's corse. *Shak.*
The pair of sages praise,
One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryd.*

LAME'NT, lâ-mênt'. *n. s.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milt.*
The loud *laments* arise
Of one distress'd, and mastiffs mingled cries. *Dryd.*

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearse,
I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shaksp.*

LA'MENTABLE, lâm'mên-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin; *lamentable*, French; from *lament*.]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the best;
The worst returns to laughter. *Shaksp.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the sweetest musick to a woful mind. *Sidney.*
The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY, lâm'mên-tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itself lamentable, *lamentably* expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most *lamentably*. *Shaksp.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTA'TION, lâm-mên-tâ'shûn.[527] [530] *n. s.* [*lamentatio*, Latin.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

Be 't lawful that I invocate thy ghost,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*
His sons buried him, and all Israel made great *lamentation* for him. *1 Maccabees.*

LAME'NTER, lâ-mênt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE, lâm'mên-tîne.[149] *n. s.* A fish called a seacow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA, lâm'mê-nâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, lâm'mê-nâ-têd. *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a dis-

position as that of plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*

To LAMM, lâm. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

LA'MMAS, lâm'mâs.[88] *n. s.* [This word is said by *Bailey*, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged at the time of mass, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be corrupted from *lattermath.*] The first of August.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

LAMP, lâmp. *n. s.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In *lamp* furnaces I use spirit of wine instead of oil, and the same flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quick'ning spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy silver *lamp* from heav'n's high bow'r,
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS, lâm'pâs. *n. s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions. *Shaksp.*

LA'MPBLACK, lâmp'blâk. *n. s.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LA'MPING, lâmp'ing. *adj.* [λαμπε]άων.] Shining; sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines, on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser.*

LAMPO'ON, lâm-pôôn'. *n. s.* [*Bailey* derives it from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals. *Trev.*] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age: they have sown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other in *lampoons.* *Dryden.*

Make satire a *lampoon.* *Pope.*

To LAMPO'ON, lâm-pôôn'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER, lâm-pôôn'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lampoon.*] A scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, because we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The squibs are those who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY, lâm'prê. *n. s.* [*lamproye*, Fr. *lamprey*, Dutch.]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON, lâm'prûn.[166] *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Broome.*

LANCE, lânse.[78] [79] *n. s.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long spear, which, in the heroick ages, seems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thrust them against each other on horseback. Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong *lance* of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shaksp.*

They shall hold the bow and the *lance.* *Jer.*

Hector beholds his jav'lin fall in vain,
Nor other *lance*, or other hope remain;
He calls Deiphobus, demands a spear
In vain, for no Deiphobus was there. *Pope.*

To LANCE, lânse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shaksp.*

In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with knives. *Glanville.*

Th' infernal minister advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*
Diseases in our bodies. *Shaksp.*

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the sore. *Shak.*

That differs as far from our usual severities, as the *lancings* of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary. *Decay of Piety.*

Lance the sore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

The shepherd stands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY, lânse'lê. *adj.* [from *lance.*] Suitable to a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE, lânse-pê'sâde. *n. s.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal: not now in use among us.

To th' Indies of her arms he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize,
Which, when he had in vain assay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET, lân'sît.[99] *n. s.* [*lancette*, French.] A small pointed chirurgical instrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and discharged white matter. *Wiseman.*

A vein, in an apparent blue, runneth along the body, and if dexterously pricked with a *lancet*, emitteth a red drop. *Brown.*

Hippocrates saith, blood-letting should be done with broad *lancets* or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbuthnot.*

To LANCH, lânsh. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch:* it is only a vocal corruption of *lance.*] To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore;
When Jove tremendous in the sable deeps,
Lanch'd his red lightning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION, lân-sê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE, lân'sê-nâte.[91] *v. a.* [*lancino*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND, lând. *n. s.* [land, Gothick, Sax. and so all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. A country; a region distinct from other countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away whatsoever reliques there were left of the *land-bred* people. *Spenser.*

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shaksp.*

What had he done to make him fly the *land? Shak.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority: though the government was monarchical, it was not despotick. *Broome.*

2. Earth, distinct from water.

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

Yet if thou go'st by *land*, tho' grief possess
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
But, ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryd.*

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian strand. *Dryd.*

3. It is often used in composition, as opposed to *sea.*

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the *land-service*, they had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack;*
If it prove lawful prize, he 's made for ever. *Shak.*

With eleven thousand *land-soldiers*, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but *land-room* or *sea-room*, they find supplies for their hunger. *Hale.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-service.* *Dryden.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Addison.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopt not short without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

The species brought by *land-carriage* were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his steely casque he felt the blow,
And roll'd with limbs relax'd, along the *land.* *Pope.*

5. An estate real and immoveable.

To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shaksp.*

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryd.*

7. Urine. [hlond, Saxon.] As

Probably *land-damn* was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be damn'd for 't; would I knew the villain;
I would *land-damn* him. *Shaksp.*

To LAND, lånd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner *landed*
In Britain. *Shaksp.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
Thy committed pledge restore,
And *land* him safely on the shore. *Dryden.*

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND, lånd. *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him *land*,
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shaksp.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast, within sixteen days. *Bacon.*

I *land*, with luckless omens: then adore
Their gods. *Dryden.*

LA'NDED, lån'dĕd. *adj.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real estate.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire. *Shaksp.*

Men, whose living lieth together in one shire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison.*

LA'NDFALL, lånd'fåll.[406] *n. s.* [*land* and *fall.*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD, lånd'flŭd. *n. s.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LA'ND-FORCES, lånd'fôr-sĕz. *n. s.* [*land* and *force.*] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest *land-forces* that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDHOLDER, lånd'hôl-dûr. *n. s.* [*land* and *holder.*] One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in the hands that pays the labourer and *landholder;* and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER, lånd'jŏb-ûr. *n. s.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but *land-jobbers*, or inventors of new funds. *Swift.*

LA'NDGRAVE, lånd'gråve. *n. s.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, lånd'ĭng.[410] } *n. s.*
LA'NDING-PLACE, lånd'ĭng-plâse. } [from *land.*] The top of stairs.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing-place* is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived. *Addison.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the street. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'NDLADY, lân'lâ-dê. *n. s.* [*land* and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's half-pence, the *landlady* may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS, lånd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *land.*] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes. *Shaksp.*

A *landless* knight hath made a landed squire. *Shaksp.*

LA'NDLOCKED, lånd'lŏkt.[359] *adj.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or enclosed with land.

There are few natural parts better *landlocked*, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison.*

LA'NDLOPER, lånd'lŏ-pûr.[98] *n. s.* [*land* and *lopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD, lånd'lôrd.[88] *n. s.* [*land* and *lord.*]

1. One who owns lands or houses, and has tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser.*

It is a generous pleasure in a *landlord*, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LA'NDMARK, lånd'mârk. *n. s.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of land.

I' th' midst, an altar, as the *land-mark* stood,
Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton.*

The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each is right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

LA'NDSCAPE, lånd'skâpe. *n. s.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]

1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd,
That *landscape!* and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton.*

The sun scarce up risen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Discovering in wide *landscape* all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landscape* round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious *landscape*, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landscapes* than those about the king's house. *Add.*

Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The wat'ry *landscape* of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LAND-TAX, lånd'tâks. *n. s.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER, lånd'wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD, lånd'wârd.[88] *adv.* [from *land.*] Toward the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward*. *Sandys.*

LANE, lâne.[35] *n. s.* [*laen*, Dutch; lana, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Shakspeare.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn. *Milton.*

Through a close *lane* as I pursu'd my journey. *Otway.*

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon.*

LA'NERET, lân'nĕr-ĕt. *n. s.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE, lâng'gwĭdje.[331 90] *n. s.* [*langage*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human speech.

We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my Lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakspeare.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Roscommon.*

Others for *language* all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGED, lâng'gwĭdj'd.[359] *adj.* [from the noun.] Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER, lâng'gwĭdje-mâst-

ûr. *n. s.* [*language* and *master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET, lăng'gwĕt. *n. s.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID, lăng'gwĭd.[540] *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, disposeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LA'NGUIDLY, lăng'gwĭd-lĕ. *adv.* [from *languid*.] Weakly; feebly.

The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral as it did before. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS, lăng'gwĭd-nĕs. *n s.* [from *languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

To LA'NGUISH, lăng'gwĭsh.[340] *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *langueo*, Latin.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her *languish*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakspeare.*

We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. *2 Esdras.*

What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end in death? *Decay of Piety.*

His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid
His *languish'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse
But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
For assur'd bondage? *Shakspeare.*

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein, shall *languish*. *Hosea.*

I have been talking with a suitor here,
A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shaksp.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since *languished* under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Spectator.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which she *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Spectator.*

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH, lăng'gwĭsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
With soften'd soul. *Thomson.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY, lăng'gwĭsh-ĭng-lĕ. *adv.* [from *languishing*.]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* slow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks have past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT, lăng'gwĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*languissamment*, French; from *languish*.]

1. State of pining.

By that count which lovers books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mien.

Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR, lăng'gwûr.[166 344] *n. s.* [*languor*, Latin; *langueur*, French.]

1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* should redeem. *Spens.*

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Listlessness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation. *Watts.*

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing *languor* in the parting gales. *Dunciad.*

4. [In physick.]

Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy.*

LA'NGUOROUS, lăng'gwûr-ûs. *adj.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint? *Spens.*

To LA'NIATE, lā'nē-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE, lăn'ē-fĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*lanificium*, Lat.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon.*

LA'NIGEROUS, lā-nĭd'jĕr-ûs. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK, lăngk. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspeare.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purse. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryd.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryd.*

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint; languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS, lăngk'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.

LA'NNER, lăn'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [*lanier*, French; *lannarius*, Latin.] A species of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET, lăn'skĕn-nĕt. *n. s.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot soldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN, lăn'tûrn.[98 418] *n. s.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*.]

1. A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shak.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakspeare.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil? *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*. *More.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addis.*

LA'NTERN *jaws*, lăn'tûrn-jăwz. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Spect.*

LANU'GINOUS, lā-nū'jĭn-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP, lăp. *n. s.* [læppe, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift.*

2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flow'rs fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenser.*

Upon a day, as Love lay sweetly slumb'ring
All in his mother's *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murm'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And 'witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakspeare.*

She bids you
All on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you.
Shakspeare.

Our stirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven's almighty sire
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful show'rs. *Crashaw.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryd.*

To LAP, lâp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling. *Grew.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakspeare.*

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shak.*

Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads; and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds.
Dryden.

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP, lâp. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP, lâp. *v. n.* [lappian, Sax. *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray.*

To LAP, lâp. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the rest
They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shaksp.*

Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowing still,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman.*

LA'PDOG, lâp'dôg. *n. s.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier.*

These, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord.
Dryden.

Lap-dogs give themselves the rowsing shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LA'PFUL, lâp'fûl[406] *n. s.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. 2 *Kings.*

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke*

LA'PICIDE, lâp'ê-side. *n. s.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone-cutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY, lâp'ê-dâr-ê. *n. s.* [*lapidaire*, French.] One who deals in stones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he) this sparkling foollery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward.*

To LA'PIDATE, lâp'ê-dâte. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION, lâp-ê-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, French.] A stoning.

LAPI'DEOUS, lâ-pîd'ê-ûs. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE, lâp-ê-dês'sênse.[510] *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossile, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapidescencies*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown.*

LAPIDE'SCENT, lâp-ê-dês'sênt. *adj.* [*lapidescens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, lâp-ê-dê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more soft is another degree of condensation. *Bacon.*

LAPIDI'FICK, lâp-ê-dîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST, lâp'ê-dîst. *n. s.* [from *lapides*, Lat.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray.*

LA'PIS, lâ'pîs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A stone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli*, lâ-pîs-lâzh'ù-lî.

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*

LA'PPER, lâp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, lâp'pît.[99] *n. s.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The part of a headdress that hangs loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE, lâpse. *n. s.* [*lapsus*, Lat.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding *lapse* of time. *Hale.*

2. Petty errour; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errours and minor *lapses*, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown.*

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from other's *lapses* than their own. *Glanville.*

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest *lapse* in style or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or *lapse* of right happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE, lâpse. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages all labour under the same defect. *Swift.*

2. To fail in any thing; to slip; to commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity
Would without *lapsing* suffer. *Shakspeare.*

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare.*

3. To slip, as by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem. *Addison.*

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

4. To lose the proper time.

Myself stood out:
For which if I be *lapsed* in this place,
I shall pay dear. *Shakspeare.*

As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

5. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe.*

6. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* pow'rs, though forfeit, and inthrall'd
By sin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton.*

A sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All public forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the *lapsing* state of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'PWING, lâp'wîng. *n. s.* [*lap* and *wing*.]

A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I say,
And yet would herein others eyes were worse:
Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shakspeare.*

And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK, lâp'wûrk. *n. s.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lapwork*, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Musæum.*

LA'RBOARD, lâr'bôrd. *n. s.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: opposed to the *starboard.* *Harris.*

Or when Ulysses on the *larboard* shunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton.*

Tack'd to the *larboard*, and stand off to sea,
Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY, lâr'sê-nê. *n. s.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastise murder and petty *larceny* with the same punishment. *Spectator.*

LARCH, lârtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaëton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison.*

LARD, lârd.[31] *n. s.* [*lardum*, Lat. *lard*, French.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,
As suddenly as *lard*, fat thy lean beasts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking *lard;*
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

The sacrifice they sped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
T' involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard.* *Dryden.*

To LARD, lârd. *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*

No man *lards* salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cockt eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shaks.*

Brave soldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain? *Shakspeare.*

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

An exact command,
Larded with many several sorts of reasons. *Shaksp.*

Let no alien interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*

He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, sayst thou. *Dryden.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much *larded* with it. *Collier.*

LA'RDER, lâr'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*lardier*, old Fr. from *lard.*] The room where meat is kept or salted.

The similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but out of the school house. *Ascham.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age
Morose, perverse in humour, diffident
The more he still abounds, the less content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too observes,
And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LA'RDERER, lâr'dûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, lâr'dûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE, lârdje. *adj.* [*large*, Fr. *largus*, Lat.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller? *Temple.*

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing. *Carew.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them. *Genesis.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and *large.* *Abbot's Description of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and *large.* *Ezekiel.*

Vernal suns and showers
Diffuse their warmest, *largest* influence. *Thomson.*

4. Copious; diffusive.

Skippon gave a *large* testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before. *Felton on the Classicks.*

5. *At* LARGE. Without restraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large.* *Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were *at large,*
Though without number still. *Milton.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large.* *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large;* but learn to keep it in,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

6. *At* LARGE. Diffusely; in the full extent.

Discover more *at large* what cause that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shaksp.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large.* *Watts.*

LA'RGELY, lârdje'lê. *adv.* [from *large.*]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:
How *largely* gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryd.*

Those, who in warmer climes complain
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is *largely* paid
By gen'rous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly; without sparing.

They their fill of love, and love's disport,
Took *largely;* of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS, lârdje'nês. *n. s.* [from *large.*]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in *largeness*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat.*

Nor must Bumastus his old honours lose,
In length and *largeness* like the dugs of cows. *Dryd.*

2. Greatness; comprehension.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the *largeness* of that offer, do in most sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

The ample proposition that hope makes,
In all designs begun on earth below,
Falls in the promis'd *largeness.* *Shaksp.*

Knowing best the *largeness* of my own heart toward my people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in *largeness* of desire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glan.*

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Estrange.*

4. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove that the extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley.*

LA'RGESS, lâr'jês. *n. s.* [*largesse*, French.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largess*, are grown somewhat light. *Shakspeare.*

He assigned two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largesses* where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largess*
Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denh.*

The paltry *largess* too severely watch'd,
That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden.*

Irus's condition will not admit of *largesses.* *Addis.*

LARGI'TION, lâr-jîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

LARK, lârk. *n. s.* [lapeꝼce, Saxon; *lerk*, Danish; *lavrack*, Scotish.] A small singing bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shaksp.*

Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd *lark* so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp.*

Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the *lark* and linnet sing;
With rival notes
They strain their warb'ling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

LA'RKER, lârk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LA'RKSPUR, lârk'spûr. *n. s.* [*delphinium.*] A plant.

LA'RVATED, lâr'vâ-têd. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked. *Dict.*

LA'RUM, lâr'rûm.[81] *n. s.* [from *alarum* or *alarm.*]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time. *Spens.*

The peaking cornute, her husband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter. *Shaksp.*

How far off lie these armies?

—Within a mile and half.
—Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shakspeare.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howel.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others that have set their stomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke.*

The young Æneas, all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Pope.*

LARY'NGOTOMY, lâr-în-gŏt'ŏ-mė.[518] *n. s.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX, lâ'rĭnks. *n. s.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham.*

LASCI'VIENT, lâ-sĭv'vė-ĕnt.[542] *adj.* [*lascivens*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS, lâ-sĭv'vė-ŭs.[542] *adj.* [*lascivus*, Lat.]

1. Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose encounters of *lascivious* men. *Shaksp.*

He on Eve
Began to cast *lascivious* eyes; she him
As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn. *Milton.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *lascivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish. *South.*

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Grim visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front:
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shaksp.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY, lâ-sĭv'vė-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *lascivious*.] Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, lâ-sĭv'vė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies, and his Art of Love. *Dryd.*

LASH, lâsh. *n. s.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *slash* and *lash*.]

1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryd.*

Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shaksp.*

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare. Out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lash*
With losses on every side. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

To LASH, lâsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France. *Shakspeare.*

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*

And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,
His fiery coursers *lashing* through the air. *Garth.*

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.

The club hung round his ears and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.

The winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.

Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope.*

5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship: properly to *lace*.

To LASH, lâsh. *v. n.* To ply the whip.

They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little souls at every stroke. *Dryden.*

Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*

Let men out of their way *lash* on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South.*

Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;
The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

LA'SHER, lâsh'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lâs.[79] *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass*. *Hickes*.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: used now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Waller.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest, downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was. *L'Estrange.*

They sometimes an hasty kiss
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,
And neck reclin'd, resent. *Philips.*

LA'SSITUDE, lâs'sė-tŭde. *n. s.* [*lassitudo*, Latin; *lassitude*, French.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising from hard labour.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon.*

Assiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glanville.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude*. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a *lassitude* and thereby be tempted to nauseate, and grow tired. *Watts.*

From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope.*

2. [In physick.]

Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*

LA'SSLORN, lâs'lŏrn. *n. s.* [*lass* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress. Not used.

Brown groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Shakspeare.*

LAST, lâst.[79] *adj.* [lærest, Saxon; *laetste*, Dutch.]

1. Latest; that follows all the rest in time.

Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back? *Sam.*

O, may some spark of your celestial fire,
The *last*, the meanest, of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,
Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will slay the *last* of them with the sword. *Amos.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

The swans, that on Cayster often try'd
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and dy'd. *Addison.*

O! may fam'd Brunswick be the *last*,
The *last*, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing. *Addison.*

But while I take my *last* adieu,
Heave thou no sigh nor shed a tear. *Prior.*

Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*

Wit not alone has shone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last*. *Pope.*

4. Lowest; meanest.

Antilochus
Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest. *Pope.*

5. Next before the present; as, *last* week.

6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and pow'r; their *last* endeavours bend
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

7. *At* LAST. In conclusion; at the end.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at* the *last*. *Genesis.*

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blast,
Grown old, and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix *at last*. *Freind.*

8. *The* LAST; the end.

All politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to *the last*. *Pope.*

LAST, lâst. *adv.*

1. The last time; the time next before the present.

How long is't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a mask? *Shaksp.*

When *last* I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Donne.*

2. In conclusion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last*, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryden.*

To LAST, lâst. *v. n.* [læstan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it more agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the essays:

for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more. *Addison.*

LAST, lâst. *n. s.* [læȝt, Saxon.]

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.

The cobler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estr.*

A cobler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his *last*. *Spectator.*

Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside. *Gay.*

2. [*last*, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.

LA'STERY, lâs'tẽr-ê. *n. s.* A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

LA'STAGE, lâs'tîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*lestage*, Fr. *lastagie*, Dutch; hlæȝt, Sax. a load.]

1. Custom paid for freightage.
2. The ballast of a ship.

LA'STING, lâs'tîng.[410] *participial adj.* [from *last*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Boyle.*

The grateful work is done,
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate. *Dryden.*

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*

LA'STINGLY, lâs'tîng-lê. *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually; durably.

LA'STINGNESS, lâs'tîng-nês. *n. s.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.

All more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton.*

LA'STLY, lâst'lê. *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon.*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH, lâtsh. *n. s.* [*letse*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

The *latch* moved up. *Gay.*

Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To LATCH, lâtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a latch.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched;* and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*

2. [*lecher*, French.] To smear.

But hast thou yet *latched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shaksp.*

LA'TCHES, lâtsh'êz. *n. s.*

Latches or laskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET, lâtsh'êt.[99] *n. s.* [*lacet*, French.] The string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Mark.*

LATE, lâte. *adj.* [læt, Sax. *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* or *later*, in the superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute and definite, more than *latest*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton.*

Just was the vengeance, and to *latest* days
Shall long posterity resound thy praise. *Pope.*

2. Last in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who staid in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Spectator.*

3. The deceased: as, the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.
4. Far in the day or night.

LATE, lâte. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It is used often with *too*, when the proper time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life *too late*. *Shaksp.*

A second Silvius after these appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears:
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear *too late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spar'd his life,
But now it is *too late*. *Philips.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed much of the rosa sera. *Bacon.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late* in the year. *Bacon.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where sleeping *late*, she left her other knight. *Spenser.*

In reason's absence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*. *Milton.*

The goddess with indulgent cares,
And social joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope.*

From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so *late?*
—Sir, we were carousing till the second cock. *Shakspeare.*

Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,
Nor ended till the next returning sun. *Dryden.*

5. *Of late;* lately; in times past; near the present. *Late*, in this phrase, seems to be an adjective.

Who but felt *of late?* *Milton.*

Men have *of late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*

LA'TED, lâ'têd. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night.

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever. *Shakspeare.*

The west glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare.*

LA'TELY, lâte'lê. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts.*

LA'TENESS, lâte'nês. *n. s.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.

Lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

LA'TENT, lâ'tênt. *adj.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

LA'TERAL, lât'têr-âl. *adj.* [*lateral*, Fr. *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them? *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Placed; or acting on the side.

Forth rush the Levant, and the ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

LATERA'LITY, lât-têr-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY, lât'têr-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder.*

LA'TEWARD, lâte'wârd.[88] *adv.* [*late* and peaȝð, Sax.] Somewhat late.

LATH, lâth.[73] *n. s.* [latta, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shaksp.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses; binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon.*

Laths are made of heart of oak, for outside work, as tiling and plaistering; and of fir for inside plaistering, and pantile lathing. *Moxon.*

The god who frights away,
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To LATH, lâth. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer.*

The plaisterer's work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer.*

LATH, lâth. *n. s.* [læð, Saxon. It is explained by *Du Cange*, I suppose from *Spelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens:* this is apparently contrary to *Spenser*, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amesnable to law. *Spenser.*

The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon.*

LATHE, lāthe. *n. s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathe.* *Ray.*

To LA'THER, lāth'ŭr. *v. n.* [leðran, Saxon.] To form a foam.

Chuse water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER, lāth'ŭr. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LA'THER, lāth'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LA'TIN, lăt'tĭn.[159] *adj.* [*Latinus.*] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

LA'TIN, lăt'tĭn. *n. s.* An exercise practised by schoolboys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins.* *Ascham.*

LA'TINISM, lăt'tĭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* [*latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison.*

LA'TINIST, lăt'tĭn-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *Latin.*] One skilled in Latin.

Oldham was considered as a good *Latinist.* *Oldham.*

LATI'NITY, lā-tĭn'nĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

If Shakspeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis.*

To LA'TINIZE, lăt'tĭn-ĭze. *v. a.* [*lataniser*, French; from *Latin.*] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

To LA'TINIZE, lăt'tĭn-ĭze. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

LA'TISH, lāte'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS, lā-tĕ-rŏs'trŭs. *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds, they are more laterally seated. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY, lăt'tĕ-tăn-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy.* *Brown.*

LA'TITANT, lăt'tĕ-tănt. *adj.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More.*

LATI'TATION, lăt-ĕ-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE, lăt'tĕ-tŭde. *n. s.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude.*

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south. *Swift.*

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude.* *Addison.*

5. Unrestrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pincing cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, surnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude;* it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN, lăt-ĕ-tŭ-dĕ-nā'rĕ-ăn. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN, lăt-ĕ-tŭ-dĕ-nā'rĕ-ăn. *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT, lā'trănt. *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRI'A, lā-trĕ-ā. *n. s.* [Latin; λατρεια; *latrie*, French.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferiour worship.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'TTEN, lăt'tĕn.[103 99] *n. s.* [*leton*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattwn*, Welsh.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* bason, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER, lăt'tŭr.[98] *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest.* When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later;* as, *this fruit is* later *than the rest;* but *latter* when no comparison is expressed, but the reference is merely to time; as, *those are* latter *fruits.*

——— *Volet usus*
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after something else.
2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY, lăt'tŭr-lĕ.[557] *adv.* [from *latter.*] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

Latterly Milton was short and thick. *Richardson.*

LA'TTICE, lăt'tĭs.[140 142] *n. s.* [*lattis*, Fr. by *Junius* written *lettice*, and derived from lett ieрn, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network:* I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye; leteyes*, that which *lets* the *eye.* It may be deduced from *laterculus.*] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakspeare.*

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice.* *Judges.*

Up into the watch-tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE, lăt'tĭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION, lā-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation.* *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY, lăv'vā-tŭr-ĕ.[512] *n. s.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists,

and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD, lâwd.[213] *n. s.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To LAUD, lâwd. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise, to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley.*

LA'UDABLE, lâw'dâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiseworthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable;* but to do good, sometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shaksp.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the laudable aim of pleasing, though it always misses it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'UDABLENESS, lâw'dâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *laudable.*] Praiseworthiness.

LA'UDABLY, lâw'dâ-blê. *adv.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM, lôd'dâ-nûm.[217] *n. s.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A suporifick tincture.

To LAVE, lâve. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *lave* our honours
In these so flatt'ring streams. *Shaksp.*

But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Milton.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mountain billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryd.*

2. [*lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Ben Jonson.*

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder, yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves eject on waves. *Dryden.*

To LAVE, lâve. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER, lâ-vêêr'. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER, lâv'vên-dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*lavendula*, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still grey,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

LA'VER, lâ'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [*lavoir*, Fr. from *lave.*] A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies' blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Milton.*

He gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To LAUGH, lâf.[215 391] *v. n.* [hlapan, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scotish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakspeare.*

There's one did *laugh* in 's sleep, and one cried Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shaksp.*

At this fusty stuff
The large Achilles, on his prest-bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakspeare.*

Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dryden.*

The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

3. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee *at* others lives may *laugh.* *Shakspeare.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laughed at.* *Shakspeare.*

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed *to laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

To LAUGH, lâf. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shaksp.*

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclesiasticus.*

LAUGH, lâf. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE, lâf'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable.* *Shaksp.*

Casaubon confesses Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER, lâf'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher.* *Shaksp.*

Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY, lâf'îng-lê. *adv.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK, lâf'îng-stôk. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen the *laughing-stock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spenser.*

Pray you, let us not be *laughing-stocks* to other men's humours. *Shakspeare.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughing-stock* at once. *L'Estrange.*

LA'UGHTER, lâf'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *laugh.*] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter.* *Shaksp.*

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown.*

We find not that the *laughter*-loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*

Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter.* *Prior.*

LA'VISH, lâv'îsh. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology. It may be plausibly derived from to *lave*, to *throw out;* as *profundere opes*, is to be *lavish.*]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryden.*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse: as, the cost was *lavish.*

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shaksp.*

To LA'VISH, lâv'îsh. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to waste; to squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands? *Addison.*

LA'VISHER, lâv'îsh-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lavish.*] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY, lâv'îsh-lê. *adv.* [from *lavish.*] Profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook,

And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shaksp.*
Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*
Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT, lăv'ĭsh-mĕnt. } *n. s.* [from
LA'VISHNESS, lăv'ĭsh-nĕs. } *lavish.*]
Prodigality; profusion.
First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *F. Queen.*

To LAUNCH, lânsh.[214] *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]
1. To force a vessel into the sea.
Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke.*
So short a stay prevails;
He soon equips the ships, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*
For general history, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*
2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions.
From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Davies.*
Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*
Spenser has not contented himself with submissive imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths, which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior.*
He had not acted in the character of a suppliant if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome.*
I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbuthnot.*

To LAUNCH, lânsh.[352] *v. a.*
1. To push to sea.
All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery, in England. *King Charles.*
With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on levers, *launch'd* her in the deep. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written *lanch* or *lance*.
The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His writhen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryden.*

LAUND, lâwnd. *n. s.* [*lande*, French; *lawn*, Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Hanmer.*
Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves;
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shak.*

LA'UNDRESS, lân'drĕs.[214] *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French: *Skinner* imagines that *lavandaresse* may have been the old word.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.
The countess of Richmond would often say, On condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress*. *Camden.*
Take up these cloaths here quickly; carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet Mead. *Shaksp.*
The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*

LA'UNDRY, lân'drĕ. *n. s.* [as if *lavanderie*.]
1. The room in which clothes are washed.
The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*. *Swift.*
2. The act or state of washing.
Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon.*

LAVO'LTA, lă-vŏl'tâ. *n. s.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer.*
I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games. *Shaksp.*

LA'UREATE, lăw'rĕ-ăte.[91] *adj.* [*laureatus*, Latin.] Decked or invested with a laurel.
Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies. *Milton.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

LAUREA'TION, lăw-rĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scotish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LA'UREL, lŏr'rĭl.[99] [217] *n. s.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, Fr.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.
The *laurus* or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsw.*
The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets sage. *Fairy Queen.*
The *laurel*, or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side-branches, will rise to a large tree. *Mortimer.*

LA'URELED, lŏr'rĭl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.
Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dry.*
Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurell'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*

LAW, lăw. *n. s.* [lagȝ, Saxon; *loi*, Fr. *lawgh*, Erse.]
1. A rule of action.
That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working; the same we term a *law*. *Hooker.*
Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryd.*
2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established as a rule of justice.
Ordain them *laws*, part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton.*
Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them. *Davies.*
3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.
So many *laws* argue so many sins. *Milton.*
Laws politique among men presuming man to be rebellious. *Hooker.*
4. Judicial process.
When every case in *law* is right. *Shaksp.*
He hath resisted *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of publick power. *Shaksp.*
Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. *Spectator.*
5. A distinct edict or rule.
One *law* is split into two. *Baker.*
6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.
In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,
Then were they chosen. *Shaksp.*
7. The rules or axioms of science: as, the *laws* of mechanicks.
8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism.
Natural agents have their *law*. *Hooker.*
I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shaksp.*
9. The Mosaical institution; distinguished from the *gospel*.
Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton.*
10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the *prophets*.
11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging: as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile: the ecclesiastical *law* whereby we are governed.
12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of *law*.

LA'WFUL, lăw'fŭl.[406] *adj.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.
It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *Matthew.*
Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters got 'tween *lawful* sheets. *Shak.*

LA'WFULLY, lăw'fŭl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law.
This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shaksp.*
Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man. *South.*
I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it. *Dryden.*

LA'WFULNESS, lăw'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law.
It were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER, lăw'gĭv-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws.
Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*
A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the *lawgivers*. *Swift.*

LA'WGIVING, lăw'gĭv-ĭng. *adj.* [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative.
Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

LA'WLESS, lăw'lĕs. *adj.* [from *law*.]
1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.
The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Raleigh.*
The *lawless* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd. *Milton.*
Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Roscom.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear
Thy *lawless* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryden.*
Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,

Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryd.*
He meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroyed. *Pope.*

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shaksp.*
We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives. *Shakspeare.*
Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*

La'wlessly, law'lès-lè. *adv.* [from *lawless.*] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly.* *Shaksp.*

La'wmaker, law'mà-kûr. *n. s.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists. *Hooker.*

Lawn, làwn. *n. s.* [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, Fr.]

1. An open space between woods.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton.*
His mountains were shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addison.*
Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now grisly forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*
Interspers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

2. [*linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*
From high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn.* *Pope.*
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*

La'wsuit, law'sùte. *n. s.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift.*

La'wyer, law'yêr.[98] *n. s.* [from *law.*] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfee'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it. *Shaksp.*
Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it? *Whitgifte.*
I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers.* *Bacon.*
The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's counsel rose;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

Lax, làks. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye pow'rs of heav'n! *Milton.*

2. Disunited; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses. *Baker.*

4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool: *laxative* medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopt by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder.*

Lax, làks. *n. s.* A looseness; a diarrhœa.

Laxa'tion, làk-sà'shûn. *n. s.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.
2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

La'xative, làks'à-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*laxatif*, French; *laxo*, Lat.] Having the power to ease costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of loadstones doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown.*
The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

La'xative, làks'à-tîv. *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative.* *Dryden.*

La'xativeness, làks'à-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *laxative.*] Power of easing costiveness.

La'xity, làks'è-tè. *n. s.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision: as, *laxity* of expression.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*
In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wiseman.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though enfeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby.*

La'xness, làks'nês. *n. s.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

Lay, là. Preterit of *lie.*

O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads. *Shak.*
He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he *lay* embassador at Constantinople. *Knoll.*
When Ahab had heard those words, he fasted, and *lay* in sackcloth. 1 *Kings.*
I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay.* *Dryden.*
He rode to rouze the prey,
That shaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence dislodged. *Dryden.*
Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the first night at a village in the territories of the ancient Veii. *Addison.*
How could he have the retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his shoulders! *Francis Atterbury.*
The Presbyterians argued, that if the Pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly *lay*, they would sit still. *Swift.*

To Lay, là. *v. a.* [leczan, Sax. *leggen*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put; to reposite. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extension;* a punishment *laid* is a punishment that *cannot be shaken off;* in *immobility* is included weight. One house *laid* to another, implies *extension.*

He *laid* his robe from him. *Jonah.*
They have *laid* their swords under their heads. *Ezekiel.*
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me *laid.* *Milton.*
He sacrificing *laid*
The entrails on the wood. *Milton.*

2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou fear the person of the mighty, and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclesiasticus.*
A stone was *laid* on the mouth of the den. *Dan.*

3. To beat down corn or grass.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon.*
Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows *lay.* *May.*

4. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.

I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakspeare.*
It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust. *Ray.*

5. To fix deep; to dispose regularly: either of these notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity seems rather implied; so we say, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* planks.

Schismaticks, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*
I *lay* the deep foundation of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*
Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer. *Locke.*

6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers off it. *Shakspeare.*
Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow, we are but stubborn clay. *Donne.*
They shall *lay* hands on the sick, and recover. *Mark.*
They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*
We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars sacrifices *lay.* *Pope.*

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts.*

8. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Joshua.*
The wicked have *laid* a snare for me. *Psalms.*
Lay not wait, O wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Proverbs.*

9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *Jonson.*

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey,
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*

I fear'd I should have found
A tempest in your soul, and came to *lay* it. *Denh.*

At once the wind was *laid*, the whisp'ring sound
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estrange.*

14. To set on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hosea.*

15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer.*

16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not *lay;*
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden.*

17. To reposite any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may *lay* her young. *Psalms.*

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg is *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon.*

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she *lays*. *Spectator.*

19. To apply with violence: as, to *lay* blows.

Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezekiel.*

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Philips.*

20. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Proverbs.*

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Ecclesiastes.*

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*

He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

21. To add; to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isaiah.*

22. To put in a state; implying somewhat of disclosure.

If the sinus lie distant; *lay* it open first, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wiseman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waste. *Add.*

23. To scheme; to contrive

Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

25. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul,
Lay the fault on us. *Shakspeare.*

How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakspeare.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakspeare.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job.*

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradise Regained.*

The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

26. To impose, as evil or punishment.

The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury. *Exodus.*

The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you upon all the land. *Deuteronomy*

These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punishment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

27. To enjoin as a duty, or rule of action.

It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts.*

Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*

You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays* upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

28. To exhibit; to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime *laid* against him. *Acts.*

Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer. *Atterbury.*

29. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa.*

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*

He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*

30. To place in comparison.

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

31. *To* Lay *apart.* To reject; to put away.

Lay apart all filthiness. *James.*

32. *To* Lay *aside.* To put away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. *Hebrews.*

Amaze us not with that majestick frown,
But *lay aside* the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*

Roscommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aside*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granv.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been *laid aside* out of sight. *Locke.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aside*. *Addison.*

33. *To* Lay *away.* To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish. *Esther.*

34. *To* Lay *before.* To expose to view; to show; to display.

I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a prospect of your labours. *Wake.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the commons. *Swift.*

Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation *before* him. *Addison.*

35. *To* Lay *by.* To reserve for some future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him. *1 Corinthians.*

36. *To* Lay *by.* To put from one; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon.*

She went away and *laid by* her veil. *Genesis.*

Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid* him *by?* *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*

Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*

Then he *lays by* the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryd.*

Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden.*

My zeal for you must *lay* the father *by*,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*

Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly *by;*
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryd.*

Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryd.*

When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to *lay by* the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*

37. *To* Lay *down.* To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep. *John.*

For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I' th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

38. *To* Lay *down.* To quit; to resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenser.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the sword and spear. *Blackmore.*

The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has *laid* it *down. Dryd.*

39. *To* Lay *down.* To commit to repose.

I will *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep. *Psalms.*

And they *lay* themselves *down* upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar. *Amos.*

We *lay* us *down,* to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses. *Glanville.*

Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down. Dryden.*

40. *To* Lay *down.* To advance as a proposition.

I have *laid down,* in some measure, the description of the old known world. *Abbot.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillingfleet.*

I must *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unsinning obedience. *Wake.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that there had been abuses. *Swift.*

41. *To* Lay *for.* To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*

42. *To* Lay *forth.* To diffuse; to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays* himself *forth* upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*

43. *To* Lay *forth.* To place when dead in a decent posture.

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth;* although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shaksp.*

44. *To* Lay *hold of.* To seize; to catch.

Then shall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deuteronomy.*

Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination be heedfully *laid hold of.* *Locke.*

45. *To* Lay *in.* To store; to treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common stock; and *laid in,* and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

A vessel and provisions *laid in* large
For man and beast. *Milton.*

An equal stock of wit and valour
He had *laid in,* by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*

They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely provisions for manhood and old age. *Addison.*

46. *To* Lay *on.* To apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies: but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke.*

47. *To* Lay *open.* To show; to expose.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shaksp.*

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Proverbs.*

48. *To* Lay *over.* To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.

Wo unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Habakkuk.*

49. *To* Lay *out.* To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton.*

Tycho Brahe *laid out,* besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treasure that's *laid out,*
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best *laid out.* *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid out* all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

My father never at a time like this,
Would *lay out* his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison.*

A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison.*

When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or *lays out* a twelve-month on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*

50. *To* Lay *out.* To display; to discover.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

51. *To* Lay *out.* To dispose; to plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

52. *To* Lay *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.

No selfish man will be concerned to *lay out* himself for the good of his country. *Smalbridge.*

53. *To* Lay *to.* To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindness *unto* him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

54. *To* Lay *to.* To apply with vigour.

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*

We should now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford.*

55. *To* Lay *to.* To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*

Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow,
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* sore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel.*

56. *To* Lay *together.* To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all these things *together,* and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together.* *L'Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject *laid together* in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together,* before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*

57. *To* Lay *under.* To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views.
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the restraint of laws. *Addison.*

58. *To* Lay *up.* To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease. *Temple.*

59. *To* Lay *up.* To store; to treasure; to reposite for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them *up* for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exodus.*

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid up* in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of *laying up,* and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all;
To *lay* this harvest *up,* and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*

To Lay, là. *v. n.*

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel.*

3. *To* Lay *about.* To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays. Spen.*

And *laid about* in fight more busily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.*

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they *lay about* them, to cast a slur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to *lay about,* and have its full play in. *South.*

4. *To* Lay *at.* To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay,*
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenser.*

The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold. *Job.*

5. *To* Lay *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation.

I have *laid in* for these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. *To* Lay *on.* To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart *laid on,* as if it try'd
To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,
He *lays* me *on,* and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

7. *To* Lay *on.* To act with vehemence: used of expenses.

My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and she *lays* it *on.* *Shaksp.*

8. *To* Lay *out*. To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the entrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

9. *To* Lay *upon*. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete.

All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Knolles.*

Lay, lā. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upward.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings strucken might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer.*

2. A wager.

It is esteemed an even *lay*, whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt.*

Lay, lā. *n. s.* [leȳ, leag, Saxon; *ley*, Scotish.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unploughed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw. *Dryden.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer.*

Lay, lā. *n. s.* [*lay*, French. It is said originally to signify *sorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *lessus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonick dialect: leȳ, leoȝ, Saxon; *lecy*, Danish.] A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay*. *Fairy Queen.*
Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, she thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser.*

This is a most majestick vision, and
Harmonious charming *lays*. *Shakspeare.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft *lays*. *Milton.*

If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft *lay*,
Now timely sing. *Milton.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Waller.*

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays*. *Dryd.*
Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious spheres
To his immortal *lays*. *Dennis.*

Lay, lā. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; λαϊκὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to Levi's kind:
But when some *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Lay persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe.*

It might well startle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe.*

La'yer, lā'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lay*.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres. *Evelyn.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by slitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

La'yman, lā'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*lay* and *man*.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *G. of the Ton.*

Since a trust must be, she thought it best
To put it out of *laymen's* power at least,
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dryd.*

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as antient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains? *Swift.*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden.*

La'ystall, lā'stâl. *n. s.* A heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*
Of murdered men, which therein strewed lay. *Spenser.*

La'zar, lā'zâr.[418] *n. s.* [from *Lazarus* in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case,
Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Spenser.*

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never shrowded any but *lazars*. *Shaksp.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little stock denies
Fit alms to *lazars* merciful and meek. *Philips.*

La'zar-house, lā'zâr-hoûse. } *n. s.* [*lazaret*, Fr.
Lazare'tto, lā-zâr-rêt'tō. } *lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; a hospital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd. *Milton.*

La'zarwort, lā'zâr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*laserpitium*.] A plant.

La'zily, lā'zē-lē. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and listlesly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,
Whilst night shades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

La'ziness, lā'zē-nês. *n. s.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; listlesness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That instance of fraud and *laziness*, the unjust steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and *laziness* *Dryden.*

La'zing, lā'zing.[410] *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied against the belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The sot cried, *Utinam hoc esset laborare*, while he lay *lazing*, and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

La'zuli, lâzh'ū-lī. *n. s.*

The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallick yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward.*

La'zy, lā'zē. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from *a l'aise*, French; but it is however Teutonick; *lijser* in Danish, and *losigh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos et *Lazzos;* hoc est nobiles, ingenuos et serviles: quam et nos distinctionem diu retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazie* dicimus.]

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whose *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roscom.*

The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

Like Eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

Or *lazy* lakes unconscious of a flood,
Whose dull brown Naiads ever sleep in mud. *Parnell.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves! to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

Ld. is a contraction of *lord*.

Lea, lē. *n. s.* [leȳ, Sax. a fallow; leag,

Sax. a pasture.] Ground enclosed, not open.

Greatly agast with his pittious plea;
Him rested the good man on the *lea*. *Spenser.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakspeare.*

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shaksp.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn *leas*,
Whereof ungrateful man with liqu'rish draughts,
And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shakspeare.*

Such court guise,
As Mercury did first devise,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*

The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray.*

LEAD, lĕd.[234] *n. s.* [læd, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. *Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11,322 to 1,000. *Lead*, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off in form of scoriæ, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead;* it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten *lead*. *Shaksp.*

Of *lead*, some I can shew you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruss with vinegar; of ceruss, red *lead;* of plumbum ustum, the best yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, solder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead*.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shaksp.*

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, lĕd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclesiasticus.*

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, lēde. *v. a.* preter. *I led;* part. *led.* [læðan, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear,
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no *leading* need. *Shaksp.*

Doth not each on the Sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke.*

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke.*

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. 1 *Samuel.*

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezekiel.*

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he *leadeth* me beside the still waters. *Psalms.*

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spenser.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads antient lords, and rev'rend bishops, on
To bloody battles. *Shaksp.*

If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commission, and set down
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shaksp.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies:
But now hath cast me off. *Milton.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numbers.*

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakspeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shaksp.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *King Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to wish the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shakspeare.*

So shalt thou *lead*
Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life. *Dryd.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *F. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanness. *F. Atterbury.*

This distemper is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life. *Arbuthnot.*

To LEAD, lēde.[227] *v. n.*

1. To go first, and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children, be able to endure. *Genesis.*

2. To conduct as a commander.

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

3. To show the way, by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy-laden put to sea
With prosp'rous gales, a woman *leads* the way. *Dryden.*

LEAD, lēde. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN, lĕd'd'n.[103 234] *adj.* [leaden, Sax.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shaksp.*

O murth'rous slumber!
Lay'st thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Shaksp.*

A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shaksp.*

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Lest *leaden* slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shaks.*

LE'ADER, lē'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lead.*]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakspeare.*

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Isaiah.*

Those escaped by flight, not without a sharp jest against their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see
Our brave examples, they admiring say,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*

The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower, now you are a *leader*. *Shaksp.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction: as, the detestable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LE'ADING, lē'dĭng.[410] *participial adj.* Principal; chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristical part, that determines the species. *Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons, upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-STRINGS, lē'dĭng-strĭngz. *n. s.* [*lead* and *string.*] Strings by which

children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are grown,
Like *leading-strings*, till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN, lède'mân. *n. s.* [*lead* and *man.*] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones. *Ben Jonson.*

LE'ADWORT, lêd'wûrt.[234] *n. s.* [*plumbago.*] A plant.

LEAF, lêfe.[227] *n. s.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms. *Shakspeare.*

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass: as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryden.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lily hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my *leaves* through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. 1 *Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the melter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby.*

To LEAF, lêfe. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice. *Brown.*

LE'AFLESS, lêfe'lês. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Naked of leaves.

Bare honesty, without some other adornment, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks the *leafless* trees o'ershade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*

LE'AFY, lê'fê. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first *leafy*. *Shaksp.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
—Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign. *Dryd.*

Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread,
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden.*

So when some swelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* shades, near the cool sunless verge
Of Paraba, Brasilian stream; her tail
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE, lêêg.[227] *n. s.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Latin.] A confederacy; a combination either of interest or friendship.

You peers, continue this united *league:*
I every day expect an embassage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakspeare.*

We come to be informed by yourselves,
What the conditions of that *league* must be. *Shaks.*

Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy *league* with Baasha, that he may depart from me. 2 *Chronicles.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues:* there are other bands of society and implicit confederations. *Bacon.*

I, a private person, whom my country
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, presum'd
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton.*

Oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this hated race; and let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE, lêêg. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependances. *South.*

LEAGUE, lêêg. *n. s.* [*lieuë*, Fr.]

1. A league; *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welsh; a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A measure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock. *Shaksp.*

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In distant echoes answer'd. *Addison.*

LE'AGUED, lêêg'd.[359] *adj.* [from *league.*] Confederated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What shall retard the Britons bold designs? *Phil.*

LE'AGUER, lê'gûr.[98] *n. s.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shaksp.*

LEAK, lêke.[227] *n. s.* [*leck*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop. *Hooker.*

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the *leak* of a ship. *Wilkins.*

Whether she sprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryd.*

To LEAK, lêke. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shaksp.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discontinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE, lê'kîdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY, lê'kê. *adj.* [from *leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou 'rt so *leaky*,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shaksp.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a *leaky* sieve,
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN, lêne.[227 238] *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant.* [hlinan, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. *Shaksp.*

Security is expressed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a sceptre in her hand, before an altar. *Peacham.*

The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto so good supporters. *Wotton.*

Upon his iv'ry sceptre first he *leant*,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament. *Dryden.*

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erspent,
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*. *Dryd.*

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most. *Rogers.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood. *Gay.*

'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in solemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson.*

2. To propend; to tend toward.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient. *Spenser.*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding. *Proverbs.*

A desire *leaning* to either side, biasses the judgment strangely. *Watts.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shaksp.*

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down; and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*

The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their sights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Dryden.*

LEAN, lêne.[227] *adj.* [hlæne, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meager; wanting flesh; bareboned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire. *Shaksp.*

Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity! *Shaksp.*

Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change. *Shaksp.*

I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shaksp.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleshed. *Genesis.*

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praising the *lean*, and sallow, abstinence. *Milton.*

Swear that Adrastus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbuth.*

No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But hagger'd grief, *lean*-looking sallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.
There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet.*

3. Low; poor: in opposition to *great* or *rich*.
That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shaksp.*

4. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation.

LEAN, lēne. *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.
With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY, lēne'lē. *adv.* [from *lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS, lēne'nēs. *n. s.* [from *lean.*]
1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness.
If thy *leanness* love such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *Ben Jonson.*
The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspirations, sweat, urine, liquid dejectures, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbuth.*
2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.
The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shaksp.*

To LEAP, lēpe.[239] *v. n.* [hleapan, Sax. *loupt*, Scotish.]
1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shaksp.*
A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon.*
In a narrow pit
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley.*
Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden.*
2. To rush with vehemence.
God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again. *Esther.*
After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith.*
He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*
Strait *leaping* from his horse, he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*
3. To bound; to spring.
Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke.*
I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*
4. To fly; to start.
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shaksp.*
Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job.*

To LEAP, lēpe.[239] *v. n.*
1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.
Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*
As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden.*
She dares pursue if they dare lead:
As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*
2. To compress, as beasts.
Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden.*

LEAP, lēpe. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.
2. Space passed by leaping.
After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Estrange.*
3. Sudden transition.
Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue, and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*
The commons wrested even the power of chusing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*
4. An assault of an animal of prey.
The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*
5. Embrace of animals.
How she cheats her bellowing lover's eye;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden.*
6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.
Methinks, it were an easy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shaksp.*
You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shaksp.*
Behold that dreadful downfal of a rock,
Where yon old fisher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG, lēpe'frŏg. *n. s.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.
If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shaksp.*

LEAP-YEAR, lēpe'yēre. *n. s.*
Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:
Divide by 4; what 's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*
The reason of the name of *leap-year* is, that a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tuesday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to Wednesday.
That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or *leap-year*. *Brown.*

To LEARN, lĕrn.[234] *v. a.* [leornian, Sax.]
1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.
Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Matthew.*
He in a shorter time than was thought possible, *learned* both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*
Learn, wretches! *learn*, the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of human kind. *Dryden.*
You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can *learn* of me, will be to weep! *A. Philips.*
2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.] This sense is now obsolete.
He would *learn*
The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard. *Spenser.*
You taught me language, and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language. *Shaksp.*
A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shak.*
Hast thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shaksp.*

To LEARN, lĕrn. *v. n.* To take pattern; with *of*.
Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. *Matthew.*
In imitation of sounds, that Man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one *of* another. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED, lĕr'nĕd.[362] *adj.* [from *learn.*]
1. Versed in science and literature.
It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* shall determine of it. *Locke.*
Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile. *Pope.*
The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*
The best account is given of them by their own authors: but I trust more to the table of the *learned* bishop of Bath. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Skilled; skilful; knowing: with *in*.
Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd in* martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Gran.*
3. Skilled in scholastick, as distinct from other knowledge.
Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY, lĕr'nĕd-lē. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with skill.
The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*
Much
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shaksp.*
Ev'ry coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LE'ARNING, lĕr'nĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *learn.*]
1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge.
Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*
To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*
As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley.*
2. Skill in any thing good or bad.
An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long sithence forewarned, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER, lĕr'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.
The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*
Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful practised artist can. *Graunt.*

LEASE, lēse.[227] *n. s.* [*laisser*, French; *Spelman.*]
1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.
Why, cousin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by *lease*. *Shaksp.*

Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*,
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Den.*
I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishop's *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shaksp.*
Thou to give the world increase,
Short'ned hast thy own life's *lease*. *Milton.*

To LEASE, lêse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.

Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE, lêze.[227] *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvestmen leave.

She in harvest us'd to *lease*;
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER, lê'zûr. *n. s.* [from *lease*.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH, lêêsh.[227] *n. s.* [*lésse*, French; *letse*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Shaksp.*
What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Shaksp.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names. *Shaksp.*
Some thought when he did gabble
Th' ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*
Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull devils. *Dennis.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

To LEASH, lêêsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shaksp.*

LE'ASING, lê'zing.[227 410] *n. s.* [leaȝe, Sax.] Lies; falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leasing*? *Psalms.*
He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell. *Hubb.*
He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd.*
That false pilgrim which that *leasing* told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Fairy Queen.*
I have ever verified my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stampt the *leasing*. *Shaksp.*
As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leasing*,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lie deserted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*
Trading free shall thrive again,
Nor *leasings* lewd affright the swain. *Gay.*

LEAST, lêêst.[227] *adj.* the superlative of *little*. [læȝt, Saxon. This word *Wallis* would persuade us to write *lest*, that it may be analogous to *less*; but surely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; smallest.

I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewed to thy servant. *Genesis.*
A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

LEAST, lêêst. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.

He resolv'd to wave his suit,
Or for a while play *least* in sight. *Hudibras.*
Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryden.*
No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope.*

At LEAST, ât-lêêst'. } To say
At the LEAST, ât-thê-lêêst'. } no more;
At LEASTWISE, ât-lêêst'wize. } not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree.

He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton.*
He from my side subducting, took perhaps
More than enough; *at least* on her bestowed
Too much of ornament, in outward show
Elaborate, of inward less exact. *Milton.*
Upon the mast they saw a young man, *at least* if he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sidney.*
Every effect doth after a sort contain, *at leastwise* resemble, the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hooker.*
Honour and fame *at least* the thund'rer ow'd,
And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*
The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued *at least* a year. *Temple.*
A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, *at least* by the tacit permission of the Omniscient Being. *Dryden.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they *at least*
Are his created. *Milton.*
Let useful observations be *at least* some part of the subject of your conversation. *Watts.*

LE'ASY, lê'sê. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root with *loisir*, French, or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and *leasy*. *Ascham.*

LE'ATHER, lêth'ûr.[93 234] *n. s.* [leðeȝ, Saxon; *leaâr*, Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. *2 Kings.*
And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather*? *Prior.*

2. Skin: ironically.

Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for *leathern*.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shaksp.*

LE'ATHERCOAT, lêth'ûr-kôte. *n. s.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you. *Shaksp.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER, lêth'ûr-drês'sûr. *n. s.* [*leather* and *dresser*.] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the house of one Tichius, a *leatherdresser*. *Pope.*

LEATHER-MOUTHED, lêth'ûr-môûth'd. *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth*.]

By a *leather-mouth'd* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton.*

LE'ATHERN, lêth'ûrn. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Made of leather.

I saw her hand; she has a *leathern* hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shaksp.*
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his *leathern* coat
Almost to bursting. *Shaksp.*
In silken or in *leathern* purse retain
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER, lêth'ûr-sêl'lûr. *n. s.* [*leather* and *seller*.] He who deals in leather and vends it.

LE'ATHERY, lêth'ûr-ê. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Resembling leather.

Wormius calls this crust a *leathery* skin. *Grew.*

LEAVE, lêve.[227] *n. s.* [leȝe, Saxon; from lŷȝan, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.

By your *leave*, Irenæus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser.*
When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring *leave* to dye. *Spenser.*
I make bold to press upon you.
—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shaksp.*
The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took *leave*
To act all that it would. *Ben Jonson.*
Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep; we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*
No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryd.*
Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryden.*
One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about syllogism, before I leave it. *Locke.*
I must have *leave* to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this *leave*. *Pope.*

2. Farewel; adieu. In this sense *leave* is *permission to depart*.

Take *leave* and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shaksp.*
Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, most of all show evil. *Shaksp.*
There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shaksp.*
Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave*. *Shaksp.*
But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*
Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations. *Brown.*

To LEAVE, lêve. *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left*. [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account.]

1. To quit; to forsake.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave unto his wife. *Genesis.*

If they love lees, and *leave* the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine.
Ben Jonson.

2. To desert; to abandon.
He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. To depart from, without action: as, I *left* things as I found them.
When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diseases. *2 Chronicles.*

4. To have remaining at death.
There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Ecclesiasticus.*

5. Not to deprive of.
They still have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

6. To suffer to remain.
If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it *leaveth* a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*
These things must be *left* uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages. *Abbot.*
Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*

7. Not to carry away.
They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and *left* no sustenance for Israel. *Judges.*
He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.*
Vastius gave strict commandment, that they should *leave* behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knolles' History.*

8. To reject; not to choose.
In all the common incidents of life,
I am superiour, I can take or *leave*. *Steele.*

9. To fix as a token or remembrance.
This I *leave* with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.
That peace thou *leav'st* to thy imperial line,
That peace, O happy shade! be ever thine. *Dryd.*

11. To give up; to resign.
Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt *leave* them for the poor and the stranger. *Leviticus.*
If a wise man were *left* to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is. *Tillotson.*

12. To permit without interposition.
Whether Esau were a vassal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

13. To cease to do; to desist from.
Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us. *1 Samuel.*

14. *To* Leave *off*. To desist from; to forbear.
If, upon any occasion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*
In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Spectator.*

15. *To* Leave *off*. To forsake.
He began to *leave off* some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air. *Arbuthnot.*

16. *To* Leave *out*. To omit; to neglect.
I am so fraught with curious business, that
I *leave out* ceremony. *Shaksp.*
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
—I should be loth to be *left out*, and here too.
Ben Jonson.
What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*
Befriend till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere nice morn on the Indian steep
From her cabin loop-hole peep. *Milton.*
We ask, if those subvert
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
That we the world's existence may conceive
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave*? *Blackm.*
I always thought this passage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by Tucca and Varius, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth Æneid. *Addison.*

To Leave, lêve. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist.
She is my essence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shaksp.*
And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shaksp.*
He began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. *Genesis.*

2. *To* Leave *off*. To desist.
Grittus, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles.*
But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Roscom.*

3. *To* Leave *off*. To stop.
Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Dan.*

To Leave, lêve. *v. a.* [from *levy; lever*, French.] To levy; to raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenser*, for a rhyme.
An army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenser.*

Le'aved, lêêv'd.[227] *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]

1. Furnished with foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds.
I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Isaiah.*

Le'aven, lêv'vên.[103 234] *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr. *levare*, Lat.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread.
It shall not be baked with *leaven*. *Leviticus.*
All fermented meats and drinks are easiest digested; and those unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digested. *Floyer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.
Many of their propositions savour very strongly of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles.*

To Le'aven, lêv'vên. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed.
You must tarry the *leav'ning*. *Shaksp.*
Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread, that soul shall be cut off. *Exodus.*
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings*, and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

2. To taint; to imbue.
That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes, and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior.*

Le'aver, lê'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes.
Let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shaksp.*

Leaves, lêêvz. *n. s.* The plural of *leaf*.
Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nourishment at all. *Bacon.*

Le'avings, lê'vîngz.[410] *n. s.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse: it has no singular.
My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison.*
Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Chloe's head,
With scraps and *leavings* to be fed. *Swift.*

Le'avy, lê'vê. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves; *leafy* is more used.
Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitsontide to bear. *Sidney.*
Now, near enough: your *leavy* screens throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shaksp.*

To Lech, lêtsh. *v. a.* [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick over. *Hanmer.*
Hast thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eye
With the love juice? *Shaksp.*

Le'cher, lêtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is used in the middle ages in the same sense.] A whoremaster.
I will now take the *leacher;* he 's at my house; he cannot 'scape me. *Shaksp.*
You, like a *letcher*, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shaksp.*
The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*
The sleepy *leacher* shuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*
She yields her charms
To that fair *letcher*, the strong god of arms. *Pope.*

To Le'cher, lêtsh'ûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.
Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to 't, and the small gilded fly does *letcher* in my sight. *Shaks.*
Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night. *Ben Jonson.*

Le'cherous, lêtsh'ûr-ûs. *adj.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd; lustful.
The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous;* the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

Le'cherously, lêtsh'ûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

Le'cherousness, lêtsh'ûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdness.

Le'chery, lêtsh'ûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [from *lecher*.] Lewdness; lust.
The rest welter with as little shame in open *lechery*, as swine do in the common mire. *Ascham.*
Against such lewdsters and their *lechery*,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shaksp.*

Le'ction, lêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.
Every critick has his own hypothesis; if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* shall be made authentick. *Watts.*

Le'cture, lêk'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*lecture*, Fr.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.
Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney.*
Wrangling pedant,
When in musick we have spent an hour,
Your *lecture* shall have leisure for as much. *Shaksp.*
When letters from Cæsar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his *lectures*. *Taylor.*
Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and

art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there. *Locke.*

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse.

Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures.* *Addis.*

To LE'CTURE, lêk'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.
2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

To LE'CTURE, lêk'tshûre. *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse: as, Wallis *lectured* on geometry.

LE'CTURER, lêk'tshûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *lecture.*]

1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP, lêk'tshûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a-year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*

LED, lêd. The part. pret. of *lead.*

Then shall they know that I am the Lord their God, which caused them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezekiel.*

The leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are *led* of them are destroyed. *Isaiah.*

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are most *led* by. *Locke.*

LEDGE, lêdje. *n. s.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in a building contiguous to board. *Wotton.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest.

The four parallel sticks, rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above a safe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

LEDHORSE, lêd'hôrse. *n. s.* [*led* and *horse.*] A sumpter horse.

LEE, lêê. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse: commonly *lees.*

My clothes, my sex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee.* *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; supposed by *Skinner* from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrowds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way. *Dict.*

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Raleigh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north-west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers. *Raleigh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a *lee* shore. *K. Charles.*

Him, haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton.*

Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The passing winds through their torn canvass play. *Dryden.*

LEECH, lêêtsh. *n. s.* [læc, Saxon.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *cowleech.*

A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things else the which his art did teach. *Fairy Queen.*

Physic is their bane.
The learned *leeches* in despair depart,
And shake their heads, desponding of their art. *Dryden.*

Wise *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-restoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe.*

A skilful *leach*,
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood: it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wiseman.*

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood,
Without remorse insatiably. *Roscommon.*

To LEECH, lêêtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT, lêêtsh'krâft. *n. s.* [*leech* and *craft.*] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEF, lêêf. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all these were low and *leefe*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never strove to be the chief,
And simple was their weed. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

LEEK, lêêk. *n. s.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erse; *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'st thou Fluellen?—Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakspeare.*

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay.*

We use acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horse-radish, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on Humours.*

LEER, lêre. *n. s.* [hleape, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakspeare.*

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them askance. *Milton.*

2. A laboured cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *leer.* *Pope.*

I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his geer,
With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer.* *Swift.*

To LEER, lêre. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shaks.*

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

LEES, lêêz. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular.

The memory of king Richard was so strong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up. *Bacon.*

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *Ben Jonson.*

Those *lees* that trouble it, refine
The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To LEESE, lêêse. *v. a.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To lose: an old word.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese,
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese.* *Tusser.*

No cause, nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leese*,
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;
And pleaseth both: for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *Ben Jonson.*

How in the port our fleet dear time did *leese*,
Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

LEET, lêêt. *n. s.*

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leȝe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirshing, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court. *Cowel.*

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit
With meditations lawful? *Shakspeare.*

You would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare.*

LE'EWARD, lêê'wârd.[88] *adj.* [lee and peaȝd, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See LEE.

The classicæ were called long ships, the onerariæ round, because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward* way except when they sailed full before the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Let no statesmen dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Lest he should call our commonweal
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and man'd
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* side,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFT, lêft. The participle preter. of *leave.*

Alas, poor lady! desolate and *left;*
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shaksp.*

Had such a river as this been *left* to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison.*

Were I *left* to myself, I would rather aim at instructing than diverting; but if we will be useful to the world, we must take it as we find it. *Spectator.*

LEFT, lĕft. *adj.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural prepotency in the right, we cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do ofttimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown.*

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dry.*

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*

LEFT-HA'NDED, lĕft'hănd'ĕd. *adj.* [*left* and *hand.*] Using the left hand rather than the right.

The limbs are used most on the right side, whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are such as have used the left hand most. *Bacon.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver on the left side is very monstrous. *Brown.*

LEFT-HA'NDEDNESS, lĕft'hănd'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *left-handed.*] Habitual use of the left hand.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

LEG, lĕg. *n. s.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggur*, Islandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haste; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The trusty staff, their better *leg* supply'd. *Dryden.*

Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almost brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addison.*

2. An act of obeisance; a bow with the leg drawn back.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakspeare.*

Their horses never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras.*

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

3. *To stand on his own* LEGS. To support himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have *stood upon their own legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Collier.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

LE'GACY, lĕg'ā-sē. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowell.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shaksp.*

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Estrange.*

When he thought you gone
T' augment the number of the bless'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd his brother's portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LE'GAL, lē'gāl. *adj.* [*legal*, Fr. *leges*, Lat.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatsoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

3. According to the law of the old dispensation.

His merits
To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milton.*

LEGA'LITY, lē-gāl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulness.

To LE'GALIZE, lē'gāl-īze. *v. a.* [*legaliser*, Fr. from *legal.*] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no consideration can impower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South.*

LE'GALLY, lē'gāl-lē. *adv.* [from *legal.*] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY, lĕg'ā-tār-ē. *n. s.* [*legataire*, Fr. from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE, lĕg'gāte.[91] *n. s.* [*legatus*, Lat. *legat*, Fr. *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassadour.

The *legates* from th' Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassadour from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heav'n. *Shak.*

Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E, lĕg-gā-tēē'. *n. s.* [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* should die before me, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

LE'GATINE, lĕg'gā-tīne.[149] *adj.* [from *legate.*]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compass of a præmunire. *Shakspeare.*

LEGA'TION, lē-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR, lĕg-gā-tŏr'.[166] *n. s.* [from *lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent. *Dryden.*

LE'GEND, lē'jĕnd. *n. s.* [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative.

Who can show the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to Heaven, that makes profane scorners so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent, incredible *legend*. *Bentley.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addison.*

LE'GER, lĕd'jŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place: as, a *leger* ambassadour, a resident, one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a *leger*-book, a book that lies in the counting-house.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to Heav'n,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*. *Shaksp.*

I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her sweet. *Shakspeare.*

If *leiger* ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

Who can endear
Thy praise too much? thou art Heav'n's *leiger* here,
Working against the states of death and hell. *Herb.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be ab-

sent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LEGERDEMA'IN, lĕd-jûr-dĕ-mâne'. *n. s.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He so light was at *legerdemain*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubberd.*

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

LEGE'RITY, lĕ-jĕr'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. Not in use.

When the mind is quicken'd
The organs though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*. *Shaksp.*

LE'GGED, lĕg'd.[359] *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.

LE'GIBLE, lĕd'jĕ-bl. *n. s.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significancy upon his face. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY, lĕd'jĕ-blĕ. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, lĕ'jûn. *n. s.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the christian *legion*. *Addison.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakspeare.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY, lĕ'jûn-âr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of errour. *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION, lĕd-jĭs-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Littleton.*

LEGISLA'TIVE, lĕd'jĭs-lâ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *legislator*.] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legislative* frenzy they repent,
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

LEGISLA'TOR, lĕd'jĭs-lâ-tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*legislator*, Latin; *legislateur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a *legislator*: the thing spoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legislators* seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE, lĕd'jĭs-lâ-tûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is, or can be made. *Hale.*

In the notion of a *legislature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power; but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift.*

LEGI'TIMACY, lĕ-jĭt'tĕ-mâ-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward.*

LEGI'TIMATE, lĕ-jĭt'tĕ-mâte.[91] *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land;
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shak.*

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Taylor.*

To LEGI'TIMATE, lĕ-jĭt'ĕ-mâte.[91] *v. a.* [*legitimer*, French; from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

Legitimate him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY, lĕ-jĭt'ĕ-mâte-lĕ. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfully.
2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat;
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION, lĕ-jĭt-ĕ-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land,
Legitimation, name, and all is gone.
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakspeare.*

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME, lĕg'gûme.[503] } *n. s.* [*legume*,
LEGU'MEN, lĕ-gû'mĕn. } Fr. *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

LEGU'MINOUS, lĕ-gû'mĕ-nûs. *adj.* [*legumineux*, Fr. from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as oats, barley, and wheat: or of some of the siliquose or *leguminous*; as peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLY, lĕ'zhûr-â-blĕ. *adv.* [from *leisurable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURABLE, lĕ'zhûr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE, lĕ'zhûre.[251] *n. s.* [*loisir*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You may enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours. *Shakspeare.*

They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakspeare.*

O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reserve so fair a bride:
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ISURELY, lĕ'zhûr-lĕ. *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedest thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*
That, if the rule be true, he should be gracious. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten intire arches. *Addison.*

LE'ISURELY, lĕ'zhûr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or if with caution *leisurely* we past,
Their numerous gross might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

LE'MAN, lĕ'mân. *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, Fr. but imagined by *Junius*, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dut. or leop, Sax. *beloved* and *man*.

This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman.*] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hanmer.*

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Spenser.*

A cup of wine,
That's brisk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakspeare.*

LE'MMA, lĕm'mȧ. *n. s.* [λημμα; *lemme*, Fr.] A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON, lĕm'mŭn. *n. s.* [*limon*, Fr. *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONA'DE, lĕm-mŭn-ȧde'. *n. s.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade.* *Arbuthnot.*

To LEND, lĕnd. *v. a.* preterit, and part. pass. *lent.* [lænan, Sax. *leenen*, Dut.]

1. To afford or supply, on condition of repayment.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent;*
Much more to be thus opposite with Heaven. *Shak.*

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Leviticus.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend,*
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryd.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakspeare.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may *lend.* *Dryden.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in *lending* any back again. *Decay of Piety.*

Painting and poesy are two sisters so like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poesy, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,
Now *lend* assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addis.*

Cephisa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *Phil.*

LE'NDER, lĕnd'ûr. [98] *n. s.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the *lender;* if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the *lender:* he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the bankers' doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

LENGTH, lĕng*th*. *n. s.* [from lenʒ, Sax.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in heighth near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shaksp.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at least, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudib.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
The future but a *length* beyond the past. *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast? *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths.* *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss,
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryd.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryden.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced. *Watts.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lætitia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will insert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burthensome, all was brought at the *length* unto that wherein we now stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. *At* LENGTH. [An adverbial mode of speech. It was formerly written *at the length.*] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN, lĕng'*th*'n. [103] *v. a.* [from *length.*]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot.*

Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade;
And the low sun had *lengthen'd* every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thousand harms, and *lengthens* life. *Shakspeare.*

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor: if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Daniel.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the course of our present prosperity. *Atterbury.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*

I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It *lengthens out* every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

To LE'NGTHEN, lĕng'*th*'n. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts *lengthen* and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE, lĕng*th*'wize. *adv.* [*length* and *wise.*] According to the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LE'NIENT, lē'nē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*leniens*, Lat.]

1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating.

In this one passion man can strength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand. *Pope.*

2. With *of.*

Consolatories writ
With study'd argument, and much persuasion sought
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

3. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NIENT, lē'nē-ĕnt. [113] *n. s.* An emollient, or assuasive application.

I dressed it with *lenients.* *Wiseman.*

To LE'NIFY, lĕn'nē-fī. [183] *v. n.* [*lenifier*, old French; *lenio*, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon.*

All soft'ning simples, known of sovereign use,
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE, lĕn'ē-tĭv. [157] *adj.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] Assuasive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be *lenitive.* *Bacon.*

There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fæces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE, lĕn'ē-tĭv. *n. s.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.
2. A palliative.

There are *lenitives* that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to decretory rigours. *South.*

LE'NITY, lên'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent,
Of meer compassion and of *lenity*,
To ease your country. *Shakspeare.*

Lenity must gain
The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*

These jealousies
Have but one root, the old imprison'd king,
Whose *lenity* first pleas'd the gaping crowd:
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

LENS, lênz. [434] *n. s.* [from resemblance to the seed of a *lentil*.]

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens;* such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. *Newton.*

According to the difference of the *lenses*, I used various distances. *Newton.*

LENT, lênt. The part. pass. from *lend*.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent,
And what to those we give, to Jove is *lent*. *Pope.*

LENT, lênt. *n. s.* [lenten, the spring, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ashwednesday to Easter.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *glent*. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN, lênt't'n. [103] *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you! *Shakspeare.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* sallad cool'd her blood,
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

LENTI'CULAR, lên-tik'kû-lâr. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LE'NTIFORM, lên'tê-fôrm. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTI'GINOUS, lên-tîd'jîn-ûs. *adj.* [from *lentigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; surfuraceous.

LENTI'GO, lên-tî'gô. [112] *n. s.* [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in childbearing. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL, lên'til. *n. s.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentille*, Fr.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentiles*. 2 *Samuel.*

LE'NTISCK, lên'tisk. *n. s.* [*lentiscus*, Lat. *lentisque*, Fr.] *Lentisck* wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant, and acrid: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent, and balsamick. *Hill.*

Lentisck is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LE'NTITUDE, lên'tê-tûde. *n. s.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dict.*

LE'NTNER, lênt'nûr. [98] *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners*. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'NTOR, lên'tôr. [166] *n. s.* [*lentor*, Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.

The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In physick.] That sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS, lên'tûs. *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrestrious than the other; for it riseth not in distillation. *Brown.*

LE'OD, lê'ôd. *n. s. Leod* signifies the people; or rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gibson.*

LE'OF, lê'ôf. *n. s. Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leofstan*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson.*

LE'ONINE, lê'ô-nîne. [149] *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

2. *Leonine* verses are those of which the end rhimes to the middle; so named from *Leo* the inventor: as

Gloria factorum *temere conceditur* horum.

LE'OPARD, lêp'pûrd. [88] *n. s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horse or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft subdued slaves. *Shaksp.*

A *leopard* is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

LE'PER, lêp'pûr. [98] *n. s.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome *leper;* look on me. *Shaksp.*

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent. *Leviticus.*

LE'PEROUS, lêp'pûr-ûs. *adj.* [formed from *leprous*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shakspeare.*

LE'PORINE, lêp'pô-rîne. [530 535] *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY, lêp-prôs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *leprous*.] Squamous disease.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY, lêp'prô-sê. *n. s.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Itches, blains,
So all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop
Be general *leprosy*. *Shakspeare.*

It is a plague of *leprosy*. *Leviticus.*

Between the malice of my enemies and other men's mistakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the *leprosy* of disloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leprosy*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

LE'PROUS, lêp'prûs. [314] *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin, *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy.

The silly amorous sucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LERE, lêre. *n. s.* [lære, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete. This sense is still retained in Scotland.

The kid pitying his heaviness,
Asked the cause of his great distress,
And also who, and whence, that he were,
Though he that had well ycond his *lere*,
Thus melled his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*

LE'RRY, lêr'rê. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

LESS, lês. A negative or privative termination. [leas, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*, deprived of a father; *pennyless*, wanting money.

LESS, lês. *adj.* [leas, Sax.] The comparative of little: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great;* not so much; not equal.

Mary, the mother of James the *less*. *Mark.*

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be *less* than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or *less* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace. *Halifax.*

LESS, lês. *n. s.* Not so much: opposed to *more*, or to *as much*.

They gathered some more, some *less*. *Exodus.*

Thy servant knew nothing of this, *less* or more. 1 *Samuel.*

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,
Though *less* and *less* of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

LESS, lês. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity. *Decay of Piety.*

The *less* space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and

the *less* it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the *less* pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The *less* they themselves want from others, they will be *less* careful to supply the necessities of the indigent. *Smalridge.*

Happy, and happy still, she might have prov'd,
Were she *less* beautiful, or *less* belov'd. *Pope.*

LE'SSEE, lĕs-sēē' *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN, lĕs's'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *less.*]

1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.
2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense.

Kings may give
To beggars, and not *lessen* their own greatness. *Denham.*

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number. *Locke.*

This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Spectator.*

Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, subject to be *lessened* by the uneasiness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To LE'SSEN, lĕs's'n. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

LE'SSER, lĕs'sûr.[98] *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er;* afterward adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom.

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abase thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light? *Fairy Queen.*

It is the *lesser* blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their minds. *Shakspeare.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them. *Burnet.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

Any heat promotes the ascent of mineral matter, but more especially of that which is subtile, and is consequently moveable more easily, and with a *lesser* power. *Woodward.*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*

LE'SSER, lĕs' ûr. *adv.* [formed by a corruption from *less.*]

Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakspeare.*

LE'SSES, lĕs'sĕs. *n. s.* [*laissées*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON, lĕs's'n.[170] *n. s.* [*lecon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This day's ensample hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men. *Fairy Queen.*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclus.*

3. Portions of scripture read in divine service.

Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet, *lessons* being free from some inconveniencies whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies.*

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON, lĕs's'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee
To *lesson* me. *Shakspeare.*

Well hast thou *lesson'd* us, this shall we do. *Shakspeare.*

Children should be seasoned betimes, and *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange.*

LE'SSOR, lĕs'sôr.[166] *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease. *Denham.*

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LEST, lĕst, *or* lēēst. *conj.* [from the adjective *least.*]

1. This particle may sometimes be resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, *lest* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Deuteronomy.*

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd
All terror hide. *Milton.*

My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*

King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *lest* it might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.

One doubt
Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,
Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton.*

LE'STERCOCK, lĕs'tûr-kŏk. *n. s.* They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To LET, lĕt. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.

Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your strife and doubt. *Fairfax.*

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bishop Sanderson.*

On the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way. *Dryd.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora? *Dryden.*

We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton.*

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

Let me die with the Philistines. *Judges.*

Here *let* me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead. *Thomson.*

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Rise; *let* us go. *Mark.*

Let us seek out some desolate shade. *Shakspeare.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause. *Milton.*

5. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him from one of the assassinates. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow,
Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,
While by our oaks the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

7. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and *let* those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but *let* this be done by a small and pleasing difference. *Dryden.*

8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

But one submissive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*

The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest and lie still. *Exodus.*

9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone.*

They did me too much injury,
That ever said I hearken'd for your death.
If it were so, I might have *let alone*
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakspeare.*

The public outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let alone* till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Estrange.*

Let me *alone* to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

This is of no use, and had been better *let alone:*

he is fain to resolve all into present possession. *Locke.*

Nestor, do not *let* us *alone* till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient standard. *Addison.*

This notion might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

10. To more than permit; to give.

There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakspeare.*

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Canticles.*

Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the subject; we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden.*

She *let* her second floor to a very genteel man. *Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. In this sense it is commonly joined with a particle.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. *Joshua.*

Launch out into the deep, and *let down* your nets for a draught. *Luke.*

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. *Genesis.*

The beginning of strife is as when one *letteth out* water. *Proverbs.*

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting forth* gum or tears. *Bacon.*

And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour safe, I'd *let* you *out*. *Hudibras.*

The *letting out* our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting down* the springs of life. *Dryd.*

From this point of the story, the poet is *let down* to his traditional poverty. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

You may *let* it *down*, that is, make it softer by tempering it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

13. To permit to take any state or course.

Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. *Sidney.*

Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker.*

He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. *Spectator.*

14. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shak.*

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret castle. *Shaksp.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened several veins at a time. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* LET *blood*, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is let.

As terebration doth meliorate fruits, so doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

16. *To* LET *in*. To admit.

Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shaksp.*

Roscetes presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let* him *in*. *Knolles.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd? *Milton's Agonistes.*

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let in* grief, if the cause be innocent. *Taylor.*

They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame,
True to his sense, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,
Let'st in thine own to make it rise and flow. *Denh.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

17. If a noun follows, for let *in*, let *into* is required.

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South's Sermons.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth and miracles, with inscriptions that *let* you *into* the name and history of the person represented. *Addison.*

Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addison.*

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*. *Addison.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addison.*

18. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admission.

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other men's minds the more easily. *Locke.*

As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their springs and reservoirs among their works. *Addison.*

19. *To* LET *off*. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dismissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string: now applied to guns.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air. *Swift.*

20. *To* LET *out*. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lĕt. *v. a.* [lettan, Saxon.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying soul's tranquillity! *Fairy Q.*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their work? go you unto your burdens. *Exodus.*

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thessalonians.*

I will work, and who will *let* it? *Isaiah.*

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,
And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dryd.*

2. *To* LET, when it signifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterit and part. passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted;* as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me.* *Introduction to Grammar.*

To LET, lĕt. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counsel the king. *Bacon.*

LET, lĕt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker.*

Solyman without *let* presented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

It had been done ere this, had I been consul:
We had had no stop, no *let*. *Ben Jonson.*

Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys.*

To these internal dispositions to sin, add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. *South.*

LET, lĕt. the termination of diminutive words; from lyte, Saxon, *little*, *small;* as, *rivulet*, a *small* stream; *hamlet*, a *little* village.

LETHA'RGICK, lĕ-*th*ăr'jĭk.[509] *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state. *Hammond.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* sleep. *Denham's Sophy.*

A lethargy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatic case, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbuthnot.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS, lĕ-*th*ăr'jĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lethargick*.] Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGIED, lĕ*th*'ăr-jĭd. *adj.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid asleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

LE'THARGY, lĕ*th*'ăr-jĕ. *n. s.* [ληθαργία; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to savage madness. *Shakspeare.*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's,
Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*
Has seiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers,
He sleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy;* and was no otherwise to be rescued from it but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'THE, lĕ'*th*ĕ. *n. s.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath steept our sense
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shaksp.*

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
His wat'ry labyrinth, which whoso drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

LE'TTER, lĕt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *let*.]

1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing: as, a *blood-letter*.

LE'TTER, lĕt'tŭr. *n. s.* [*lettre*, French; *litera*, Lat.]

1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet.

A superscription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke.*

Thou whoreson Zed! thou unnecessary *letter!* *Shaksp.*

2. A written message; an epistle.

They use to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shaksp.*

I have a *letter* from her
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shaksp.*

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Abbot.*

The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers. *L'Estrange.*

The stile of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding: those *letters* are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best *letter* writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

Touching translations of holy scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original *letter*. *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor.*

Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expression. *South.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,
And left me freely at my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the *letter* of the law? *Dryden.*

4. *Letters* without the singular: learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned? *John.*

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at best but a dead *letter*. *Addison.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladles that *letter* founders use to the casting of printing *letters*, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To LE'TTER, lĕt'tŭr. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To stamp with letters.

I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addison.*

LE'TTERED, lĕt'tŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning.

A martial man, not sweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of sourness. *Collier.*

LE'TTUCE, lĕt'tĭs. *n. s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.]

The species are, common or garden *lettuce;* cabbage *lettuce;* Silesia *lettuce;* white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purseline,
Cold *lettuce*, and refreshing rosemarine. *Spenser.*

Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are *lettuce*, purslane, endive. *Wiseman.*

LE'VANT, lĕ-vânt'. *adj.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as fierce
Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds,
Euros and Zephyr. *Milton.*

LE'VANT, lĕ-vânt'. *n. s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVA'TOR, lĕ-vâ'tŏr.[166] [521] *n. s.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wisem.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY, lŭ-kŏ-flĕg'mâ-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropsies. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK, lŭ-kŏ-flĕg-mât'ĭk. [509] *adj.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatic and dropsical. *Quincy.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are *leucophlegmatick*. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'VEE, lĕv'vĕ. *n. s.* French.

1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Would'st thou be first minister of state;
To have thy *levees* crouded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court? *Dryden.*

None of her Sylvan subjects made their court,
Levees and couchees pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*

LE'VEL, lĕv'vĭl.[99] *adj.* [læȝel, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton.*

The garden, seated on the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,
And ev'ry thing lies *level* to our wish. *Shaksp.*

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep. *Milton.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level* to human understanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

To LE'VEL, lĕv'vĭl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities: as, he *levels* the walks.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else.

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in *level'd* west was set. *Milton.*

He will thy foes with silent shame confound,
And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore dissever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains;
And not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and *level* its superior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head
Level'd his deadly aim. *Milton.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,
Bid 'em for shame *level* their cannon lower. *Dryd.*

Iron globes which *on* the victor host
Level'd with such impetuous fury smote. *Milton.*

The construction I believe is not, globes *level'd on* the host, but globes *level'd* smote *on* the host.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were *levelled* to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit; to proportion.

Behold the law
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:
And thence like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *levell'd* use of human kind. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL, lĕv'vĭl. *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark.

The glory of God and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we also *level*. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thee overname them; and, as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, *level* at my affection. *Shaksp.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right,
Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shaksp.*

5. To efface distinction or superiority: as, infamy is always trying to *level*.

LE'VEL, lĕv'vĭl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Hale.*

Those bred in a mountainous country oversize those that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandys.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Sidney.*

The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far
Above the *level* of subjection, as
T' assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the *level;* I am resolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them. *Atterbury.*

Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a *level*, and observes proportions in its dispensations towards us. *Spectator.*

I suppose by the style of old friends, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own *level;* among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanick level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temp'rance wills, and prudence may persuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed.

I stood i' th' *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that chok'd it. *Shaksp.*

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shaksp.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the sight passes.

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts,
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*

LE'VELLER, lĕv'vĭl-lûr. *n. s.* [from *level.*]

1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.

You are an everlasting *leveller;* you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier.*

LE'VELNESS, lĕv'vĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *level.*]

1. Evenness; equality of surface.
2. Equality with something else.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth. *Peacham.*

LE'VEN, lĕv'vĕn.[103] *n. s.* [*levain*, French. Commonly, though less properly, written *leaven;* see LEAVEN.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed with bread makes it rise and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiseman.*

The pestilential *levains* conveyed in goods. *Arb.*

LE'VER, lĕ'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [*levier*, French.]

The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name *lever. Harris.*

Have you any *leavers* to lift me up again, being down? *Shaksp.*

Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive
With rolls and *levers.* *Denham.*

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight, which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *Wilkins.*

Some hoisting *leavers*, some the wheels prepare. *Dryden.*

LE'VERET, lĕv'vûr-ĭt. *n. s.* [*lievret*, Fr.] A young hare.

Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of *leverets* in morning snow. *Waller.*

LE'VET, lĕ-vĕt'. *n. s.* [from *lever*, Fr.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade
Wore a sowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROOK, lĕ'vûr-ŏŏk. *n. s.* [lapepe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the *leverock.* *Walton.*

If the lufft fa' 'twill smoore aw the *leverooks.* *Scotch Prov.*

LE'VIABLE, lĕv'vĕ-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *levy.*] That may be levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by course of law. *Bacon.*

LEVI'ATHAN, lĕ-vī'â-*th*ăn. *n. s.* [לויתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job.* By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootless, spend our vain command
Upon th' inraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send our precepts to the *leviathan*
To come ashore. *Shaksp.*

Canst thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*

More to embroil the deep, *leviathan*,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport
Tempest the loosen'd brine. *Thomson.*

To LE'VIGATE, lĕv'vĕ-gâte. *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Lat.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or smooth. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVIGA'TION, lĕv-ĕ-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *levigate.*]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

LE'VITE, lĕ'vite.[156] *n. s.* [*levita*, Lat. from *Levi.*]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the *levites* among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ayliffe.*

2. A priest: used in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL, lĕ-vĭt'tĕ-kăl. *adj.* [from *levite.*] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

LE'VITY, lĕv'vĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality by which any body has less weight than another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reason of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloses it, would ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Inconstancy; changeableness.

They every day, broached some new thing; which restless *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*

3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.

I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-power'd
By thy request. *Milton.*

4. Idle pleasure; vanity.

He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Calamy.*

5. Trifling gayety; want of seriousness.

Our graver business frowns at this *levity.* *Shaksp.*

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of *levity* and libertinism, infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

To LE'VY, lĕv'vĕ. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together: applied to men.

He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies.*

2. To raise: applied to money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numbers.*

Instead of a ship, he should *levy* upon his county such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*

3. To raise: applied to war. This sense, though *Milton's*, seems improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

LE'VY, lĕv'vĕ. *n. s.* [from the verb]

1. The act of raising money or men.

They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addis.*

2. War raised.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shaksp.*

LEWD, lûde.[265] *adj.* [lapede, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical: from leod, *people.* It is sometimes gross; ignorant. Obsolete.

For *lewyd* men this book I writ. *Bp. Grosthead.*

So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*

2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted into the ministry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

Before they did oppress the people only by colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant. *Davies.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love-bed;
But on his knees at meditation. *Shaksp.*

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

LE'WDLY, lûde'lĕ. *adv.* [from *lewd.*]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Shakspeare.*

2. Libidinously; lustfully.

He lov'd fair lady Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenser.*

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deserve no comments here. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS, lûde'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lewd.*] Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd.*

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdnesses* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

LE'WDSTER, lûde'stûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lewd.*] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shaksp.*

LE'WISD'OR, lû-ĕ-dôre'. *n. s.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Dict.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-ŭr.[518] *n. s.* [λεξικον and γραφω; *lexicographe*, Fr.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given these hints in their writings on scripture. *Watts.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf ē. *n. s.* [λεξικον and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON, lĕks'ē-kŭn.[166] *n. s.* [λεξικον.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY, lēē.[269] *n. s. lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon leaȝ, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter ȝ or g. *Gibson's Camden.*

LI'ABLE, lī'ā-bl.[405] *n. s.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject: with *to*.

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthensome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable to* fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton.*

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning: and yet both of them are *liable* to many censures. *Dryden.*

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

LI'AR, lī'ŭr.[88 418] *n. s.* [from *lie*. This word would analogically be *lier;* but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that killed her. *Shaksp.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shaksp.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part,
Wise is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope.*

LI'ARD, lī'ŭrd. *adj.*

1. Mingled roan. *Markham.*
2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired: as, he's a *liard* old man.

LIBA'TION, lī-bā'shŭn.[128] *n. s.* [*libatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon.*

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfleet.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground. *Dryd.*

LI'BBARD, lĭb'bŭrd.[88] *n. s.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* stern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser.*

The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The Torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a *libbard's* skin, the distance of whose spots, represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL, lī'bĕl. *n. s.* [*libellus*, Lat. *libelle*, Fr.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain,
To wish their vile resemblance may remain!
And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

To LI'BEL, lī'bĕl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation, written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition *against*.

Sweet scrawls to fly about the streets of Rome:
What's this but *libelling against* the senate? *Shakspeare.*

He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, *libels* now *'gainst* each great man. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL, lī'bĕl. *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled* or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have *libell'd* all the fair. *Pope.*

LI'BELLER, lī'bĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

LI'BELLOUS, lī'bĕl-lŭs. *adj.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL, lĭb'bĕr-ăl.[88] *adj.* [*liberalis*, Lat. *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was mercy, well-known over all,
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenser.*

Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,
They're set here for examples. *Shaksp.*

Needs must the pow'r
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton.*

The *liberal* are secure alone,
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

4. It has *of* before the thing, and *to* before the person.

There is no art better than to be *liberal of* praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons, very *liberal of* all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

LIBERA'LITY, lĭb-bĕr-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality?* *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

LI'BERALLY, lĭb'bĕr-răl-ē. *adv.* [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James.*

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

LI'BERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn.[150] *n. s.* [*libertin*, Fr.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shaksp.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless *libertine* may rove,
Free and unquestion'd. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex. *Clarissa.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shaksp.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier.*

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayliffe.*

LI'BERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn. *adj.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent inquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals? *Swift.*

LI'BERTINISM, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

LI'BERTY, lĭb'bĕr-tē. *n. s.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Lat.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he swears he'll turn me away. *Shaksp.*

O *liberty!* thou goddess, heav'nly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorr'st
The son, who, on the quiet state of man
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational *liberty*; yet know withal,
Since thy original lapse, true *liberty*
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.
Milton.

3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an entire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

5. Relaxation of restraint; as, he sees himself at *liberty* to choose his condition.

License they mean when they cry *liberty*. *Milton.*

6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

Libi'dinous, lê-bîd'ê-nûs.[128] *n. s.* [*libidinosus*, Lat.] Lewd; lustful.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. *Bentley.*

Libi'dinously, lê-bîd'ê-nûs-lê.[128] *adv.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

Li'bral, lî'brâl.[88] *adj.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

Libra'rian, lî-brâ'rê-ân.[128] *n. s.* [*librarius*, Lat.]

1. One who has the care of a library.
2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charibdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*. *Broome.*

Li'brary, lî'brâ-rê. *n. s.* [*librarie*, Fr.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they 'gan his *library* to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An ancient book, hight Briton's monuments.
Fairy Queen.

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read. *Dryd.*

To Li'brate, lî'brâte.[91] *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

Libra'tion, lî-brâ'shûn.[128] *n. s.* [*libratio*, Lat. *libration*, French.]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration* of the body. *Dryden.*

Their pinions still
In loose *librations* stretch'd, to trust the void
Trembling refuse. *Thomson.*

2. [In astronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that at full moon they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

Li'bratory, lî'brâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

Lice, lîse. the plural of *louse*.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,
And clammy dews, that loathsome *lice* beget;
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden.*

Li'cebane, lîse'bâne. *n. s.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

Li'cense, lî'sênse. *n. s.* [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shaksp.*

They baul for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would set them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *license* by too just a name. *Roscom.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *license*; though man, in that state, have an uncontroulable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate. *Judith.*

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of public approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To Li'cense, lî'sênse. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's Titans brav'd the skies,
And the press groan'd with *licens'd* blasphemies.
Pope.

2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

Li'censer, lî'sên-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *license*.] A granter of permission; commonly a tool of power.

Lice'ntiate, lî-sên'shê-âte.[91] *n. s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uses license. Not in use.

The *licentiates*, somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of *licentiate* or master in this faculty. *Ayliffe.*

To Lice'ntiate, lî-sên'shê-âte. *v. a.* [*licentier*, French.] To permit; to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

Lice'ntious, lî-sên'shûs.[128] *adj.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed steed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat-swoln encrease,
To all *licentious* lust, and 'gan exceed
The measure of her mean, and natural first need.
Fairy Queen.

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious*?
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shaksp.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tiber, whose *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Roscom.*

Lice'ntiously, lî-sên'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without just restraint.

The licentiates, somewhat *licentiously*, will pardon themselves. *Camden's Remains.*

Lice'ntiousness, lî-sên'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Raleigh.*

This custom has been always looked upon by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

Lich, lîtsh. *n. s.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcass; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians. *Salve magna parens*. *Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

Li'chowl, lîtsh'ôûl. *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretel death.

To Lick, lîk. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into shape and frame. *Hudibras.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews.
Dryden.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not *lick*
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To* Lick *up*. To devour.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass. *Numbers.*

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:
Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope.*

Lick, lĭk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *lick* across the face. *Dryden.*

Li'okerish, lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh. } *adj.* [licceja,
Li'okerous, lĭk'ĕr-ŭs. } a glutton, Sax.

This seems to be the proper way of spelling the word, which has no affinity with *liquor*, but with *like*.]

1. Nice in the choice of food.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a *liquorish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gust.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;
But *lick'rous*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to save
His body, destin'd to that living grave;
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This sense I doubt.

Would'st thou seek again to trap me here,
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

Li'ckerishness, lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

Li'corice, lĭk'kŭr-ĭs.[142] *n. s.* [γλυκύρριζα; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill.*

Li'ctor, lĭk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakspeare.*

Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden.*

Lid, lĭd. *n. s.* [hlid, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; any stopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the *lid* of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shaksp.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears still ope we keep. *Davies.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx:
That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's *lids*
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

Lie, lī.[276] *n. s.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shaksp.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow, as *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Lie, lī.[276] *n. s.* [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the *lie* thou speak'st. *Shakspeare.*

A *lye* is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to *give* the *lie* is a formulary phrase.

That *lie* shall lye so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou the *lie* giver, and that *lie*, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shaksp.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously *give* the *lie* to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will *give* their own experience the *lie*, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

To Lie, lī. *v. n.* [leogan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, He lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakspeare.*

If a soul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lye* against my right? *Job.*

2. To exhibit false representation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and papers *lie*. *Swift.*

To Lie, lī. *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain* or *lien*. [licgan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest; to press upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely show'r
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shaksp.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Van.*

3. To be reposited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own house. *Isaiah.*

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying-place. *Genesis.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so; their fathers *lying* so sick as yours at this time is? *Shak.*

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted flie;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or reposited.

I have seen, where copperas is made, great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.*

9. To be placed or situated, with respect to something else.

Deserts where there *lay* no way. *Wisdom.*

I fly
To those happy climes that *lie*
Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton.*

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon afflictively.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what *lay* upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shak.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shaks.*

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie* still. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life? *L'Estr.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estr.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious; and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already, and I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection.—It *lies* much in your holding up. *Shakspeare.*

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntsmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men? *Duppa.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet.*

Mars is the warrior's God; in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lieth* against one.

21. To cost: as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To* Lie *at*. To importune; to tease.

23. *To* Lie *by*. To rest; to remain still.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
Ev'n the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by;*
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspeare.*

24. *To* Lie *down*. To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid. *Isaiah.*

The needy shall *lie down* in safety. *Isaiah.*

25. *To* Lie *down* To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust. *Job.*

26. *To* Lie *in*. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie in* and sleep, or to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spens.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the lady that *lies in*. *Shakspeare.*

She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated. *Wiseman's Surgery*

The doctor has practised by sea and land, and therefore cures the green sickness and *lyings in*. *Spect.*

When Florimel design'd to *lie* privately *in;*
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. *To* Lie *under*. To be subject to; to be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie under* a great disadvantage. *Smalridge.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to *lie under* necessity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28 *To* Lie *upon*. To become the matter of obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls *lies upon* them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon.*

It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley.*

29. *To* Lie *with*. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,
For by this ring she *lay with* me. *Shakspeare.*

30. It may be observed of this word in general, that it commonly implies something of sluggishness, inaction, or steadiness, applied to persons; and some gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.

Lief, lēēf.[275] *adj.* [leof, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *liefest* lord she thus beguiled had,
For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spens.*

You, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;
And with your best endeavour have stirred up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Lief, lēēf.[275] *adv.* Willingly; now used only in familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakspeare.*

Liege, lēēdje.[275] *adj.* [*lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liegeman* for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII. for their king and *liege* lord? *Spenser.*

My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cosmology.*

Liege, lēēdje. *n. s.* Sovereign; superiour lord: scarcely in use.

O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shaks.*

The other part reserv'd I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shaks.*

The natives dubious whom
They must obey, in consternation wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Phil.*

Li'egeman, lēēdje'mân.[88] *n. s.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject. Not in use.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Spenser.*

Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded themselves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their children to the same subjection. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakspeare.*

Li'eger, lēē'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [more proper *legier*, or *leger*.] A resident ambassadour.

His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

Li'en, lī'ên. The participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Genesis.*

Liente'rick, lī-ên-tēr'rik.[509] *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases. *Grew's Musæum.*

Li'entery, lī'ên-tēr-rē. *n. s.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, smooth, and ἔντερον, *intestinum*, gut; *lienterie*, Fr.] A particular looseness or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

Li'er, lī'ûr.[418] *n. s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city. *Joshua.*

Lieu, lū.[284] *n. s.* [Fr.] Place; room: it is only used with *in; in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best beseemeth him. *Hooker.*

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade. *Addison.*

Lieve, lēēv. *adv.* [See Lief.] Willingly.

Speek the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakspeare.*

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Estrange.*

Lieute'nancy, lēv-tēn'nân-sē. *n. s.* [*lieutenance*, Fr. from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kissed your three fingers so oft. *Shakspeare.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisputed masters, is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Classicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT, lēv-tēn'nânt.[285] *n. s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the tower.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shak.*

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips' Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* general, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his *lieutenant*.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there. *Spenser.*

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship. *Wotton.*

The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of

the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*

Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,
And captains and *lieutenants* slight for me? *Gay.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, lĕv-tĕn'nănt-ship. *n. s.* [from *lieutenant.*] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, life. *n. s.* plural *lives.* [lifian, to live, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an *inanimate state.*

On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage against thy foes. *Shakspeare.*

She shews a body rather than a *life*,
A statue than a breather. *Shakspeare.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Genesis.*

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter in succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke.*

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I consider *life*, 'tis all a cheat;
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, takes off what we possest.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life's* perverse meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to *death.*

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Spenser.*

Their complot is to have my *life:*
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakspeare.*

Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, supposed the vehicle of life.

His gushing entrails smoak'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong; his *life* I'm sure was in the right. *Cowley.*

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives.* *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden.*

7. Continuance of our present state: as, half his *life* was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives.* *Locke.*

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*

The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison.*

8. The living form: opposed to *copies.*

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *life.* *Bacon's Essays.*

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier.*

9. Exact resemblance: with *to* before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn *to* the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure *to* the *life* express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden.*

He saw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All *to* the *life*, and every leader known. *Dryden.*

10. General state of man.

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton.*

All that cheers or softens *life*,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Ascham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own sword? whilst I see *lives* the gashes
Do better upon them. *Shakspeare.*

13. Narrative of a life past.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure, is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiss'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animal; animated existence; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life.* *Thomson.*

16. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life.* *Pope.*

17. *Life* is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

LI'FEBLOOD, life'blŭd. *n. s.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprize. *Shakspeare.*

How couldst thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child? *Shakspeare.*

His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and life rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They lov'd with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood.* *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

LIFEEVERLA'STING, life'ĕv-vŭr-lăst-ĭng. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

LI'FEGIVING, life'giv-ĭng. *adj.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spens.*

He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton.*

LIFEGUA'RD, life-gyärd'. *n. s.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's person.

LI'FELESS, life'lĕs. *adj.* [from *life.*]

1. Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib! *Milton.*

Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton.*

The power which produces their motions, springs from something without themselves: if this power were suspended, they would become a *lifeless* unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless!* idol void and vain. *Pope.*

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end. *Shakspeare.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Prior.*

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*

LI'FELESSLY, life'lĕs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *lifeless.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE, life'like. *adj.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living person.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Ipthema the fair. *Pope.*

LI'FESTRING, life'string *n. s.* [*life* and *string.*] Nerve; string imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME, life'time. *n. s.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordain talked prose all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addison.*

LI'FEWEARY, life'wĕ-rĕ. *adj.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding geer
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shaksp.*

To LIFT, lift. *v. a.* [*lyffta*, Swedish; *loffter*, Danish. I *lifted*, or *lift;* I have *lifted*, or *lift.*]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to 't? *Shakspeare.*

Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shaksp.*
Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*. *F. Queen.*

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *shoplifter*.
So weary bees in little cells repose,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.
My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*
Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lifts* the soul to heav'n. *Pope.*

5. To raise in fortune.
The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclesiasticus.*

6. To raise in estimation.
Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.
See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man! *Addison.*

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.
Lifted up with pride. *Timothy.*
Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to humble ourselves. *Atterbury.*

9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*.
He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew at one time. *2 Samuel.*
Arise, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Genesis.*

To LIFT, lift. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.
Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tailes ere a winter be past. *Tusser.*
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT, lift. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The manner of lifting.
In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees. *Bacon.*
In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes the speed. *Bacon.*

2. The act of lifting.
The goat gives the fox *a lift*, and out he springs. *L'Estrange.*

3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state of impotence and inability.
Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras.*
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand,
And you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing; as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, *He has got a great* lift.

5. [In Scotish.] The sky: for in a starry night they say, *How clear the* lift *is!*

6. *Lifts* of a sail, are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LI'FTER, lift'ûr. [98] *n. s.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts.
Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Psalms.*

To LIG, lig. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.
Thou kenst the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait,
For to entrap in thy tender state. *Spenser.*

LI'GAMENT, lig'gâ-mênt. *n. s.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, Fr.]

1. *Ligament* is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*
The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.
Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Denham.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.
Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison.*

LIGAME'NTAL, lig-â-mên'tâl. } *n. s.*
LIGAME'NTOUS, lig-â-mên'tus. } [from *ligament*.] Composing a ligament.
The urachos or *ligamental* passage, is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharged the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown.*
The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternon, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseman.*

LIGA'TION, li-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The state of being bound.
The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

LI'GATURE, lig'gâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*ligature*, Fr. *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.
He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*
If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature*, it will beat immediately. *Ray on the Creation.*
The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*
I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my armpits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. The act of binding.
The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*
Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.
Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LIGHT, lite. [393] *n. s.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. That material medium of sight; that body by which we see; luminous matter.
Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*.
God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*
So alike thou driv'st away
Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*.
My strength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*
If it be true that *light* is in the soul,
She all in every part, what was the sight
To such a slender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

4. Day.
The murderer rising with the *light* killeth the poor. *Job.*
Ere the third dawning *light*
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light. *Milt.*

5. Life.
Infants that never saw *light*. *Job.*
Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,
O spring to *light*, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.
Seven lamps shall give *light*. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.
Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few men's natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*
Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon.*
I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after *light* well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton.*
I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*
If internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*
The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*
The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbuthnot.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.
Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryd.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.
Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Daniel.*
We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part

the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon.*

10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in his confusion. *Spectator.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light*?
Heav'ns! was I born for nothing but to write. *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Grave epistles bring vice to *light*,
Such as a king might read, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavoured, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That *light* you see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shaksp.*

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in and fell down before Paul. *Acts.*

I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts.*

Let them be for signs,
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glanville.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which the ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He must still mourn
The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT, lite. *adj.* [leohc, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Spectator.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oxen, plough, tumbril, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gaine. *Tusser.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon.*

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light suff'rings give us leisure to complain,
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knolles.*

7. Active; nimble.

He so *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenser.*

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2 *Sam.*

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numbers.*

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad,
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.

False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakspeare.*

These *light* vain persons still are drunk and mad
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, great listeners after news. *Howel.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

14. [from *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear.

As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away. *Genesis.*

The horses ran up and down with their tails and manes on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting, the *light* and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindrick bodies with annular fulci, found with shark's teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT, lite. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set *light* by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

To LIGHT, lite. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to seek the sun. *Glanville.*

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*

Be witness, gods, and strike Jocasta dead,
If an immodest thought, or low desire,
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill with light.

The sun was set, and vesper, to supply,
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky. *Dryden.*

4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.

No sun was *lighted up* the world to view. *Dryden.*

5. [from the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burden.

Land some of our passengers,
And *light* this weary vessel of her load. *F. Queen.*

To LIGHT, lite. *v. n.* [*lickt*, chance, Dutch; preter. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*.]

1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance: it has *on* before the thing found.

No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted on* a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did *on* a lady *light*,
That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Spenser.*

Haply your eye shall *light upon* some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shakspeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough; so this people did *light upon* two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

Of late years, the royal oak did *light upon* count Rhodophil. *Howel.*

The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough *lighted on*, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle.*

He sought by arguments to sooth her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights on* one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If Heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, *light upon* this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whosoever first *lit on* a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to *light*;
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which had escaped a wiser. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To fall in any particular direction: with *on*.

The wounded steed curvets; and rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before; his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with *on*.

He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke *upon* his shield so heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved *on* whomsoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker.*

They shall hunger no more; neither shall the sun *light on* them, nor any heat. *Revelation.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton.*

A curse *lights upon* him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South.*

4. [alighcan, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage.

When Naaman saw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings.*

I saw 'em salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Genesis.*

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.

I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which seem sweet flow'rs, with lustre fresh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth rise, and soar away. *Davies.*

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer.*

To Li'ghten, li't'n.[103] *v. n.* [lıc, lıgc, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakspeare.*

Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it *lightens*. *Shakspeare.*

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke.*

2. To shine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fall; to light. [from *light.*]

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as we do put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To Li'ghten, li't'n. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shaksp.*

O Light! which mak'st the light which makes the day,
Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson.*

2. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light, adj.*]

The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jonah.*

3. To make less heavy.

Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Milt.*

Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest. *Shaksp.*

The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryden.*

Li'ghter, lite'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *light*, to make *light.*] A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

They have cock boats for passengers, and *lighters* for burthen. *Carew.*

He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

Li'ghterman, lite'ûr-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*lighter* and *man.*] One who manages a lighter.

Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen.* *Child.*

Lightfi'ngered, lite-fîng'gûr'd. *adj.* [*light* and *finger.*] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

Li'ghtfoot, lite'fût. *adj.* [*light* and *foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *F. Queen.*

And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

Li'ghtfoot, lite'fût. *n. s.* Venison. A cant word.

Lighthe'aded, lite-hêd'êd. *adj.* [*light* and *head.*]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed, had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted against some particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

Lighthe'adedness, lite-hêd'êd-nês. *n. s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

Lighthe'arted, lite-hâr'têd. *adj.* [*light* and *heart.*] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

Li'ghthouse, lite'hôûse. *n. s.* [*light* and *house.*] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the risque of such vessels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse.* *Arbuthnot.*

Lightle'gged, lite-lêg'd'.[359] *adj.* [*light* and *leg.*] Nimble; swift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*

Li'ghtless, lite'lês. *adj.* [from *light.*] Wanting light; dark.

Li'ghtly, lite'lê. *adv.* [from *light.*]

1. Without weight.

This grave partakes the fleshly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.

If they write or speak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe 't not *lightly* that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. *Shak. Coriol.*

Short summer *lightly* has a forward spring. *Shakspeare.*

4. Without reason.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursuance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reasonable occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shakspeare*

6. Not chastely.

If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers, that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden, Torismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryd.*

8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Lightmi'nded, lite-mind'êd. *adj.* [*light* and *mind.*] Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

Li'ghtness, lite'nês. *n. s.* [from *light.*]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight: the contrary to *heaviness.*

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and *lightness.* *Bacon.*

Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles, so as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *F. Queen.*

Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*, dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so importunate manner desired, or else condescend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greatest gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shaksp.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.

Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *lightness*, that emboldened such base fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness!* *Shakspeare.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

Li'ghtning, lite'nîng. *n. s.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning.*]

1. The flash that attends thunder.

Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muschenbroek.*

Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

Salmoneus, suff'ring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound
Of mimick thunder, and the glitt'ring blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays. *Dryd.*

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. [from to *lighten*, to make less heavy.]

How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shakspeare.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a

kind message from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Spectator.*

LIGHTS, lites. *n. s.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing: we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick sense, so no seat for any sharp disease. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME, lite'sûm. *adj.* [from *light.*]

1. Luminous: not dark; not obscure; not opake.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself, which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is affected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours *lightsome*. *Bacon.*

The sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run,
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS, lite'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *lightsome.*]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darksomeness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Cheyne.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES, lig-nâl'ôze. *n. s.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] Aloes wood.

The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *lign-aloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters. *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS, lig'nè-ûs. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Lat. *ligneux*, Fr.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

LIGNUMVI'TÆ, lig-nûm-vi'tè. *n. s.* [Lat.] *Guiacum*; a very hard wood.

LI'GURE, li'gûre.[544] *n. s.* A precious stone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exodus.*

LIKE, like. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness? *Ezekiel.*

His son, or one of his illustrious name,
How *like* the former, and almost the same! *Dryd.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an universal art than a distinct logick. *Baker.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

3. [for *likely.*] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakspeare.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jeremiah.*

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker.*

LIKE, like. *n. s.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like* for the *like thing*, or *like person.*]

1. Some person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shaksp.*

Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar! *Shaksp.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more;
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His desire
By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milton.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

She'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy strike,
Since ev'ry being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Used with *had;* near approach; a state like to another state. A sense common but not just: perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was*.

Report being carried secretly from one to another in my ship, *had like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE, like. *adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as: it is not always easy to determine whether it be adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psalms.*

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson.*

What will be my confusion, when he sees me
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Philips.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the like lie murther'd on the shore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shaksp*

To LIKE, like. *v. a.* [lican, Sax. *liiken*, Dut.]

1. To choose with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Knolles.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked* the design. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues
I have *lik'd* several women; never any
With so full soul. *Shakspeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shaksp.*

Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. *South.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubberd.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise
God and Messiah. *Milton.*

To LIKE, like. *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with: with *of* before the thing approved. Obsolete.

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependency upon God *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like of* this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

2. To choose; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deuteronomy.*

He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD, like'lè-hûd. } *n. s.* [from
LI'KELINESS, like'lè-nês. } *likely.*]

1. Appearance; show. Obsolete.

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he show'd to-day?
—That with no man here he is offended. *Shaksp.*

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.

The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conq'ring Cæsar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit
To welcome him? *Shaksp.*

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and

black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker.*

Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt. *Shaksp.*

It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shaksp.*

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so there is no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses. *Raleigh.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against. *South.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Addison.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions come on. *Atterbury.*

Li'kely, like'lê. *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. Obsolete.

These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likeliest* men; I would have you served with the best. *Shaksp.*

2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary: as, a *likely* story, that is, a credible story.

Li'kely, like'lê. *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville.*

To Li'ken, lî'k'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a singing man of Windsor. *Shaksp.*

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate; or to what things
Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to such height
Of God-like power? *Milton.*

Li'keness, like'nês. *n. s.* [from *like*.]

1. Resemblance; similitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser.*

A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden.*

2. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace: for trouble being gone, comfort should remain. *Shaksp.*

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. One who resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,
Indeed, mamma, I do not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake;
I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior.*

Li'kewise, like'wize.[140] *adv.* [*like* and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things. *Matthew.*

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phænomena. *Arbuth.*

Li'king, lî'king. *adj.* [perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your sort? *Daniel.*

Li'king, lî'king. *n. s.* [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I'm in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. *Shaksp.*

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness; and being in good *liking*, were set on a stall, when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body. *Dryden.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Fore'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold? *F. Queen.*

Li'king, lî'king. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Delight in; pleasure in: with *to*.

There are limits to be set between the boldness and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking to* the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

Li'lach, lî'lâk. *n. s.* [*lilac*, *lilas*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*

Li'lied, lîl'lîd.[283] *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LI'LY, lîl'lê. *n. s.* [*lilium*, Latin.]

There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various sorts. *Miller.*

Oh! had the monster seen those *lily* hands
Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,
And make the silken strings delight to kiss them;
He would not then have touch'd them for his life! *Shaksp.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shaksp.*

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham.*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reason yield,
It must by sure comparison be shown,
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior.*

For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

Lily-daffodil, lîl'lê-dâf'fô-dîl. *n. s.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.

Lily-hyacinth, lîl'lê-hî'â-sîn*th*. *n. s.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]

It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth: the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

Lily *of the Valley*, or *May lilly*, lîl'lê-ôv-thê-vâl'lê. *n. s.* [*lilium convallium*.]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer.*

Lilyli'vered, lîl'lê-lîv-vûr'd.[359] *adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.

A base, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shaksp.*

Li'mature, lî'mâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

Limb, lîm.[347] *n. s.* [lim, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Danish.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong knit *limbs*. *Shaksp.*

O! that I had her here to tear her *limb* meal! *Shaksp.*

Now am I come each *limb* to survey,
If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton.*

2. [*limbe*, Fr. *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a border: a philosophical word.

By moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton.*

To Limb, lîm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

Li'mbeck, lîm'bêk. *n. s.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A still.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whose countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*. *Howel.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* rise,
It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*

The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

Li'mbed, lîm'd.[359] *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.

A steer of five years age, large *limb'd* and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope.*

Li'mber, lîm'bûr.[98] *adj.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shaksp.*

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried,

and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Wotton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and smallest lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride. *Milton.*

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the œsophagus, very *limber*. *Ray.*

Li'mberness, lĭm'bŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

Li'mbo, lĭm'bō. *n. s.* [*Eo quod sit* limbus *inferorum. Du Cange.*]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shaksp.*

Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shaksp.*

All these up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools. *Milton.*

2. Any place of misery and restraint.

For he no sooner was at large,
But Trulla straight brought on the charge;
And in the self same *limbo* put
The knight and squire, where he was shut. *Hudibras.*

Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden.*

Lime, lĭme. *n. s.* [lim, ȝelȳman, Saxon, to glue.]

1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shaksp.*

You must lay *lime*, to tangle her desires,
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shaksp.*

Jollier of this state
Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws,
Like nets or *lime* twigs, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*

A thrush was taken with a bush of *lime* twigs. *L'Estrange.*

Then toils for beasts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts,
Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widow's hearts. *Pope.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.

There are so many species of *lime* stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone. *Hill.*

They were now, like sand without *lime*, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side. *Bacon.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime*, or place the stones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold. *Mortimer.*

3. The linden tree. [linð, Saxon; *tilia*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes testiculated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue sound many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one in Norfolk sixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.*

For her the *limes* their pleasing shades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

4. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

To Lime, lĭme. *v. a.* [from *lime*.]

1. To entangle, to ensnare.

O bosom, black as death!
O *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shaksp.*

Example, that so terribly shows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shaksp.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,
With trembling wings misdoubteth ev'ry bush,
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To smear with lime.

Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,
And plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*

Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all lost if you do but touch them. *L'Estrange.*

3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child.*

All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*

Li'mekiln, lĭme'kĭl. *n. s.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime-kiln*. *Shaksp.*

They were found in a *lime-kiln*, and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

Li'mestone, lĭme'stōne. *n. s.* [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime is made.

Fire stone and *lime stone*, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer.*

Lime-water, lĭme'wȧ-tŭr. *n. s.*

Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally, in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs. *Hill.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in *lime-water* alone, and some in brandy and *lime-water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increase. *Mortimer.*

Li'mit, lĭm'mĭt. *n. s.* [*limité*, French; *limitor*, Latin.] Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be most holy. *Exodus.*

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But foaming billows beating on the ground. *Dryd.*

To Li'mit, lĭm'mĭt. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French; from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel. *Psalms.*

Thanks I must you con, that you
Are thieves profest; for there is boundless theft
In *limited* professions. *Shaksp.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

2. To restrain from a lax or general signification: as, *the universe is here* limited *to this earth.*

Limita'neous, lĭm-mĭt-tȧ'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds. *Dict.*

Li'mitary, lĭm'mĭt-tȧr-ē. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton.*

Limita'tion, lĭm-mē-tȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*limitation*, Fr. *limitatio*, Lat.]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof. *Hooker.*

Am I yourself,
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation*? *Shaksp.*

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will save those the labour, who would look for him among the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

Li'mmer, lĭm'mŭr. *n. s.* A mongrel.

To Limn, lĭm.[411] *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr. to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witness,
Most truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shaksp.*

Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

Li'mner, lĭm'nŭr.[411] *n. s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

Li'mous, lĭ'mŭs.[544] *adj.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown.*

They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slimy fœculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

Limp, limp. *adj.* [*limpio*, Ital.]
1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.
The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp*, and tasteless. *Walton.*
2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexile.

To Limp, limp. *v. n.* [limpen, Sax.] To halt; to walk lamely.
An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary step
Limp'd in pure love. *Shaksp.*
Son of sixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* sire. *Shaksp.*
How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In underprising it; so far this shadow
Doth *limp* behind the substance. *Shaksp.*
When Plutus, with his riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. *Bacon.*
Limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*
The *limping* smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryd.*
Can syllogisms set things right?
No: majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence *limps* false behind. *Prior.*

Li'mpet, lim'pit. *n. s.* A kind of shell-fish. *Ainsworth.*

Li'mpid, lim'pid. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Latin.] Clear; pure; transparent.
The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*
The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomson.*

Li'mpidness, lim'pid-nes. *n. s.* [from *limpid.*] Clearness; purity.

Li'mpingly, limp'ing-lé. *adv.* [from *limp.*] In a lame halting manner.

Li'my, li'mé. *adj.* [from *lime.*]
1. Viscous; glutinous.
Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* snares the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*
2. Containing lime.
A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew.*

To Lin, lin. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To yield; to give over.
Unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win,
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin.* *Spenser.*

Li'nchpin, linsh'pin. *n. s.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

Li'nctus, lingk'tus.[408] *n. s.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

Li'nden, lin'den. *n. s.* [linð, Sax.] The lime tree.] See Lime.
Hard box, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryden.*
Two neighbouring trees with walls encompass'd round,
One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden.*

Line, line. *n. s.* [*linea*, Latin.]
1. Longitudinal extension.
Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate no more towards the sun; so that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets. *Bentley.*
2. A slender string.
Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings;
O see the then sole hope, and in design
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line.* *Waller.*
A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws streight in length, above fifty or sixty feet. *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations.
We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*
4. The string that sustains the angler's hook.
Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.
Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shaksp.*
I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple *line* of life; here's a small trifle of wives. *Shaksp.*
Here while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines.* *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; sketch.
You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations: but this is not enough towards the raising such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*
The inventors meant to turn such qualifications into persons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope.*
7. Contour; outline.
Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line!* *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse.
In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words to the masculine gender. *Broome.*
In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well. *Garth.*
9. Rank of soldiers.
They pierce the broken foe's remotest *lines.* *Addison.*
10. Work thrown up; trench.
Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines.* *Dryden.*
11. Method; disposition.
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shaksp.*
12. Extension; limit.
Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Seleucia. *Milton.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle.
When the sun below the *line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins. *Creech.*
14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending.
He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then prophet like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shaksp.*
He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonstrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakspeare.*
Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage, haughty, parsimonious and unpopular; others were sweet and affable. *Dryden.*
His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roscommon.*
A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line.* *Dryden.*
The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wise heroick kings. *Philips.*
15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch.
16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines.*
17. Lint or flax.

To Line, line. *v. a.* [supposed by *Junius* from *linum*, linings being often made of linen.]
1. To cover on the inside.
A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inside: a sense rather ludicrous.
The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*
Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shakspeare.*
He, by a gentle vow, divin'd
How well a cully's purse was *lin'd.* *Swift.*
3. To guard within.
Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musqueteers, they were totally dispersed. *Clarendon.*
4. To strengthen by inner works.
Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakspeare.*
5. To cover with something soft.
Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping sire. *Shakspeare.*
6. To double; to strengthen with help.
Who *lin'd* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shaksp.*
My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Shaksp.*
The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men; yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*
7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating.
Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

Li'neage, lin'nê-âje.[113] *n. s.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.
Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet. *Spenser.*
Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Luke.*
The Tirsan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth. *Bacon.*
Men of mighty fame,
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*
No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addis.*
This care was infused by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury.*

Li'neal, lin'nê-âl.[113] *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.]
1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs. *Wotton.*

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *Locke.*

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shaksp.*

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere *Shaksp.*
O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd;
The father had descended for the son;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

Li'neally, lin'ê-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law. *Clarendon.*

Li'neament, lin'nê-â-mênt. *n. s.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.

Noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakspeare.*
Six wings he wore, to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton.*
Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Milton.*

There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

Li'near, lin'nê-âr.[113] *adj.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.

Wherever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear* striæ, tending towards several centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodward.*

Linea'tion, lin-ê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Latin.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

Li'nen, lin'nin.[99] *n. s.* [*linum*, Lat.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shaksp.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden.*

Li'nen, lin'nin. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy soul! those *linen* checks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? *Shakspeare.*

Linen-draper, lin'nin-drâ'pûr. *n. s.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

Ling, ling. *n. s.* [*ling*, Islandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet *Bacon* seems to distinguish them.

Heath, and *ling*, and sedges. *Bacon.*

2. [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.

When harvest is ended, take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide. *Tusser.*

Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called island *lings*. *Abbot.*

Ling, ling. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, Ger. *little:* sometimes a quality; as first*ling*, in which sense *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, *to belong.*

To Li'nger, ling'gûr.[409] *v. n.* [from leng, Sax. *long.*]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dryden.*
Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope.*

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *ling'rest*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize so hazardous and high. *Paradise Regained.*

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a stage
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shaksp.*
Ye breth'ren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays. *Dryden.*
Your very fear of death shall make ye try
To catch the shade of immortality;
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer. *Shakspeare.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.

I must solicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not sue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden.*

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, she hath strange *ling'ring* poisons! *Shakspeare.*

To Li'nger, ling'gûr. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakspeare.*

She *lingers* my desires. *Shakspeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our sure destruction on. *Shaksp.*

Li'ngerer, ling'gûr-ûr.[557] *n. s.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers.

Li'ngeringly, ling'gûr-ing-lê.[98] *adv.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

Li'nget, ling'gêt. *n. s.* [from *languet*; *lingot*, Fr.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *linguets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden.*

Li'ngo, ling'gô. *n. s.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas. *Congreve.*

Lingua'cious, lin-gwâ'shûs.[408] *adj.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

Linguade'ntal, ling-gwâ-dên'tâl. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals*, *f. v.* as also the *linguadentals*, *th*, *dh*, he will soon learn. *Holder.*

Li'nguist, ling'gwîst.[331] *n. s.* [from *lingua*, Latin.] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Spectator.*

Li'ngwort, ling'wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

Li'niment, lin'nê-mênt. *n. s.* [*liniment*, Fr. *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray.*

Li'ning, li'ning.[410] *n. s.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceiv'd, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*

The fold in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew.*

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shaksp.*

Link, lingk.[408] *n. s.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shaksp.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see
A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

I feel

The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton.*
Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. *Addison* has used *link* for chain.

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison.*

6. [from λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonefire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakspeare.*
Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. *Howel.*
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*
One that bore a *link*
On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like linstock, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lampblack.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shaksp.*

To LINK, lĭngk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down,
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*
Against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *linked* in friendship,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shaksp.*

3. To join; to connect.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope.*
So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in so near a bond. *Hooker.*
Be advised for the best,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *F. Queen.*
Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort,
As that it is in any pow'r to tye. *Daniel.*

5. To connect, as concomitant.

New hope to spring
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*
God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together. *Decay of Piety.*
So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hooker.*
Tell me, which part it does necessitate?
I'll chuse the other: there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! *Dryden.*
By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, *i. e.* each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

LI'NKBOY, lĭngk'bŏē. } LI'NKMAN, lĭngk'mân. } *n. s.* [*link* and *boy*.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy*. *More.*
Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*
In the black form of cinder-wench she came.
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! *Gay.*

LI'NNET, lĭn'nĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*linot*, French; *linaria*, Latin.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphragia, for the repairing of their sight. *More.*
Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

LINSE'ED, lĭn'sēēd. *n. s.* [*semen lini*, Lat.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LI'NSEYWOOLSEY, lĭn'sē-wŭl'sē *adj.* [*linen* and *wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A lawless *linseywoolsie* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras.*
Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linseywoolsey* brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK, lĭn'stŏk. *n. s.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonick, *lint* and *stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*

The nimble gunner
With *lynstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakspeare.*
The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry size,
The *linstocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT, lĭnt. *n. s.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llîn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wiseman.*

LI'NTEL, lĭn'tĕl. *n. s.* [*linteal*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side-posts. *Exodus.*
When you lay any timber or brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moxon.*
Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*

LI'ON, lī'ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*lion*, Fr. *leo*, Lat.]

1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for his *lion*-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*
Be *lion* mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakspeare.*
The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peacham.*
They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milton.*
See *lion* hearted Richard,
Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep, trees, houses, men, he press'd,
Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

2. A sign in the zodiack.

The *lion* for the honour of his skin,
The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threat'ned stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

LI'ONESS, lī'ŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* [feminine of *lion*.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness*
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shaksp.*
The furious *lioness*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*
The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze. *Dryden.*
If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'ONLEAF, lī'ŭn-lēfe. *n. s.* [*leontopetalon*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

LI'ON'S-MOUTH, lī'ŭnz-mŏŭth. } LI'ON'S-PAW, lī'ŭnz-pâw. } LI'ON'S-TAIL, lī'ŭnz-tâle. } LI'ON'S-TOOTH, lī'ŭnz-tŏŏth. } *n. s.* [from *lion*.] The name of an herb.

LIP, lĭp. *n. s.* [hippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes. *Shakspeare.*
No falsehood shall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a veil of truth disguise. *Sandys.*
Her *lips* blush deeper sweets. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel. *Burnet.*
In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wiseman.*

3. *To make a* LIP. To hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will *make a lip* at the physician. *Shakspeare.*

To LIP, lĭp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kissing. *Shakspeare.*
Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton and suppose her chaste. *Shaksp.*

LIPLA'BOUR, lĭp'lâ-bŭr. *n. s.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor.*

Lipo'thymous, lĭ-pôth'ĕ-mŭs.[128] *adj.* [λείπω and θυμὸς.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surprised with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppression about the stomach, and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

Lipo'thymy, lĭ-pôth'ĕ-mē.[128] *n. s.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lypothymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life. *Taylor.*

In *lipothymys* or swoonings, he used the frication of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown.*

Li'pped, lĭpt.[359] *adj.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

Li'ppitude, lĭp'pĕ-tūde. *n. s.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Lat.] Bleariness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pestilences and *lippitudes.* *Bacon.*

Li'pwisdom, lĭp'wĭz-dŭm. *n. s.* [*lip* and *wisdom.*] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Li'quable, lĭk'kwâ-bl. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Lat.] Such as may be melted.

Liqua'tion, lĭ-kwâ'shŭn.[331] *n. s.* [from *liquo*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and, by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation.* *Brown.*

To Li'quate, lĭ'kwâte.[544] *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate.* *Woodward.*

Liquefa'ction, lĭk-kwĕ-fâk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, Fr.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactions;* and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

Li'quefiable, lĭk'kwĕ-fī-â-bl.[183] *adj.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not. *Bacon.*

To Li'quefy, lĭk'kwĕ-fī. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr. *liquefacio*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To Li'quefy, lĭk'kwĕ-fī.[183] *v. n.* To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison on Italy.*

Lique'scency, lĭ-kwĕs'sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*liquescentia*, Lat.] Aptness to melt.

Lique'scent, lĭ-kwĕs'sĕnt.[510] *adj.* [*liquescens*, Latin.] Melting.

Li'quid, lĭk'kwĭd.[340] *adj.* [*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass. *Dr. Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sug'red nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid.* *Ayliffe.*

Li'quid, lĭk'kwĭd. *n. s.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids.* *Philips.*

To Li'quidate, lĭk'kwĕ-dâte. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to lessen debts.

Liqui'dity, lĕ-kwĭd'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty; thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyor of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville.*

Li'quidness, lĭk'kwĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness.* *Boyle.*

Li'quor, lĭk'kŭr.[314 415] *n. s.* [*liquor*, Lat. *liqueur*, Fr.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor envy'd them the grape
Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* pour'd into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*

2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To Li'quor, lĭk'kŭr.[183] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored.* *Bacon.*

Liriconfa'ncy, lĭ-rĕ-kŏn-fân'sē. *n. s.* A flower.

Lisne, lĭsn. *n. s.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Hale.*

To Lisp, lĭsp. *v. a.* [hlĭꝑ, Sax.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name
Of martyr, yet she thinks it shame
Life should so long play with that breath,
Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crashaw.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

Lisp, lĭsp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler.*

Li'sper, lĭsp'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lisp.*] One who lisps.

List, lĭst. *n. s.* [*liste*, Fr.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperor of all the *list.* *Bacon.*

Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find in many authors. *Brown.*

Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*

2. [*lice*, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
The rest, at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
In measur'd *lists* to toss the weighty lance;
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope.*

3. Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*

4. [lŷſtan, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.

Alas, she has no speech!
—Too much;
I find it still when I am *list* to sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He saw false reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow. *Dryden.*

5. [*licium*, Lat. *lisse*, French.] A strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg; and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list.* *Shakspeare.*

Instead of a *list* of cotton or the like filtre, we made use of a siphon of glass. *Boyle.*

A *list* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hook.*

To List, lĭst. *v. n.* [lŷſtan, Saxon.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all. *F. Queen.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list.* *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fancies. *Whitgifte.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list.* *Shakspeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
Take their advantage when, and how they *list.* *Dan.*

When they *list* into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To List, lĭst. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid

farewel not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *list* with women each degen'rate name
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command;
Though few, a warlike and well chosen band,
These in my name are *listed.* *Dryden.*

3. [from *list*, enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. [from *list*, a shred or border.] To sew together, in such a sort as to make a party-coloured show.

Some may wonder, at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

5. [contracted from *listen.*] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs:
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakspeare.*

I, this sound I better know:
List! I would I could hear mo. *Ben Jonson.*

LI'STED, lĭst'ĕd. *adj.* Striped; party-coloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new. *Milton.*

As the show'ry arch
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

To LI'STEN, lĭs'sn.[103] [472] *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakspeare.*

One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear I could not say, amen! *Shaks.*

He, that no more must say, is *listened* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shakspeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them awhile. *Milton.*

To LI'STEN, lĭs'sn. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakspeare.*

Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, if you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Listen, O isles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isaiah.*

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder.*

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* to nothing else. *Addison.*

LI'STNER, lĭs'sn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *listen.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *listners* after news. *Howel.*

Listners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estr.*

If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners.* *Swift.*

LI'STLESLY, lĭst'lĕs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *listless.*] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlesly* dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LI'STLESNESS, lĭst'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *listless.*] Inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlesness* or sorrow. *Taylor.*

LI'STLESS, lĭst'lĕs. *adj.* [from *list.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maia with her sisters first descend,
Before you trust in earth your future hope,
Or else expect a *listless*, lazy crop. *Dryden.*

Lazy lolling sort
Of ever *listless* loit'rers, that attend
No cause, no trust. *Pope.*

I was *listless*, and desponding. *Gulliver.*

2. Careless; heedless: with *of.*

The sick for air before the portal gasp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *listless of* their gain. *Dry.*

LIT, lĭt. the preterit of *light;* whether *to light* signifies *to happen*, or *to set on fire*, or *guide with light.*

Believe thyself, thy eyes,
That first inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love,
Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*

LI'TANY, lĭt'tăn-ĕ. *n. s.* [λιτάνεια; *litanie*, Fr.] A form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity, for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your lifetime; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies.* *Taylor.*

LI'TERAL, lĭt'tĕr-ăl. *adj.* [*literal*, Fr. *litera*, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the latter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building; nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrasts, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of letters: as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers.

LI'TERAL, lĭt'tĕr-ăl. *n. s.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown.*

LITERA'LITY, lĭt-tĕr-răl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond their *literalities.* *Brown.*

LI'TERALLY, lĭt'tĕr-răl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *literal.*]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally;* that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally;* his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY, lĭt'tĕr-ă-rĕ. *adj.* [*literarius*, Latin.] Respecting letters; regarding learning. *Literary* history, is an account of the state of learning and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation, is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters. It may be said, this *epistolary* correspondence was political oftener than *literary.*

LITERA'TI, lĭt-tĕr-rä'tĭ. *n. s.* [Italian.] The learned.

I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

LI'TERATURE, lĭt'tĕr-ră-tûre. *n. s.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature;* and if preferment attend deservers, there will not want supplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison.*

LI'THARGE, lĭth'ârje. *n. s.* [*litharge*, Fr. *lithargyrum*, Latin.]

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*

I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge.* *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver. *Boyle.*

LITHE, lĭthe. *adj.* [lîðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.

Th' unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton.*

LI'THENESS, lĭth'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lithe.*] Limberness; flexibility.

LI'THER, lĭth'ûr. *adj.* [from *lithe.*] Soft; pliant.

Thou antick death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall 'scape mortality. *Shaksp.*

2. [lýðer, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*.

LITHO'GRAPHY, lĭ-*th*ŏg'grâ-fè.[128 518] *n. s.* [λίθος and γράφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LI'THOMANCY, lĭth'ŏ-mân-sè.[519] *n. s.* [λίθος and μάντία.] Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK, lĭth-ŏn-trĭp'tĭk.[530] *adj.* [λίθος and τρίβω; *lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST, lĭ-*th*ŏt'tŏ-mĭst.[128] *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY, lĭ-*th*ŏt'tŏ-mè.[128 518] *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LI'TIGANT, lĭt'tè-gânt. *n. s.* [*litigans*, Lat. *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Decay of Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange.*

LI'TIGANT, lĭt'tè-gânt. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe.*

To LI'TIGATE, lĭt'tè-gâte. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

To LI'TIGATE, lĭt'tè-gâte. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGA'TION, lĭt-tè-gâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that has not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS, lè-tĭd'jŭs. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to lawsuits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

LITI'GIOUSLY, lè-tĭd'jŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS, lè-tĭd'jŭs-nês. *n. s.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

LI'TTER, lĭt'tûr. *n. s.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* strait;
Weakness possesseth me. *Shakspeare.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litter*-wise, with two horses at each end. *Bacon.*

The drowsy frighted steeds,
That draw the *litter* of close curtain'd sleep. *Milton.*

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,
In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden.*

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shaksp.*
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*
Their *litter* is not toss'd by sows unclean. *Dryd.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one. *Shakspeare.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *South.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:
The last of all the *litter* scap'd by chance,
And from Geneva first infested France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dryd.*

5. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER, lĭt'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,
Save for the son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human shape. *Shakspeare.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *litter'd* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. *Shaksp.*

The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion. *Hakewill.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* so with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with thing negligently, or sluttishly scattered about.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.

He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

LI'TTLE, lĭt'tl.[405] *adj.* comp. *less*, superlat. *least*. [*leitels*, Gothick; lýtel, Saxon.]

1. Small in extent.

The coast of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Joshua.*

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Luke.*

His son, being then very *little*, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

One would have all things *little*; hence has try'd
Turkey poults, fresh from the egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? *1 Samuel.*

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*

All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is so in itself. *Taylor.*

4. Not much; not many.

He must be loosed a *little* season. *Revelation*

A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep; so shall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* space
The confines met. *Milton.*

By sad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

5. Some; not none: in this sense it always stands between the article and the noun.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE, lĭt'tl. *n. s.*

1. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ: and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.

He that despiseth little things, shall perish by *little* and *little*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little* by *little* be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too *little*, I would have given such and such things. *2 Samuel.*

They have much of the poetry of Mæcenas, but *little* of his liberality. *Dryden.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive. *Dryden.*

There are many expressions, which, carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.

As if 'twere *little* from their town to chase,
I through the seas pursued their exil'd race. *Dryden.*

I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy and pain:
A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

LI'TTLE, lĭt'tl. *adv.*

1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be chang'd as *little* as possible. *Watts.*

2. In a small quantity.

The poor sleep *little*. *Otway.*

3. In some degree; but not great.

Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a *little* astringent. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Not much.

The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Proverbs.*

Finding him *little* studious, she chose rather to endue him with conversative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamously bad; this parallel is *little* better. *Dryden.*

Several clergyman, otherwise *little* fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

LI'TTLENESS, lĭt'tl-nês. *n. s.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of *littleness*,

To make abridgments, and to draw to less
Even that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of *littleness* and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any *littleness* that appears in any particular parts. *Addison.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much, as if it was always displayed. *Collier.*

Li'ttoral, lit'tô-rûl.[88] *adj.* [*littoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

Li'turgy, lit'tûr-jê. *n. s.* [λιτουργια; *liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hooker.*

The blessedest of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world. *Taylor.*

To Live, liv.[157] *v. n.* [lyƒian, lyƒigan, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.

Is 't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth entomb,
When *living* day should kiss it? *Shaksp.*

To save the *living*, and revenge the dead,
Against one warrior's arms, all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest! *Ecclesiasticus.*

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have *lived* down the pope, and the whole consistory. *Atterbury.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Spectator.*

If we are firmly resolved to *live* up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall *live* the lease of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal custom. *Shaksp.*

See the minutes how they run;
How many make the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may *live*. *Shaksp.*

The way to *live* long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give,
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

Now three and thirty rolling years are fled
Since I began, nor yet begin to *live*. *Brown.*

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And snatch the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be,
I *live* to pleasure when I *live* to thee. *Doddridge.*

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgments, if a man do, he shall *live* in them. *Leviticus.*

He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep we should *live* together with him. 1 *Thessalonians.*

6. To remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill-manned, *live* upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,
And what collected night involves the skies!
Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea,
Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

7. To continue; not to be lost.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues,
We write in water. *Shaksp.*

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit: followed by *with*.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing,
For they delight each May morning.
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then *live with* me, and be my love. *Shaksp.*

9. To feed.

Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To maintain one's self; to be supported.

A most notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*

They which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. 1 *Corinthians.*

His goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knolles.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who *live* by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to *live* on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

In a spacious cave of *living* stone,
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With pow'r imperial curbs the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryd.*

Live, live.[157] *adj.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exod.*

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre upon casting of a *live* coal upon it. *Boyle.*

Li'veless, live'lês. *adj.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather, *lifeless*.

Description cannot suit itself in words,
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
In life so *liveless* as it shews itself. *Shaksp.*

Li'velihood, live'lê-hûd.[157] *n. s.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode*.] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckless babe! born under cruel star,
And in dead parents baleful ashes bred;
Full little weenest thou what sorrows are
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood*! *Spenser.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own estate. *Clarendon.*

He brings disgrace upon his character, to submit to the picking up of a *livelihood* in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and *livelihood* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places, which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a *livelihood* where they can find it. *Spectator.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest *livelihood*: the skilful or industrious find their account in it. *Addis.*

Li'veliness, live'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lively*.]

1. Appearance of life.

That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden.*

2. Vivacity; sprightliness.

Extravagant young fellows that have *liveliness* and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and so make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke.*

Li'velode, live'lôde. *n. s.* [*live* and *load*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.

She gave like blessing to each creature,
As well of wordly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor strife. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Li'velong, liv'lông.[157] *adj.* [*live* and *long*.]

1. Tedious; long in passing.

Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms; and there have sate
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation,
To see great Pompey pass. *Shaksp.*

The obscur'd bird clamour'd the *livelong* night. *Shakspeare.*

Young and old come forth to play
On a sun-shine holiday,
Till the *livelong* day-light fail. *Milton.*

Seek for pleasure to destroy
The sorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable. Not used.

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

Li'vely, live'lê.[157] *adj.* [*live* and *like*.]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.

But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,
With youthful steps? much *livelier* than ere while
He seems; supposing here to find his son,
Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton.*

2. Gay; airy.

Dulness delighted, ey'd the *lively* dunce,
Rememb'ring she herself was pertness once. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden.*

4. Strong; energetick.

His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too:

it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively*, than those of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Atterbury.*

LI'VELILY, live'lê-lê. } *adv.*
LI'VELY, live'lê. }

1. Briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden.*

LI'VER, lĭv'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *live.*]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.

The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian *livers* over the whole world. *Hamm.*

If any loose *liver* have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Spenser.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly *livers*, at one view represented. *Atterbury.*

3. [from lıɥeɲe, Sax.] One of the entrails.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakspeare.*

Reason and respect
Make *livers* pale, and lustihood dejected. *Shaksp.*

LI'VERCOLOUR, lĭv'vûr-kŭl-lûr. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red.

The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour.* *Woodward.*

LI'VERGROWN, lĭv'vûr-grône. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver.

I enquired what other casualties were most like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was nearest. *Graunt.*

LI'VERWORT, lĭv'vûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*liver* and *wort; lichen.*] A plant.

That sort of *liverwort* which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is short, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour. *Miller.*

LI'VERY, lĭv'vûr-ê.[98] *n. s.* [from *livrer*, Fr.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to sue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shaksp.*

2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment. *King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained.

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as they commonly use the word stabling, as to keep horses at *livery;* the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink: and *livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse meat, like as by the coigny is understood man's meat. Some say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their coignies not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they were wont to make a small reckoning. *Spen.*

5. The clothes given to servants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery.* *Shaksp.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery;*
That see I by our faces. *Shaksp.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence. *Dryden.*

On others' int'rest her gay *liv'ry* flings,
Interest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
And as she turns the colours fall or rise. *Duneiad.*

If your dinner miscarries, you were teized by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries.* *Swift.*

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green
Proudly bedeck'd, in April's *livery.* *Sidney.*

Mistake me not for my complexion
The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour and near bred. *Shaksp.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton.*

LI'VERYMAN, lĭv'vûr-ê-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*livery* and *man.*]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferiour kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES, lĭvz. *n. s.* [the plural of *life.*]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,
In a farm house or field, to have three *lives.* *Donne.*

LI'VID, lĭv'id. *adj.* [*lividus*, Lat. *livide*, Fr.] Discoloured as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* spots, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss? *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,
Till they turn *livid*, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

LIVI'DITY, lê-vĭd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*lividité*, Fr. from *livid.*] Discolouration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VING, lĭv'vĭng.[410] *participial adj.*

1. Vigorous; active: as, a *living* faith.

2. Being in motion; having some natural energy, or principle of action: as, the *living* green, the *living* springs.

LI'VING, lĭv'vĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *live.*]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in an unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living.* *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other, in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make. *Hubberd.*

Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin for her *living.* *Shaksp.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly you'll dig for your *living.* *Denham.*

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, by which both they and the scribbler may get their *living.* *Dryden.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VINGLY, lĭv'vĭng-lê. *adv.* [from *living.*] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown.*

LI'VRE, lĭ'vûr.[416] *n. s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXI'VIAL, lĭk-sĭv'ê-âl. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIATE, lĭk-sĭv'ê-âte.[91] *adj.* [*lixivieux*, Fr. from *lixivium.*] Making a lixivium.

In these the salt and *lixiviated* serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown.*

Lixiviate salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIUM, lĭk-sĭv'ê-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline salt, produced from the ashes of vegetables; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants. *Boyle.*

LI'ZARD, lĭz'zârd.[88] *n. s.* [*lisarde*, Fr. *la-*

certus, Lat.] An animal resembling a serpent with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of *lizards;* some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards.* It is very probable likewise that they were eaten in Arabia and Judæa, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful stings.
Shakspeare.

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Shaksp.*

Li'zardstone, lĭz'zârd-stône. *n. s.* [*lizard* and *stone.*] A kind of stone.

Li'zardtail, lĭz'zârd-tâle. *n. s.* A plant.

LL.D, êl-êl-dê'. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the cannon and civil laws.

Lo, lô. *interject.* [la, Sax.] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shaksp.*

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,
And say, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shaksp.*

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakspeare.*

Thou did'st utter,
I am yours for ever.
—Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice.
Shaksp.

For *lo!* he sung the world's stupendous birth.
Roscommon.

Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blast our bold design. *Dryden.*

Loach, lôtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*loche*, Fr.]

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomack of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel. *Walton.*

Load, lôde.[295] *n. s.* [hlade, Sax.]

1. A burden; a freight; lading.

Fair plant with fruit surcharg'd,
Deigns, none to ease thy *load*, and taste thy sweet?
Milton.

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryden.*

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious *loads* are born,
And realms commanded which these trees adorn.
Pope.

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.

Jove lighten'd of its *load*
Th' enormous mass, the labour of a god. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.

Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight. *Chevy Chace.*

Far heavier *load* thyself expect to feel
From my prevailing arm. *Milton.*

And Mnestheus laid hard *load* upon his helm.
Dryden.

4. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind, under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray.*

5. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

The thund'ring god,
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and had his *load*. *Dryd.*

To Load, lôde. *v. a.* pret. *loaded;* part. *loaden* or *laden.* [hladan, Sax.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, *laden* with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shaksp.*

Your carriages were heavy *loaden;* they are a burden to the beast. *Isaiah.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun, and *loading* it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiseman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, still sounds
In my stunn'd ears. *Addison.*

Load, lôde. *n. s.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written; from lædan, Sax. to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth. *Carew.*

Lo'ader, lô'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

Lo'adsman, lôdz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*load* or *lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Lo'adstar, lôde'stâr. *n. s.* [more properly as it is in *Mandeville*, *lodestar*, from lædan, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air!
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.
Shakspeare.

That clear majesty
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and *lodestar* to all eyes.
Davies.

Lo'adstone, lôde'stône. *n. s.* [properly *lodestone* or *leading-stone.* See Loadstar.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron grey were fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour; it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill.*

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

Loaf, lôfe.[295] *n. s.* [from hlaf or laf, Sax.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Easy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a shive we know. *Shaksp.*

The bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* sugar in each botttle. *Mortimer.*

LOAM, lôme.[295] *n. s.* [lim, laam, Sax. *limus*, Lat. from λίμνη, a fen, *Junius.*] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

The purest treasure
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shaksp.*

Alexander returneth to dust: the dust is earth; of earth we make *loam;* and why of that *loam* might they not stop a beer barrel? *Shaksp.*

To Loam, lôme. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joist ends and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon.*

Lo'amy, lô'mê. *adj.* [from *loam.*] Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon.*

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded. *Evelyn.*

Loan, lône.[295] *n. s.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and *loans.* *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan.*
Dryden.

Loath, lôth.[295] *adj.* [laþ, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as *loth* to leave the company of so many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wise,
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of princess worthy. *Spenser.*

When he heard her answers *loth* he knew
Some secret sorrow did her heart distrain. *Spenser.*

To speak so indirectly, I am *loth;*
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part. *Shaksp.*

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whose soft side she first doth issue make;
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton.*

To pardon willing, and to punish *loth;*
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Æneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet shews him compassionate, and is *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his staff doth trial make
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you shy to be oblig'd;
And still more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southerne.*

To Loathe, lôthe.[467] *v. a.* [from *loath.*]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and *loathing.* *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness.
Spenser.

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath*. *Waller.*

For thee the lion *loaths* the taste of blood,
And rearing hunts his female through the wood.
Dryden.

Now his exalted spirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and clothes. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread.
Cowley.

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers.*

3. To see food with dislike.

Loathing is a symptom known to attend disorders of the stomach; the cure must have regard to the cause. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE, lōTHE. *v. n.*

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. Obsolete.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grisly toadstool grown there might I see,
And *loathing* paddocks lording on the same. *Spens.*

2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and the Egyptians shall *lothe* to drink of the water. *Exodus.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes? *Rowe.*

LO'ATHER, lōTH'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *loath.*] One that loathes.

LO'ATHFUL, lōTH'fŭl. *adj.* [*loath* and *full.*]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure. *Hubberd.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHINGLY, lōTH'ĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *loath.*] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLY, lōth'lē.[295] *adj.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Spenser.*

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Shak.*

Sour-ey'd disdain and discord shall bestow,
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Shaksp.*

LO'ATHLY, lōth'lē. *adv.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *loathly*, must needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

Lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Shaksp.*

This shews that you from nature *loathly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS, lōth'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *loathness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow. *Shaksp.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothness* to depart would grow. *Shaksp.*

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *lothness* to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME, lōTH'sŭm. *adj.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste:
Spenser.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsome* sickness. *Milton.*

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaksp.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS, lōTH'sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *loathsome.*] Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches. *Addison.*

LOAVES, lōvz.[295] plural of *loaf.*

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past. *Bacon.*

LOB, lŏb. *n. s.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shak.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or sturdy beggars.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound. *Hudibras.*

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton.*

To LOB, lŏb. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Shaksp.

LO'BBY, lŏb'bē. *n. s.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shaksp.*

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your backstairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

LOBE, lōbe. *n. s.* [*lobe*, Fr. λοβος.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal.
Dryden.

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

LO'BSTER, lŏb'stŭr.[98] *n. s.* [lobȝtep, Sax.] A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell, are the *lobster*, the crab, and craw fish. *Bacon.*

It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath the great claw of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

LO'CAL, lō'kăl. *adj.* [*local*, Fr. *locus*, Latin.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material world and *local* skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or of the *local* wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton.*

How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? *Digby.*

LOCA'LITY, lō-kăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned. *Glanv.*

LO'CALLY, lō'kăl-lē. *adv.* [from *local.*] With respect to place.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville.*

LOCA'TION, lō-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist, this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke.*

LOCH, lŏk. *n. s.* A lake. Scotish.

A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running into it, will turn it into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne.*

LOCK, lŏk. *n. s.* [loc, Sax. in both senses.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast.
Spenser.

We have *locks*, to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shaksp.*

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the *lock*, another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Grew.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to close. *Milton.*

4. Any inclosure.

Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,
Shuts up the unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryd.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *lock*, some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks*, long growen and unbound,
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the sound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads. *Sandys.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addison.*

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls; and well-conspir'd, to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth iv'ry neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison.*

To Lock, lŏk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shaksp.*

We do *lock*
Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates. *Shaksp.*

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast. *Denham.*

The frighted dame
The log in secret *lock'd*. *Dryden.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of those within is infringed, and all their acts are as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden.*

One conduces to the poet's completing of his work; the other slackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle. *Dryden.*

The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads. *Dryden.*

If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, must not the landholders receive one third less? *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope.*

3. To close fast.

Death blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

To Lock, lŏk. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
Doubly disparted it did *lock* and close,
That when it *locked*, none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

2. To unite by mutual insertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface; as much of their surfaces touches as makes them cohere. *Boyle.*

Lo'cker, lŏk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *Robinson Crusoe.*

Lo'cket, lŏk'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*loquet*, French.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras.*

Lo'ckram, lŏk'krŭm.[88] *n. s.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* about her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shaksp.*

Lo'ckron, lŏk'krŭm. *n. s.* A kind of ranunculus.

Locomo'tion, lō-kō-mō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*locus* and *motus*, Latin.] Power of changing places.

All progression, or animal *locomotion*, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at quiet. *Brown.*

Locomo'tive, lō-kō-mō'tĭv. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Latin.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham.*

In the night too oft he kicks,
Or shows his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for some adhere to rocks. *Arbuthnot.*

Lo'cust, lō'kŭst. *n. s.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts*, which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark, that *locusts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts*. Since there was a prohibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy coast. *Exodus.*

Air replete with the steams of animals, rotting, has produced pestilential fevers; such have likewise been raised by great quantities of dead *locusts*. *Arbuthnot.*

Locust-tree, lō'kŭst-trēē. *n. s.*

The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapsular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance. *Miller.*

Lo'destar, lōde'stăr. See Loadstar.

Lo'destone, lōde'stōne. See Loadstone.

To Lodge, lŏdje. *v. a.* [logian, Saxon; *loger*, French.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king stiled him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him in great state. *Bacon.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with a harbour for the night.

Ev'ry house was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear,
The desp'rate savage rush'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breast,
That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to settle.

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
And by whose pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again displac'd. *Shaksp.*

I can give no reason,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shaksp.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in some particulars. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodg'd*, I 've track'd her to her covert;
Rush in at once. *Addison.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads. *Shaksp.*

We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs, and they, shall *lodge* the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shaksp.*

To Lodge, lŏdje. *v. n.*

1. To reside, to keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, sleep will never lie. *Shak.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air
To testify his hidden residence. *Milton.*

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himself keepeth in the cold field? *Shaksp.*

I know not where he *lodges;* and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shaksp.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.

My lords
And soldiers, stay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shaksp.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a *lodging* place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people! *Jer.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a less convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank clays; and its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer.*

Lodge, lŏdje. *n. s.* [*logis*, French.]

1. A small house in a park or forest.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his desart, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shaksp.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north side of this pleasant chase. *Shaksp.*

Thus at their shady *lodge* arriv'd, both stood,
Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd
The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* descends upon a low-spirited family. *Swift.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's *lodge*.

Lo'dgement, lŏdje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *lodge; logement*, French.]

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.

The curious *lodgement* and inosculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.

An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravasated matter. *Sharp.*

3. Possession of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making *lodgments*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison.*

Lo'dger, lŏdje'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term, nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*. *Shaksp.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or *lodgers*. *Graunt.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop; for that a *lodger* she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger* that whilst the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty dear;

Say, can you find but one such *lodger* there? *Pope.*

Lo'dging, lŏdje'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *lodge.*]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's *lodging* lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shaksp.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addison.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight,
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his *lodging.* *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging.* *Ray.*

Loft, lŏft. *n. s.* [*lloft*, Welsh; or from *lift.*]

1. A floor.

Eutychus fell down from the third *loft.* *Acts.*

There is a traverse placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor.

To lull him in a slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Spenser.*

3. Rooms on high.

Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weasel once made shift to slink
In at a corn *loft* through a chink. *Pope.*

Lo'ftily, lŏf'tė'lė. *adv.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily.* *Psalms.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,
And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Spenser.*

Lo'ftiness, lŏf'tė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lofty.*]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born,
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

Lo'fty, lŏf'tė. *adj.* [from *loft* or *lift.*]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and tow'rs. *Milton.*

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One. *Isaiah.*

3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

He knew
Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhime. *Milton.*

4. Proud; haughty.

The eyes of the *lofty* shall be humbled. *Isaiah.*

Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer. *Shakspeare.*

Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden.*

Log, lŏg. *n. s.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from liggan, Sax. to lie; *Junius*, from *logge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin, *lignum*, is the true original.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

Would the lightning had
Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakspeare.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calmet.*

A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Leviticus.*

Lo'garithms, lŏg'ā-rĭthmz. *n. s.* [*logarithme*, French; λόγος and ἀριθμος.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Merchison, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one; for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms.* The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

Lo'ggats, lŏg'gĭts.[91] *n. s.*

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kittle-pins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling. *Hanmer.*

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'ggerhead, lŏg'gŭr-hĕd. *n. s.* [*logge*, Dut. *stupid*, and *head;* or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *block-head.*] A dolt; a blockhead; a thick-skull.

Where hast been, Hal?
—With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourscore hogsheads. *Shakspeare.*

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other people's fires? *L'Estrange.*

To fall to Loggerheads, lŏg'gŭr-hĕdz. }
To go to Loggerheads, lŏg'gŭr-hĕdz. }
To scuffle; to fight without weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *loggerheads*, which should be his master. *L'Estrange.*

Lo'ggerheaded, lŏg'gŭr-hĕd-ĕd. *adj.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakspeare.*

LO'GICK, lŏd'jĭk. *n. s.* [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat. from λόγος.] The art of reasoning. One of the seven sciences.

Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetorick in your common talk. *Shak.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,
There stript fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

Lo'gical, lŏd'jĭk-ăl. *adj.* [from *logick.*]

1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.

The heretick complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in giving subtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head. *Spectator.*

Lo'gically, lŏd'jė-kăl-ė. *adv.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

Logi'cian, lŏ-jĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Lat.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtile men, and most of them *logicians;* accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

Lo'gman, lŏg'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*log* and *man.*] One whose business is to carry logs.

For your sake
Am I this patient *logman.* *Shakspeare.*

Lo'gomachy, lŏ-gŏm'ā-kė.[518] *n. s.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacre theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; an so transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry an *logomachy.* *Howel.*

Lo'gwood, lŏg'wŭd. *n. s.*

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* water. *Peacham.*

Lo'hock, lŏ'hŏk. *n. s.*

Lohock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated. *Wiseman.*

Loin, lŏin.[299] *n. s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

2. *Loins;* the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins! Shakspeare.*
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of Heav'n! yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God most high. *Milton.*
A multitude! like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER, lôè'tûr.[299] *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shakspeare.*
Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*
Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*
If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity. *Rogers.*

Lo'ITERER, lôè'tûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry.
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tusser.*
The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers.* *Hayward.*
Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer?*
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,
To search if thou wert come. *Otway.*
Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *More.*
Ever listless *loit'rers*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLL, lôl.[406] *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; so shakes and pulls me. *Shakspeare.*
He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakspeare.*
Close by a softly murm'ring stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras.*
To *loll* on couches, rich with citron steds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state,
And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryden.*
But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the invet'rate ills of peace. *Dryden.*
A lazy, *lolling* sort
Of ever listless loit'rers. *Dunciad.*

2. To hang out: used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryd.*
With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryd.*

To LOLL, lôl. *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden.*
By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden.*

LOMP, lûmp.[165] *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lône. *adj.* [contracted from *alone.*]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.

Here the *lone* hour a blank of life displays. *Savage.*
Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No *lone* house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS, lône'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lonely.*]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find
Your salt tears head. *Shakspeare.*

LO'NELY, lône'lê. *adj.* [from *lone.*]

1. Solitary.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp.*
Why thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and *lonely* traveller? *Milton.*
Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princess,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS, lône'nês. *n. s.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dislike of company.

If of court life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneness.* *Donne.*
I can love her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME, lône'sûm. *adj.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal.

You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear!
How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LONG, lông. *adj.* [*long*, Fr. *longus*, Lat.]

1. Not short: used of time.

He talk'd a *long* while, even till the break of day. *Acts.*
He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *Luke.*

2. Not short: used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not *long.* *Milton.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other.

His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezekiel.*
We made the trial in a *long* neck'd phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women eat their children of a span *long.* *Lam.*
These, as a line, their *long* dimensions drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*
The fig-tree spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and *long.* *Milton.*
A pond'rous mace,
Full twenty cubits *long*, he swings around. *Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecclesiastes.*
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exodus.*
They open to themselves at length a way
Up hither, under *long* obedience try'd. *Milton.*
Him after *long* debate of thoughts revolv'd
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton.*
Long and ceaseless hiss. *Milton.*

6. Dilatory.

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecclus.*

7. Tedious in narration.

Chief mast'ry to dissect,
With *long* and tedious havock, fabled knights. *Milton.*
Reduce, my muse, the wand'ring song,
A tale should never be too *long.* *Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a *long* succession must ensue. *Milton.*

9. [from the verb. *To long.*] Longing; desirous: or perhaps long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at any thing desired.

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*
By ev'ry circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and casts out
Many a *long* look for succour. *Dryden.*

10. [In musick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

LONG, lông. *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty barres of *long*-enduring brass. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. *Exodus.*
The martial Aneus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the *long*-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*
One of these advantages, which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden.*
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden.*
The muse resumes her *long*-forgotten lays,
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*
No man has complained that you have discoursed too *long* on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*
Persia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*
It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy fond wish the *long*-expected shores. *Pope.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time.

When she could not *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bullrushes. *Exodus.*
Eldest parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have *longest* had issue. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.

Not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts.*

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips.*

6. [for *along; au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: of time.

Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *F. Queen.*

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakspeare.*

He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Genesis.*

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Psalms.*

Long, lông. *adv.* [gelang, a fault, Sax.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of use, but truly English.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Maine, Blois, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakspeare*

Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shakspeare.*

If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know so little more. *Glanville.*

To Long, lông. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to ask. *Skinner.*] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued: with *for* or *after* before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better state. *Shaksp.*

And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing for* them. *Deuteronomy.*

If erst he wished, now he *longed* sore. *Fairfax.*

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *longed after*. *Knolles.*

If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden.*

Glad of the gift, the new-made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *longs for* equal foes. *Dryden.*

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing after* immortality? *Addison.*

There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*

Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I *long'd for* death. *A. Philips.*

Longani'mity, lông-gâ-nîm'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*longanimitas*, Lat. *longanimité*, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown.*

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howel.*

Lo'ngboat, lông'bôte. *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*. *L'Estrange.*

Longe'vity, lôn-jêv'ê-tê.[408] *n. s.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on the Creation.*

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Longi'manous, lôn-jîm'mâ-nûs.[518] *adj.* [*longuemain*, Fr. *longimanus*, Lat.] Longhanded; having long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums. *Brown.*

Longi'metry, lôn-jîm'mê-trê.[408 518] *n. s.* [*longus*, and μετρέω; *longimetrie*, Fr.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne.*

Lo'nging, lông'îng.[410] *n. s.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*

I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shaksp.*

The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its wants of, and *longings* after them. *Locke.*

Lo'ngingly, lông'îng-lê. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryd.*

Lo'ngish, lông'îsh. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE, lôn'jê-tûde. *n. s.* [*longitude*, Fr. *longitudo*, Lat.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton.*

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley.*

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed or impaired. *Bentley.*

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellanus's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*

His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration towards the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown.*

Longitu'dinal, lôn-jê-tû'dê-nâl. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesiculæ are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

Lo'ngly, lông'lê. *adv.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark'd not, what's the pith of all. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'ngsome, lông'sûm. *adj.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so churlish and *longsome*, as, they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in a state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon.*

When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with wearied steps the *longsome* plain. *Prior.*

Lo'ngsuffering, lông-sûf'fûr-îng. *adj.* [*long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness. *Exodus.*

Lo'ngsuffering, lông-sûf'fûr-îng. *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *long-suffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogers.*

Lo'ngtail, lông'tâle. *n. s.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and longtail: a canting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
—Aye, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire. *Shaksp.*

Lo'ngways, lông'wâze. *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

Lo'ngwinded, lông-wînd'êd. *adj.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

My simile you minded,
Which, I confess, is too *long-winded*. *Swift.*

Lo'ngwise, lông'wîze.[152] *adv.* [*long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

Loo, lôô. *n. s.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addison.*

In the fights of *loo*. *Pope.*

Lo'obily, lôô'bê-lê. *adj.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*

Lo'oby, lôô'bê. *n. s.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. *Skinner* mentions *lapp*, German, *foolish;* and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *lob*.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* such airs?
Were they masons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

Loof, lôôf.[306] *n. s.* That part aloft of the

ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle. *Sea Dict.*

To Loof, lûf. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

Lo'oFED, lôôft.[359] *adj.* [from *aloof.*] Gone to a distance.

She once being *looft*, Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shaksp.*

To Look, lôôk.[306] *v. n.* [locan, Sax.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at;* if it is absent, we use *for;* if distant, *after: to* was sometimes used anciently for *at.*

Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes,
Than what you *look on* now. *Shaksp.*

The gods *look* down, and the unnat'ral scene
They laugh at. *Shaksp.*

Abimelech *looked* out *at* a window and saw Isaac. *Genesis.*

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to *look* up. *Psalms.*

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look to.* 1 *Samuel.*

The fathers shall not *look* back *to* their children. *Jeremiah.*

He had *looked* round about *on* them with anger. *Mark.*

The state would cast the eye, and *look* about to see whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*

Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to *look on,* but nothing to health. *Bacon.*

Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place soever the beholders *look upon* it. *Boyle.*

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*

Thus pond'ring, he *looked* under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden.*

Bertran; if thou dar'st *look* out
Upon yon slaughter'd host. *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some indignation, *look on* an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after true felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*

Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison.*

A solid and substantial greatness of soul *looks* down with a generous neglect *on* the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optick nerves of such animals as *look* the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain: but the optick nerves of such animals as do not *look* the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton.*

2. To have power of seeing.

Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon.*

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we *look* well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him *look* into the future state of bliss and misery, and see God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

If he long deferred the march, he must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shakspeare.*

He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* straight before thee. *Proverbs.*

7. To have any particular appearance; to seem.

I took the way
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay,
And *look'd* as lightly press'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*

That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit which all other Christians ought to labour after, should *look* in us as if they were natural. *Sprat.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryden.*

To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, *looks* very sullen. *Burnet.*

Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Something very noble may be discerned, but it *looketh* cumbersome. *Felton.*

Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desart sands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice *looks* in another person, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shaksp.*

What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he *look* that seems to speak things strange. *Shaksp.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shaksp.*

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize. *B. Jonson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks.* *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterb.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shaksp*

That which was the worst now least afflicts me:
Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head? *Milton.*

These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. *To* Look *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless to *look about* them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look about you,* especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey.*

John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to *look about* him. *Arbuthnot.*

11. *To* Look *after.* To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill used. *Locke.*

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

12. *To* Look *for.* To expect.

Phalanthus's disgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who telling him she never *looked for* other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look for.* *Hooker.*

Thou
Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shaksp.*

If we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. *Hebrews.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look for.* *Bacon.*

This mistake was not such as they *looked for;* and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words. *Milton.*

Drown'd in deep despair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks for* death. *Dryd.*

I must with patience all the terms attend,
Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd for* day
Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the *labour* who would *look for* one heir among the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*

13. *To* Look *into.* To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
But better *look'd into,* he truly found
It was against your highness. *Shaksp.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addison.*

14. *To* Look *on.* To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon.*

If a harmless maid
Should ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

15. *To* Look *on.* To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*

He *looked upon* it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look upon* the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked upon* themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke.*

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake.*

16. *To* Look *on.* To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on.* *Shaksp.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on.* *Bacon.*

17. *To* Look *over.* To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time,
If no example of so vile a crime
Appears, then mourn. *Dryden.*

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over.* *Locke.*

18. *To* Look *out.* To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchase. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look* out for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them, and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton.*

The curious are *looking out*, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the sour folks think they have found out some. *Swift.*

19. *To* Look *out.* To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

20. *To* Look *to.* To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shaksp.*

Who knocks so loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shaksp.*

Let this fellow be *looked to:* let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shaksp.*

Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look to't.* *Shaksp.*

Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds. *Proverbs.*

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned; the composer of it must *look to* that. *Woodward.*

21. *To* Look *to.* To behold.

To Look, lo̊o̊k. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us *look* one another in the face. 2 *Kings.*

3. To influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*

4. *To* Look *out.* To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt.*

Whoever has such treatment, when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*

Look, lo̊o̊k. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look! where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shaksp.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shaksp*

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*

Look, lo̊o̊k. *n. s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'st thou that goose *look?* *Shaksp.*

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but will bring down high *looks.* *Psalms.*

Them gracious Heav'n for nobler ends design'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd.
J. Dryden, jun.

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Then on the crowd he cast a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a surly stand,
And glar'd like angry lions as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry *look* might be their last.
Dryden.

Lo'oker, lo̊o̊k'ur.[98] *n. s.* [from *look.*]

1. One that looks.

2. Looker *on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherd's poor pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish, into the fair *looker on*, pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on.* *Hooker.*

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shaksp.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker on?* *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the *looker on;* but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The people love him;
The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar
Will talk themselves to action. *Denham.*

He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have stood a *looker on.* *Addison.*

Looking-glass, lo̊o̊k'in-glas̊. *n. s.* [*look* and *glass.* Mirror; a glass which shows forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither straight,
That it may shew me what a face I have.
—Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass.* *Shaks.*

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass.* *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbours' faults, than of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by. *L'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass.* *Addison.*

Loom, lo̊o̊m.[306] *n. s.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread. *Minshew. Lome* is a general name for a tool or instrument, *Junius.*] The frame in which weavers work their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose
Her twisted threads, the web she strung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addison.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

To Loom, lo̊o̊m. *v. n.* [leoman, Sax.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*

Loom, lo̊o̊m. *n. s.* A bird.

A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

Loon, lo̊o̊n.[306] *n. s.* [This word, which is now only used in Scotland, is the English word *lown.*] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Thou cream-fac'd *loon*,
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakspeare.*

The false *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatt'ring skill:
I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot.*

LOOP, lo̊o̊p.[306] *n. s.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in *loops* of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this, so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

Make me to see't, or at least so prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakspeare.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops,
Made of shells, with silver *loops.* *Ben Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops.* *Addison.*

Lo'oped, lo̊o̊pt.[359] *adj.* [from *loop.*] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare.*

Lo'ophole, lo̊o̊p'hole *n. s.* [*loop* and *hole.*]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.

The Indian herdsman shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds,
At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade. *Milton.*

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near you corner house by night; for

there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

2. A shift; an evasion.

Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
For still you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Lo'opholed, lôôp'hôl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *loophole.*] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.

This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras.*

Loord, lôôrd. *n. s.* [*loerd*, Dutch; *lourdant*, French; *lurdan*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. *D. Trevoux* derives *lourdant* from *Lorde* or *Lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. *Spenser's* Scholiast says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw a Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppressed, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From *Spenser's* own words, it signifies something of stupid dullness rather than magisterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*

To Loose, lôôse. *v. a.* [leran, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*. *Acts.*
Can'st thou *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job.*
Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof? *Revela.*
This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.

Loose him, and bring him to me. *Luke.*

4. To free from imprisonment.

The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Isaiah.*
He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. 1 *Corinthians.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, *loosed* from lust and pelf,
Less to the prætor owes than to himself. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman thou art *loos'd* from thy infirmity. *Luke.*

8. To disengage.

When heav'n was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
Then sprung she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

To Loose, lôôse. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.

Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete. *Acts.*
The emperor *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knolles.*
Loosing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Raleigh.*

Loose, lôôse. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*
Lo! I see four men *loose* walking. *Daniel.*

2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever consociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight: as, a *loose* robe.

4. Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,
With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array. *Milt.*

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound. *F. Queen.*
When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
She half consents who silently denies.

6. Not close; not concise; lax.

If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his stile, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness, without the particular cases *Bacon.*
It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the publick, as to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*
Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts.*

10. Lax of body; not costive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury*

12. Disengaged from obligation: commonly with *from*; in the following line with *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward. *Isa.*
Wish the wildest tempest *loose*;
That thrown again upon the coast,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. *To break* Loose. To gain liberty.

If to *break loose* from the conduct of reason; and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*
Like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke loose* from both appear. *Dryden.*

16. *To let* Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.

And *let* the living bird *loose* into the open field. *Leviticus.*
We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us. *Taylor.*
In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*
If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be *let loose* to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it. *Locke.*

Loose, lôôse. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
And all the busy pageantry
That wise men scorn, and fools adore
Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor. *Dryden.*
Lucia might my big swoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison.*
The fiery Pegasus disdains
To mind the rider's voice, or heed the reigns;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior.*
Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there was no connection in the world. *Felton.*

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percussed; as in the sound of a string, where air is percussed by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*

Lo'osely, lôôse'lê. *adv.* [from *loose.*]

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal; was it ty'd
So *loosely* that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden.*

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Without union or connection.

Part *loosely* wing the region, part more wise
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way. *Milt.*
He has within himself, all degress of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings. *Norris.*

4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakspeare.*

7. Unchastely.

The stage how *loosely* does Astrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*

To Lo'osen, lôô's'n. *v. n.* [from *loose.*] To part; to tend to separation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Sharp.*

To Lo'osen, lôô's'n. *v. a.* [from *loose.*]

1. To relax any thing tied.
2. To make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon.*

3. To separate a compages.

From their foundation *loosing* to and fro,
They pluck the seated hills with all their load. *Milton.*

She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden.*

4. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

5. To make not costive.

Fear *looseneth* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon.*

Lo'oseness, lôôse'nês. *n. s.* [from *loose.*]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day. *Atterbury.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by *looseness* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courtly court he made still to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Spenser.*

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin and outward parts. *Bacon.*

In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness.* *Bacon.*

Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention. *Arbuthnot.*

Lo'osestrife, lôôse'strife. *n. s.* [*lysimachia*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

To LOP, lôp. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *laube*, German, a leaf.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd* and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments. *Shak.*

Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milton.*

The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopp'd*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*

The hook she bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mountain spirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden.*

All that denominated it paradise was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodw.*

Rhyme sure in needless bonds the poet ties,
Procrustus like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size. *Smith.*

Lop, lôp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or siker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
Now thyself hath lost both *lôp* and top,
As my budding branch thou would'st crop. *Spenser.*

Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

2. [loppa, Swedish.] A flea.

Lope, lôpe. The pret. of *leap.* Obsolete.

With that sprang forth a naked swain,
With spotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenser.*

Lo'pper, lôp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.

Lo'ppered, lôp'pûrd. *adj.* Coagulated: as, *loppered* milk, *Ainsworth.* Thus it is still called in Scotland.

Loqua'cious, lô-kwâ'shûs.[414] *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom sad Eve,
Confessing soon, yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd. *Milton.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Blind British bards, with volant touch
Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

Loqua'city, lô-kwâs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. *Ray.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD, lôrd.[167] *n. s.* [hlaford, Saxon.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governour.

Man over man
He made not *lord.* *Milton.*
Of Athens he was *lord.* *Dryden.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He shook his head in answer to the name. *Addison.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

2. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord.* *Pope.*

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer.

Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tusser.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a *lord* and nothing but a *lord.* *Shaksp.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the *lords.* *King Charles.*

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of higher title.
9. An honorary title applied to officers: as, *lord* chief justice, *lord* mayor, *lord* chief baron.

To Lord, lôrd. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically: with *over* before the subject of power.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makest thus tormented be?
The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss
Of her free will, scorning both thee and me. *Spens.*

I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shaksp.*

Those huge tracts of ground they *lorded over*, begat wealth, wealth ushered in pride. *Howel.*

They had by this possess'd the towers of Gath,
And *lorded over* them whom now they serve. *Milt.*

I should choose rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South.*

But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,
Art thou not still a slave. *Dryden.*

The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded o'er* the world,
Sustain'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the disturbers say,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips.*

Lo'rding, lôr'ding. *n. s.* [from *lord.*] A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule.

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then. *Shaksp.*

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feast in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

Lo'rdling, lôrd'ling.[410] *n. s.* A diminutive lord.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Lo'rdliness, lôrd'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lordly.*]

1. Dignity; high station.

Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak. *Shaksp.*

2. Pride; hautiness.

Lo'rdly, lôrd'lê. *adj.* [from *lord.*]

1. Befitting a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Bad as yourself, my lord;
An't like your *lordly* lord protectorship? *Shaksp.*

Of me as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
I know not: lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton.*

Expect another message more imperious,
More *lordly* thund'ring than thou well wilt bear. *Milton.*

Ev'ry rich and *lordly* swain,
With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

Lo'rdly, lôrd'lê. *adv.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,

A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryd.*

Lo'RDSHIP, lôrd'ship. *n. s.* [from *lord.*]

1. Dominion; power.

Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark.*

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seigniory; domain.

How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them? *Spenser.*

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about his own possessions. *Wotton.*

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.

I assure your *lordship*
The extreme horrour of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *Ben Jonson.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dryden.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

Lore, lôre. *n. s.* [from læɹnan, Saxon, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men,
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

Calm regions once,
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent!
For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in subjection now
To sensual appetite. *Milton.*

The subtle fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milton.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

Lore, lôre. [leoɹnan, Sax.] Lost; destroyed. Not in use.

Lo'REL, lô'rêl. *n. s.* [from leoɹnan, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to deemen so:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

To Lo'RICATE, lôr'rê-kâte. *v. a.* To plate over.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

Lo'RIMER, lôr'rê-mûr.[98 168] } *n. s.* [*lor-*
Lo'RINER, lôr'rê-nûr.[98 168] } *mier*, Fr.]
Bridlecutter.

Lo'RIOT, lô'rê-ôt. *n. s.* [*galgulus.*] A kind of bird.

Lorn, lôrn. pret. pass. [of loɹnian, Saxon.] Forsaken; lost.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty *F. Queen.*

To Lose, lôôze.[164] *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost.* [leoɹnan, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the contrary to *win.*

I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,
And *lost* it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*

The lighten'd coursers ran;
They rush'd, and *won* by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense is Paradise *Lost.*

Fame—few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost!* *Pope.*

3. To be deprived of.

He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof, ever after used a hand of iron. *Knolles.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

4. To suffer diminution of.

The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority; but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesiasticus.*

If salt have *lost* its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matthew.*

5. To possess no longer: contrary to *keep.*

They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost.* *Dryden.*

We should never *lose* sight of the country, though sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. *Addison*

6. To miss, so as not to find.

Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having *lost* her fav'rite dove. *Prior.*

7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps in this sense always used passively, with *to* before that from which the separation is made.

But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost to* all shame, they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

8. To ruin; to send to perdition.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost.* *Addison.*

9. To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known.

I will go *lose* myself
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shaksp.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

But rebel wit deserts thee oft in vain,
Lost in the maze of words he turns again. *Pope.*

10. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion? *Temple.*

11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.

The happy have whole days, and those they use;
Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose.* *Dryden.*

To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts require.
To *lose* that health which should those thoughts inspire. *Savage.*

12. To squander; to throw away.

I no more complain,
Time, health, and fortune, are not *lost* in vain. *Pope.*

13. To suffer to vanish from view.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

Oft in the passions' wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost.* *Pope.*

14. To destroy by shipwreck.

The coast
Where first my shipwreck'd heart was *lost.* *Prior.*

15. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good-nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope.*

16. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

17. To be freed from: as, to lose a *fever.*

His scely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnell.*

To Lose, lôôze. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksp.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

Lo'SEABLE, lôôz'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *lose.*] Subject to privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable* by them. *Boyle.*

Lo'SEL, lô'zil. *n. s.* [from loɹnian, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. Obsolete.

Such *losels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *losel* wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser breast. *Fairy Queen.*

Be not with work of *losels* wit defam'd,
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hubberd.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose losses by *lossels* doth shew
More heere than is needful to tell. *Tusser.*

A gross hag!
And, *losel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shaksp.*

Loser, lôôz'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lose.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer.*

With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shak.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief:
A sword and helm shall chear the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South.*

Loss, lôs. *n. s.* [from *lose.*]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good: the contrary to *gain.*

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss.* *Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.
—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms. *Shak.*

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.
Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain. *Milton.*

4. Destruction.
Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descry'd;
But only she was sunk, and all was safe beside. *Dryden.*
There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the following phrase.
Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South.*
Reason is always striving and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*
A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker.*

6. Useless application.
It would be *loss* of time to explain any farth r our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

Lost, lôst. *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.
In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*. *Pope.*

Lot, lôt. *n. s.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; hlot, Sax. *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.
Kala at length conclude my ling'ring *lot;*
Disdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney.*
Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange.*
Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.
Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Leviticus.*
Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden.*
Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger. *Broome.*

3. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shaksp.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay scot and *lot*.

Lote *tree* or *nettle tree*, lôte'trêê. *n. s.* A plant.
The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LO'TOS, lô'tûs. *n. s.* [Latin.] See Lote.
The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope.*

Lo'tion, lô'shûn. *n. s.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quincy.*
In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

Lo'ttery, lôt'tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.
Let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shaksp.*
The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shaksp.*
Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden.*
Every warriour may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. *South.*

Lo'vage, lûv'îdje. *n. s.* [*levisticum*, Lat.] A plant.

LOUD, lôûd.[312] *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.
Contending on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. *Pope.*
The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.
She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Proverbs.*

Lo'udly, lôûd'lê. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily, so as to be heard far.
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.
I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

Lo'udness, lôûd'nês. *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.
Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of provocation: it would not have sallied out into complaint or *loudness*. *South.*

To LOVE, lûv.[165] *v. a.* [lufian, Sax.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.
Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakspeare.*
I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*
The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves;* he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.
None but his brethren he, and sisters knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.
He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *John.*

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.
Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmon and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon.*
Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*
He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes, and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut.*

Love, lûv.[165] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.
Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser.*
While idly I stood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shaksp.*
My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shaksp.*
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shaksp.*
What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn? *Milton.*
Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton.*
A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier.*
You know y' are in my power by making *love*. *Dryden.*
Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*
Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.
What love, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakspeare.*
God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Daniel.*
The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love*. *Philippians.*
By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *John.*
Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Leadean stars, so fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.
Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shaksp.*
If you will marry, make your *loves* to me,
My lady is bespoke. *Shaksp.*
The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.
No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.
In youth, of patrimonial wealth possest,
The *love* of science faintly warm'd his breast. *Fenton.*

6. Object beloved.
Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*
If that the world and love were young
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shaksp.*
The banish'd never hopes his *love* to see. *Dryden.*
The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdness.
He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shaksp.*

8. Unreasonable liking.
The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *Taylor.*
Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, *love* and health to all!
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full.
Shaksp.

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the spirit of meekness? 1 *Corinthians.*

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: *love* is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *South.*

11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*

Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive *love:* so our *love* of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms than those of *love*. *Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or *lovehood*. *Boyle.*

Lo'veapple, lův'ăp-pl.[405] *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Lo'veknot, lův'nŏt. *n. s.* [*love* and *knot*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

Lo'veletter, lův'lĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* [*love* and *letter.*] Letter of courtship.

Have I escaped *loveletters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shak.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Spectator.*

Lo'velily, lův'lĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *lovely.*] Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'st
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway.*

Lo'veliness, lův'lĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *lovely.*] Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness. *Sidney.*

When I approach
Her *loveliness*, so absolute she seems,
That what she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless is their power when they are on the side of truth? *Spectator.*

Lo'velorn, lův'lŏrn. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forsaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milton.*

Lo'vely, lův'lĕ. *adj.* [from *love.*] Amiable; exciting love.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*,
Than Hector's forehead. *Shaksp.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 2 *Samuel.*

The flowers which it had press'd
Appeared to my view,
More fresh and *lovely* than the rest,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Christian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God, than any religion ever did. *Tillotson.*

The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breast and head
Fresh flow'rs their mingled odours shed. *Prior.*

Lo'vemonger, lův'mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger* and speakest skilfully. *Shaksp.*

Lo'ver, lův'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *love.*]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shaksp.*

Let it be never said, that he whose breast
Is fill'd with love, should break a *lover's* rest. *Dryd.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shak.*

I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover:* I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. *Shaksp.*

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet.*

Lo'uver, lŏŏ'vŭr. *n. s.* [from *l'ouvert*, French, an opening.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenser.*

Lo'vesecret, lův'sĕ-krĕt. *n. s.* [*love* and *secret.*] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Of what *lovesecret* which I must not hear? *Dryden.*

Lo'vesick, lův'sĭk. *adj.* [*love* and *sick.*] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

See, on the shoar, inhabits purple spring,
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing. *Dryd.*

To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind,
Her swain a pretty present has design'd. *Dryden.*

Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,
Flavia prescribes despair. *Granville.*

Lo'vesome, lův'sŭm. *adj.* [from *love.*] Lovely. A word not used.

Nothing new can spring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear. *Dryden.*

Lo'vesong, lův'sŏng. *n. s.* [*love* and *song.*] Song expressing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *lovesong*. *Shaksp.*

Lovesong weeds and satyrick thorns are grown,
Where seeds of better arts were early sown. *Donne.*

Lo'vesuit, lův'sŭte. *n. s.* [*love* and *suit.*] Courtship.

His *lovesuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. *Shaksp.*

Lo'vetale, lův'tăle. *n. s.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. *Milton.*

Cato 's a proper person to entrust
A *lovetale* with! *Addison.*

Lo'vethought, lův'*th*ăwt. *n. s.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy.

Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'vetoy, lův'tŏĕ. *n. s.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small presents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any *loveloys*, such as gold sauff-boxes? *Arbuth.*

Lo'vetrick, lův'trĭk. *n. s.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expressing love.

Other disports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

Lough, lŏk.[392] *n. s.* [*loch*, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland sent from *loughes* and forests hore,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Fairfax.*

Lough Ness never freezes. *Phil. Trans.*

Lo'ving, lův'ĭng. *participial adj.* [from *love.*]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he would not let ev'n the winds of heav'n
Visit her face too roughly. *Shaksp.*

This earl was of great courage, and much loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less *loving* again. *Hayward.*

2. Expressing kindness.

The king took her in his arms till she came to herself, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Esth.*

Lo'vingkindness, lův'ĭng-kyĭnd'nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *lovingkindnesses*. *Psalms.*

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him only under the amiable attributes of goodness and *lovingkindness*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

Lo'vingly, lův'ĭng-lĕ. *adv.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindness.

The new king, having no less *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, pursued on the siege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the establishing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward and perverse, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

Lo'vingness, lův'ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *loving.*] Kindness; affection.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR, lŭ-ē-dŏre'. *n. s.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at twenty shillings.

If he is desired to change a *louis d'or*, he must consider of it. *Spectator.*

To Lounge, lŏŏnje. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

Lo'unger, lŏŏn'jŭr. *n. s.* [from *lounge.*] An idler.

LOUSE, lŏŏse.[312] *n. s.* plural *lice.* [lup, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beast. *Exodus.*

Frogs, *lice* and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd intrusion. *Milton.*

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of some prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the skin of a *louse*. *Swift.*

To Louse, lŏŏze.[437] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handsomely it is to *louse* themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser.*

You sat and *lous'd* him all the sun-shine day. *Swift.*

Lo'usewort, lôuse'wûrt. *n. s.* The name of a plant; called also *rattle* and *cocks-comb.*

Lo'usily, lôû'zê-lê. *adv.* [from *louse.*] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

Lo'usiness, lôû'zê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lousy.*] The state of abounding with lice.

Lo'usy, lôû'zê. *adj.* [from *louse.*]

1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice.
   Let him be daub'd with lace, live high and whore,
   Sometimes be *lousy*, but be never poor. *Dryden.*
   Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.
   I pray you now remembrance on the *lousy* knave mine host.
   A *lousy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shaksp.*

Lout, lôût. *n. s.* [*loete*, Dutch. Mr. *Lye.*] A mean awkward fellow; a bumbkin; a clown.

Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of her virtue is reposed in such a *lout's* hands, had yet, to shew an obedience, taken on shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lowt*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods. *Shaksp.*

I have need of such a youth,
That can with some discretion do my business;
For 'tis no trusting to yon foolish *lout*. *Shaksp.*
Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy strain. *Gay.*

To Lout, lôût.[312] *v. n.* [hlutan, Sax.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. It was used in a good sense.

He fair the knights saluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spenser.*

Under the sand bag he was seen,
Louting low, like a for'ster green. *Ben Jonson.*
The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance *lowting* low.
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To Lout, lôût. *v. a.* This word seems in *Shakspeare* to signify, to overpower.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shaksp.*

Lo'utish, lôût'ish. *adj.* [from *lout.*] Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *loutish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-favoured a visar; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

Lo'utishly, lôût'ish-lê. *adv.* [from *lout.*] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumbkin.

Low, lô.[324] *adj.*

1. Not high.
   Their wand'ring course now high, now *low*, then hid,
   Progressive, retrograde. *Milton.*
2. Not rising far upward.
   It became a spreading vine of *low* stature. *Eze.*
3. Not elevated in place, or local situation.
   O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so *low*?
   Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
   Shrunk to this little measure? *Shaksp.*
   Equal in days and nights, except to those
   Beyond the polar circles; to them day
   Had unbenighted shone, while the *low* sun,
   To recompense his distance, in their sight
   Had rounded still th' horizon and not known
   Or east or west. *Milton.*
   Whatsoever is washed away from them is carried down in the *lower* grounds, and into the sea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet.*
4. Descending far downward; deep.
   The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton.*
   So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so *low*,
   Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
   Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*
   His volant touch
   Instinct through all proportions *low* and high
   Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.
   As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low* water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it together. *L'Estrange.*
   It is *low* ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put in to swell the charge. *Atterb.*
6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.
7. Not loud; not noisy.
   As when in open air we blow,
   The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*:
   But if a trumpet take the blast,
   It lifts it high, and makes it last. *Waller.*
   The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep of the stage, the *lowest* sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion. *Addison.*
8. In latitudes near to the line.
   They take their course either high to the north, or *low* to the south. *Abbot.*
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars.
   Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology that the earth had then stood, mankind should be propagated no farther than Judæa? *Burnet.*
10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depressed.
    His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd,
    He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,
    Like the deaf murmur of a distant sound. *Dryd.*
    Though he before had gall and rage,
    Which death or conquest must assuage;
    He grows dispirited and *low*,
    He hates the fight, and shuns the foe. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; subdued.
    To be worst,
    The *lowest*, most dejected thing of fortune,
    Stands still in esperance. *Shaksp.*
    Why but to awe,
    Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*
    To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them as *low* as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure. *Graunt.*
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.
    He wooes both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakspeare.*
    Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the spade. *Locke.*
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as, *low* tricks.
    Yet sometimes nations will decline so *low*
    From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong
    But justice, and some fatal course annexed,
    Deprives them of their outward liberty,
    Their inward lost. *Milton.*
15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.
    He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime and noble. *Addison.*
    In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*
16. Submissive; humble; reverent.
    I bring them to receive
    From thee their names, and pay their fealty
    With *low* subjection. *Milton.*
    From the tree her step she turn'd,
    But first *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r
    That dwelt within. *Milton.*

Low, lô. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.
   There under Ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
   As ragged as thy locks
   In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *Milton.*
   My eyes no object met
   But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themselves in rain,
   To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*
   No luxury found room
   In *low*-roof't houses, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*
   Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
   But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
   And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*
   We wand'ring go through dreary wastes,
   Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
   And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*
2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly used in composition.
   Proud of their numbers, and secure in soul,
   The confident and over-lusty French:
   Do the *low*-rated English play at dice? *Shaksp.*
   This is the prettiest *low*-born lass that ever
   Ran on the greensword; nothing she does or seems,
   But smacks of something greater than herself,
   Too noble for this place. *Shaksp.*
   Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a *low*-spirited creeping family. *Swift.*
   Corruption, like a general flood,
   Shall deluge all; and av'rice creeping on,
   Spread like a *low*-born mist, and blot the sun. *Pope.*
3. In times approaching toward our own.
   In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*
4. With a depression of the voice.
   Lucia, speak *low*, he is retir'd to rest. *Addison.*
5. In a state of subjection.
   How comes it, that having been once so *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again? *Spenser.*

To Low, lô. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

To Low, lôû, *or* lô. *v. n.* [hlopan, Sax. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no*: the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*; and is by *Dryden* rightly rhymed to *now*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or *lowe-eth* the ox over his fodder? *Job.*
The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Roscommon.*
Fair Io grac'd his shield, but Io now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*. *Dryd.*
Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*

Lo'wbell, lô'bêl. *n. s.* [*laeye*, Dutch; leg, Sax. or *log*, Islandick, a flame, and *bell.*] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame.

Lowe, lô. The termination of local names.

Lowe, *loe*, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *hlaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gibson.*

To Lo'wer, lô'ûr. *v. a.* [from *low.*]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.

As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confessing the asserted power. *Prior.*

2. To suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward.*

3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.

The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest. *Child on Trade.*

To Lo'wer, lo̅'ûr. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.

The present pleasure,
By revolution, *low'ring* does become
The opposite of itself. *Shaksp.*

To Lo'wer, lo̅ŭ'ûr.[323] *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance: the *ow* sounds as *ou* in *hour;* in the word *lower*, when it means *to grow*, or *make low*, the *ow* sounds as *o* in *more*.]

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shaksp.*

The *low'ring* spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes. *Addison.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

If on Swithin's feast the welkin *lours*,
And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen.

There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But sullen discontent sat *low'ring* on her face,
Then impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

Lo'wer, lo̅ŭ'ûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

Lo'weringly, lo̅ŭr'îng-lê. *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.

Lo'wermost, lo̅'ûr-mo̅st. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*. *Bacon.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument; and descending in respect of its several parts. *Wilkins.*

Lo'wland, lo̅'land. *n. s.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil is he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force. *Dryden.*

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

Lo'wlily, lo̅'lê-lê. *adv.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meanly; without dignity.

Lo'wliness, lo̅'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shak.*

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Bounty, persev'rance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

Eve,
With *lowliness* majestick, from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose. *Milton.*

If with a true christian *lowliness*, of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury.*

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser.*

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

Lo'wly, lo̅'lê. *adj.* [from *low*.]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matthew.*

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we on our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. *Bacon.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a nature so much superior to our own! *Rogers.*

2. Mean, wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscrib'd shall see. *Dryden.*

Lo'wly, lo̅'lê. *adv.* [from *low*.]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught;
I know my business is but to the court. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

Another crowd
Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

Lown, lo̅o̅n. *n. s.* [*liun*, Irish; *loen*, Dut. a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal Not in use.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He thought them sixpence all too dear,
And therefore call'd the taylor *lown*. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'wness, lo̅'nês. *n. s.* [from *low*.]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know
By th' height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shakspeare.*

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

In Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughter. *Shaksp.*

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And palter in the shift of *lowness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as *lowness* of condition. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

His stile is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowness*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors. *Dryden.*

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*

Lowtho'ughted, lo̅-*th*awt'êd. *adj.* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the smoak and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton.*

Oh grace serene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,
And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*

Lowspi'rited, lo̅-spîr'ît-êd. *adj.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lowspirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

Loxodro'mick, lo̅k-so̅-dro̅m'îk. *n. s.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.]

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them; hence the table of rhombs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LO'YAL, lo̅ê'âl.[88 329] *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the *loyal* service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot. *Shak.*

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

Loyal subjects often seize their prince,

Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded love! by thee
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure. *Milton.*
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

Lo'YALIST, lôê'âl-lîst. *n. s.* [from *loyal.*] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the instigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians. *Howel.*

Lo'YALLY, lôê'âl-lê. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ample stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native shores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope.*

Lo'YALTY, lôê'âl-tê. *n. s.* [*loiauté*, Fr.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith mere folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer. *Shakspeare.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel faithful found
Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton.*
For *loyalty* is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon. *Hudibras.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

Lo'ZENGE, lôz'zênje. *n. s.* [*losenge*, Fr. Of unknown etymology.]

1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *losenge.* *Wotton.*

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit; both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

Lp, êl-pê. a contraction for *lordship.*

Lu'BBARD, lûb'bûrd.[88] *n. s.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LU'BBER, lûb'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [Of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by *Junius* to signify in Danish *fat.*] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat bulky losel; a booby.

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,
And lingering *lubbers* loose many a penie. *Tusser.*

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew.*

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking. *Shakspeare.*

A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be. *Shak.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat;
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers, could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* send. *Milton.*
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* state mankind bestride. *Dryd.*

How can you name that superannuated *lubber?* *Congreve.*

Lu'BBERLY, lûb'bûr-lê. *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky.

I came to Eton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakspeare.*

Lu'BBERLY, lûb'bûr-lê. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. *Dryden.*

Lu, lôô. *n. s.* A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty pam who kings und queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the the fights of *lu.* *Pope.*

To Lu'BRICATE, lû'brê-kâte. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth.

There are aliments which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the saponaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate. *Sharp.*

To Lubri'CITATE, lû-brîs'sê-tâte. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To smooth; to make slippery.

Lubri'CITY, lû-brîs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *lubricus*, Catin; *lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.

2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray.*

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniencies in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politican is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject. *Glanville.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. Wantonness; lewdness.

From the letchery of these fauns, he thinks that satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

Lu'BRICK, lû'brîk. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Lat.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float
And roul themselves over her *lubrick* throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]

Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming ordures of the stage? *Dry.*

Lu'BRICOUS, lû'brê-kûs. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville.*

Lubrifica'TION, lû-brê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

Lubrifa'CTION, lû-brê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient; such as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

Luce, lûse. *n. s.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat.] A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. *Shakspeare.*

Lu'CENT, lû'sênt. *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat. *Ben Jonson.*

A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*

Lu'CERN, lû'sêrn. *n. s.* [*medica.*] An herb remarkable for quick growth.

LU'CID, lû'sîd. *adj.* [*lucidus*, Lat. *lucide*, French.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military vest of purple flow'd;
Livelier than Melibœan. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid* like a glow-worm. *Newton.*

The pearly shell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the rip'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the fertile banks,
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams. *Milton.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that *lucid* substance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long dissentions of the two houses, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
Strike through and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book *Tatler.*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some *lucid* intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience. *Bentley.*

Luci'DITY, lû-sîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour; brightness. *Dict.*

LUCI'FEROUS, lû-sîf'fêr-ûs.[518] *adj.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FICK, lû-sîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and so mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LUCK, lûk. *n. s.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He fore'd his neck into a nooze,
To shew his play at fast and loose;
And, when he chanc'd t' escape, mistook,
For art and subtlety, his *luck*. *Hudibras.*

Some such method may be found by human industry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such *luck*, the luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser.*

Farewel, good, *luck* go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. *Shakspeare.*

That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the *luck*, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent. *Temple.*

Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed. *South.*

The guests are found too numerous for the treat,
But all, it seems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat. *Tate.*

LU'CKILY, lûk'kê-lê. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form. *Dryden.*

It happens *luckily* for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addis.*

LU'CKINESS, lûk'kê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS, lûk'lês. *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the *luckless* lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser.*

Never shall my thoughts be base,
Though *luckless*, yet without disgrace. *Suckling.*

What else but his immoderate lust of pow'r,
Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour?
Dryden.

LU'CKY, lûk'kê. *adj.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,
Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,
Fled fast away. *Spenser.*

Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addison.*

LU'CRATIVE, lû'krâ-tîv. *adj.* [*lucratif*, Fr. *lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate: other contracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Broome.*

LU'CRE, lû'kûr.[416] *n. s.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakspeare.*

They all the sacred mysteries of Heav'n
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blast of publick breath,
The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

LUCRI'FEROUS, lû-krîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the costs and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK, lû-krîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION, lûk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest.

To LU'CUBRATE, lû'kû-brâte.[503] *v. a.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRA'TION, lû-kû-brâ'shûn.[533] *n. s.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler.*

LUCUBRA'TORY, lû'kû-brâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Latin.] Composed by candlelight.

You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT, lû'kû-lênt.[503] *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS, lû'dê-krûs. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY, lû'dê-krûs-lê. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

LU'DICROUSNESS, lû'dê-krûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculousness.

LUDIFICA'TION, lû-dê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking, or making sport of another. *Dict.*

LUFF, lûf. *n. s.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand.

To LUFF, lûf. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To LUG, lûg. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

Your gods! why this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakspeare.*

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

When savage bears agree with bears,
Shall secret ones *lug* saints by th' ears? *Hudibras.*

See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryden.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. *To* LUG *out*. To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But buff and beltmen never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryd*

To LUG, lûg. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only misprinted for *lags*.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG, lûg. *n. s.*

1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew.*

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Ceaulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Spens.*

LU'GGAGE, lûg'gîdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come, bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakspeare.*

What do you mean
To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Shakspeare.*

Think not thou to find me slack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome
Luggage of war there shewn me. *Milton.*

How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*
O' th' self, old ir'n, and other baggage,
T' oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudibras.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LU'GUBRIOUS, lû-gû'brê-ûs. *adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the sum of many men's humiliations. *Decay of Piety.*

LU'KEWARM, lûke'wârm. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is hleoð; in old Frisick *hlij*; in Dutch *liewte*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Spenser.*

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth friends: smoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakspeare.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and sharp humours. *Wiseman.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power, that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison.*

LU'KEWARMLY, lûke'wârm-lè. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS, lûke'wârm-nês. *n. s.* [from *lukewarm.*]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness.* *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Sprat.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness.* *Swift.*

To LULL, lûl. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Latin.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickled softly down
A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To *lull* him soft asleep, that by it lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in musick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

These *lull'd* by nightingales embracing slept. *Milton.*

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap,
And peace shall *lull* him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*

No more these scenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,
And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson.*

LU'LLABY, lûl'lâ-bi. *n. s.* [*lallus*, Latin; Quem nutricum fuisse deum contendit Turnebus, from *lull:* it is observable, that the nurses call sleep *by, by; lullaby* is therefore *lull* to *sleep.*] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles kest,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your sweet *lullaby;*
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby. *Shaksp.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.

—Marry, sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shakspeare.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke.*

LUMBA'GO, lûm-bâ'gò. *n. s.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER, lûm'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [loma, ȝeloma, Saxon, household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of a house, Dutch.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value.

The very bed was violated
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongst the common *lumber.* *Otway.*

One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.
If to some useful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worse than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden.*

If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber.* *Grew.*

The poring scholiasts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;
A *lumber*-house of books in ev'ry head. *Pope.*

To LU'MBER, lûm'bûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly.

In Rollo we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To LUMBER, lûm'bûr. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood. *Dryden.*

LU'MINARY, lû'mè-nâ-rè. *n. s.* [*luminare*, Latin; *luminaire*, French.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION, lû-mè-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *lumen*, Lat.] Emission of light. *Dict.*

LU'MINOUS, lû mè-nûs.[503] *adj.* [*lumineux*, French.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

Its first convex divides
The *luminous* inferior orbs inclos'd,
From chaos. *Milton.*

How came the sun to be *luminous?* Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley.*

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton.*

3. Shining; bright.

The most *luminous* of the prismatick colours are the yellow and orange; these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton.*

LUMP, lûmp. *n. s.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A small mass of any matter.

The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the *lumps* themselves totally disappear? *Boyle.*

A wretch is pris'ner made;
Whose flesh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were sorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Locke.*

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested *lump;*
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaksp.*

Why might there not have been, in this great mass, huge *lumps* of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together? *Keil.* v. *Burne.*

3. Mass undistinguished.

All men's honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Shakspeare.*

It is rare to find any of these metals pure: but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one *lump.* *Woodward.*

4. The whole together; the gross.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump.* *Addison.*

Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the *lump.* *Bentley.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papists. *Swift.*

To LUMP, lûmp. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the same scale. *Addison.*

LU'MPFISH, lûmp'fîsh. *n. s.* [*lumpi* and *fish.*] A sort of fish.

LU'MPING, lûmp'ing.[410] *adj.* [from *lumpi.*] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH, lûmp'pîsh. *adj.* [from *lumpi.*] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpish.* *Raleigh.*

Sylvia is *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy. *Shaksp.*

Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night-tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpish.* *Suckling.*

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet won'd lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the *lumpish* mass to move. *Dryden.*

LU'MPISHLY, lûmp'pîsh-lè. *adv.* [from *lumpish.*] With heaviness; with stupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS, lûmp'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *lumpish.*] Stupid heaviness.

LU'MPY, lûmp'è. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer.*

L'UNACY, lū'nâ-sē. *n. s.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the *lunacy* is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakspeare.*

Your kindred shun your house,
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shaksp.*

There is difference of *lunacy:* I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR, lū'nâr.[58] } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr.
LU'NARY, lū'nâr-ē. } *lunaris*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the moon.

They that have resolved that these years were but *lunary* years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Raleigh.*

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the *lunar* world securely pry. *Dryden.*

2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon.*

The figure of its seed much resembles a horseshoe, which Baptista Porta had thought too low a signification, and raised the same into a *lunary* representation. *Brown.*

LU'NARY, lū'nâr-ē. *n. s.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* distilling. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED, lū'nâ-tĕd. *adj.* [from *luna*, Latin.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK, lū'nâ-tĭk.[509] *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

LU'NATICK, lū'nâ-tĭk. *n. s.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet.
Are of imagination all compact.
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakspeare.*

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so. *Graunt's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of ideots and *lunaticks*. *Swift.*

LUNA'TION, lū-nâ'shŭn. *n. s* [*lunaison*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Holder.*

LUNCH, lŭnsh. } *n. s.* [*Minshew*
LU'NCHEON, lŭn'shŭn. } derives it from *louja*, Spanish; *Skinner* from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teutonick. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*.] As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I slic'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the mess. *Gay.*

LUNE, lūne. *n. s.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon.

A troop of janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or squares,
Firm as they stood. *Watts.*

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks. The French say of a man fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes.* *Hanmer.*

Bestrew them
These dangerous, unsafe *lunes*, i' th' king;
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best. *Shaksp.*

3. A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

LUNE'TTE, lū-nĕt'. *n. s.* [French.] A small half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is six toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS, lŭngz. *n. s.* [lungen, Sax. *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the party by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shakspeare.*

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron *lungs;*
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

LU'NGED, lŭng'd.[359] *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs, having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN, lŭng'grōne. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]

The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown*. *Harvey.*

LU'NGWORT, lŭng'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR, lū-nē-sō'lâr.[88] *adj.* [*luniso-laire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT, lŭnt. *n. s.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE, lū'pĭn.[140] *n. s.* [*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Latin. A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks. *Miller.*

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peach.*

Where stalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden.*

LURCH, lŭrtsh. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *l' ourche*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca;* so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box;* whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phrase.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design,
And *leave* us *in the lurch*. *Denham.*

But though thou'rt of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch*. *Hudibras.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch*. *L'Estrange.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at last. *Arbuth.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by some of their late refinements. *Addison.*

To LURCH, lŭrtsh. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch, or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself sometimes leaving goodness on my left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shaksp.*

2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH, lŭrtsh. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He *lurcht* all swords o' th' garland. *Shakspeare.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER, lŭrtsh'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief resounds. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler.*

3. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not used.

LURE, lūre. *n. s.* [*leurre*, French; *lore*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My faulcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her *lure*. *Shaksp.*

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it. *Bacon.*

A great estate to an heir is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend. *Denham.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent? *Milton.*

Luxury
Held out her *lure* to his superiour eye,

And griev'd to see him pass contemptuous by. *Madden.*

To LURE, lûre. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE, lûre. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, *lur'd*
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and *lur'd* on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour, he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you *lure*
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

LU'RID, lû'rid. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. Not used.

Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson.*

To LURK, lûrk. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen.*

Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theevishly loiter and *lurke*. *Tusser.*

If sinners entice thee, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Proverbs.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour *lurks*,
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift.*

LU'RKER lûrk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE, lûrk'îng-plâse. *n. s.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himself. 1 *Samuel.*

LU'SCIOUS, lûsh'ûs.[357] *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.
2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches, shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shaksp.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milton.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryd.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY, lûsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, lûsh'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be a greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him? *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer.*

LU'SERN, lû'sêrn. *n. s.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH, lûsh. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *lousche*. *Hanmer.*

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shakspeare.*

LUSK, lûsk. *adj.* [*lusche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict.*

LU'SKISH, lûsk'îsh. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY, lûsk'îsh-lê. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS, lûsk'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS, lû-sô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play; sportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lusorious* lots, dancing, and stage plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

LU'SORY, lû'sûr-ê. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances, for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts.*

LUST, lûst. *n. s.* [luſt, Sax. *lust*, Dut.]

1. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare.*

Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. *Exodus.*

The ungodly, for his own *lust* doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lusts* *Peacham.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope*

3. Vigour; active power; lustiness. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To LUST, lûst. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loved all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*. *Psalms.*

4. To have irregular dispositions or desires.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *James.*

LU'STFUL, lûst'fûl. *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LU'STFULLY, lûst'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS, lûst'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.

LU'STIHED, lûs'tê-hêd. } *n. s.* [from *lusty*.]
LU'STIHOOD, lûs'tê-hûd. } Vigour; sprightliness; corporal ability. Not in use.

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustyhed*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lustihood* deject. *Shaksp.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lustihood*. *Shaksp.*

LU'STILY, lûs'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakspeare.*

Now gentlemen,
Let's tune and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southerne.*

LU'STINESS, lûs'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good speed began to take his flight
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. *Dryden.*

LU'STLESS, lûst'lês. *adj.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*

LU'STRAL, lûs'trâl. *adj.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

LUSTRA'TION, lûs-trâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Latin.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care
His sons assembles, whose united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censers rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather

labour to overthrow; yet therchy he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown.*

Should Io's priest command
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning sand;
Through deserts they would seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE, lûs'tûr.[416] *n. s.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.

—Lest it see more, prevent it; out, vile gelly! where is thy *lustre* now? *Shaksp.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre* to the noonday sky. *Addison.*

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies,
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A sconce with lights.

Ridotta sips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Lat.] The space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke.*

LU'STRING, lûs'trîng. *n. s.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk: commonly pronounced *lutestring*.

LU'STROUS, lûs'trûs. *adj.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakspeare.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon.*

LU'STWORT, lûst'wûrt. *n. s.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

LU'STY, lûs'tê. *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Spens.*

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chace. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST, lû'tân-îst. *n. s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS, lû-tâ'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]

1. Living in mud.
2. Of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE, lûte. *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, Fr.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*. *Peacham.*

In a sadly pleasing strain,
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whisp'ring woods, and *lute*-resounding waves. *Dunciad.*

2. [from *lut*, Fr. *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

To LUTE, lûte. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with lute, or chymists' clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon.*

Iron may be so heated, that being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins.*

LU'TULENT, lû'tshû-lênt.[461 503] *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX, lûks. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, Fr.
To LU'XATE, lûks'âte. } *luxo*, Lat.] To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it slipped out; it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wiseman.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

LUXA'TION, lûks-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjointing.
2. Any thing disjointed.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE, lûks. *n. s.* [Fr. *luxius*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness. Not used.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd
And all the various *luxe* of costly pride. *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE, lûg-zû'rê-ânse. } *n. s.* [from
LUXU'RIANCY, lûg-zû'rê-ân-sê. } *luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance; abundant of wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiseman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate breast
In full *luxuriance* rose. *Thomson.*

LUXU'RIANT, lûg-zû'rê-ânt.[479] *adj.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To LUXU'RIATE, lûg-zû'rê-âte. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS, lûg-zû'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Lat.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
2. Administring to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shaksp.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shaksp.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.

Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY, lûg-zû'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shaksp.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryd.*

He never supt in solemn state;
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LU'XURY, lûk'shû-rê.[479] *n. s.* [*luxuré*, old Fr. *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.

Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Spectator.*

2. Lust; lewdness.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,
Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives. *Shakspeare.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY, lî. A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaȝ, Sax. a field. *Gibson.* When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*: as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.

LYCA'NTHROPY, lî-kân'*th*rô-pê. *n. s.* [*lycanthropie*, French; λύκαν and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

He sees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycantropy*; and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYKE, like. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

LY'ING, lî'ing.[410] *participial noun*, from *lie*, whether it signifies *to be recumbent*, or *to speak falsely*, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shaksp.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts.*

LYMPH, limf. *n. s.* [*lymphe*, Fr. *lympha*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Ly'mphated, lĭm'fâ-tĕd. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

Ly'mphatick, lĭm-fât'ĭk.[509] *n. s.* [*lymphatique*, French; from *lympha*, Latin.]

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks*, and glandules. *Floyer.*

Ly'mpheduct, lĭm'fĕ-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*lympha*, and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackm.*

Ly'nden tree, lĭn'dĕn-trēē. *n. s.* [*tilia*, Latin.] A plant.

Lynx, lĭngks. *n. s.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The moles dim curtain and the *linx's* beam. *Pope.*

Lyre, lĭre. *n. s.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes than to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Eupheha's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touch'd his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbuthnot.*

Ly'rical, lĭr'rĕ-kâl. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Lat
Ly'rick, lĭ'rĭk. } *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

Ly'rick, lĭr'rĭk. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

Ly'rist, lĭ'rĭst.[544] *n. s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

M, ĕm. has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*: it is never mute.

Macaro'on, mâk'â-rōōn. *n. s.* [*macarone*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat,
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

2. [*macaron*, French.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

Maca'w, mâ-kâw'. *n. s.* A bird in the West Indies, the largest species of parrot.

Macaw-tree, mâ-kâw'trēē. *n. s.*

A species of the *palm-tree*, very common in the Carribbee Islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. *Miller.*

Mace, mâse. *n. s.* [maꝫꝫa, Sax. *maca*, Spanish.]

1. An ensign of authority bore before magistrates.

He mightily upheld that royal *mace*,
Which now thou bear'st. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*massue*, French; *massa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murth'rous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee musick? *Shaksp.*

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution. *Knolles.*

Death with his *mace* petrifick smote. *Milton.*

With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground;
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden.*

The mighty *maces* with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the armour bend. *Dryden.*

3. [*macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste. *Hill.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

Macea'le, mâse-âle'. *n. s.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to dispose him to rest. *Wiseman.*

Ma'cebearer, mâse'bâre-ŭr. *n. s.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the *mace-bearer*. *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE, mâs'sĕr-âte. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-achs, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

Covetous men are all fools; for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not? *Burton.*

Out of an excess of zeal they practice mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

Macera'tion, mâs-sĕr-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

1. The act of wasting or making lean.
2. Mortification; corporal hardship.
3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle. *Ray.*

Mace-reed, mâse'rēēd. *n. s.* [*typha*.] An herb.

Ma'chinal, mâk'kĕ-nâl.[353] *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE, mâk'kĕ-nûte. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

Machina'tion, mâk-kĕ-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*machinatio*, Latin; *machination*, Fr. from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you miscarry,
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And *machination* ceases. *Shaksp.*

O from their *machinations* free
That would my guiltless soul betray,
From those who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay! *Sandys.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish *machinations* come to nought. *Milton.*

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Sprat.*

MACHI'NE, mâ-shēēn'.[112] *n. s.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.] This word is pronounced *masheen*.

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow side,
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY, mâ-shèèn'ér-é.[112] *n. s.* [from *machine.*]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.
2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST, mâ-shèèn'ist. *n. s.* [*machineste*, Fr. from *machina*, Lat.] A constructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY, mâs'sé-lén-sé. *n. s.* [from *macilent.*] Leanness. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT, mâs'sé-lént. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL, mâk'kér-îl. *n. s.* [*mackereel*, Dut. *maquereau*, Fr.] A sea fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel*. *Carew.*

Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest;
And that no nymph her noisy food should sell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel*. *King.*

Sooner shall eats disport in water clear,
And speckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

MACKEREL-GALE, mâk'kér-îl-gâle, seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *mackerel* fresh to market.

They put up every sail,
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackerel-gale*. *Dryden.*

MA'CROCOSM, mâ'krô-kôzm. *n. s.* [*macrocosme*, Fr. μακρὸς and κοσμος.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION, mâk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MA'CULA, mâk'kû-lâ. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet.*

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE, mâk'kû-lâte. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.

MACULA'TION, mâk-kû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; spot, taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shaksp.*

MA'CULE, mâk'ûle. *n. s.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

MAD, mâd. *adj.* [ȝemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, sir, he is *mad*.
—'Tis the time's plague when *madmen* lead the blind. *Shaksp.*

This musick mads me, let it sound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it seems, it will make wise men *mad*. *Shak.*

Cupid, of thee the poets sung,
Thy mother from the sea was sprung,
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad* folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Taylor.*

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be *mad;*
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden.*

But some strange graces and odd flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not *mad*. *Pope.*

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and *mad* demeanour when alone. *Milt.*

3. Overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire: with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad upon* their idols. *Jeremiah.*

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden.*

The people are not so very *mad of* acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD, mâd. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

This will witness outwardly,
As strongly as the conscience does within,
To the *madding* of her lord. *Shakspeare.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

To MAD, mâd. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise
Of conflicts! *Milton.*

She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryd.*

MAD, mâd. *n. s.* [maðu, Sax.] An earthworm. *Ainsworth.*

MA'DAM, mâd'ûm.[88] *n. s.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. It was anciently spoken as in French, with the accent upon the last syllable.

Certes, *madam*, ye have great cause of plaint. *Spenser.*

Madam, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN, mâd'brâne. } *adj.* [*mad*
MA'DBRAINED, mâd'brân'd. } and *brain.*]
Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* rudesby, full of spleen. *Shaksp.*

He let fall his book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book. *Shakspeare.*

MA'DCAP, mâd'kâp. *n. s.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakspeare.*

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakspeare.*

To MADDEN, mâd'd'n.[103] *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN, mâd'd'n. *v. n.* To make mad.

Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER, mâd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [maðepe, Sax.] A plant.

The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles. *Miller.*

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder. *Hill.*

MADE, mâde.[75] The participle preterit of *make.*

Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be *made* manifest. *John.*

MADEFA'CTION, mâd-dé-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY, mâd'dé-fi. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET, mâdje'hôû-lêt. *n. s.* [*bubo.*] An owl. *Ainsworth.*

MA'DHOUSE, mâd'hôûse. *n. s.* [*mad* and *house.*] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DLY, mâd'lé. *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without understanding; furiously.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN, mâd'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but still sporting. *2 Esdras.*

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman*. *L'Estrange.*

He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *South.*

MA'DNESS, mâd'nês. *n. s.* [from *mad.*]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that

any *madness* I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness and civility to this distemper. *Shaksp.*

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair,
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

MADRI'ER, mâd-rêre'. *n. s.*

Madrier, in war, is a thick plank arm'd with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL, mâd'drê-gâl. *n. s.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Lat. whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A pastoral song; any light airy short song.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtilty of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canzonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whose falls
Birds sing melodious *madrigals*. *Shaksp.*

His artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT, mâd'wûrt. *n. s.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE, mère. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: so *ælmere* is all famous; *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

To MA'FFLE, mâf'fl. *v. n.* To stammer. *Ainsworth.*

MA'FFLER, mâf'fl-ûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZI'NE, mâg-gâ-zêên'.[112] *n. s.* [*magazine*, Fr. from the Arabick *machsan*, a treasure.

1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions. *Raleigh.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton.*

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

Useful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was so well stored a *magazine*, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of. *Locke.*

2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and published under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave*.

MAGE, mâdje. *n. s.* [*magus*, Lat.] A magician. *Spenser.*

MA'GGOT, mâg'gût.[166] *n. s.* [*magrod*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; maðu, Sax.]

1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small *maggots*. *Ray.*

From the sore although the insect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in disguise. *Garth.*

2. Whimsey; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* ostentation:
I do forswear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shaksp.*

To reconcile our late dissenters,
Our brethren though by other venters,
Unite them and their diff'rent *maggots*,
As long and short sticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*

She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent passion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS, mâg'gût-tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *maggotty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, mâg'gût-ê. *adj.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word.

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unsettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write strait in a jumbling coach. *Norris.*

MA'GICAL, mâd'jê-kâl. *adj.* [from *magick*.] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected. *Shak.*

They beheld unveiled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, she attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

MA'GICALLY, mâd'jê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick; by enchantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring, *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Camden.*

MA'GICK, mâd'jik.[544] *n. s.* [*magia*, Lat.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits: it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful: sorcery; enchantment.

She once being looft,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shakspeare.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all these motives? *Rogers.*

2. The secret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into the part severed. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK, mâd'jik. *adj.*

1. Acting or doing by powers superiour to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that distill'd by *magick* sights
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare.*

Like castles built by *magick* art in air,
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear. *Granville.*

2. Done or produced by magick.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and shake
Till all thy *magick* structures rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN, mâ-jîsh'ân.[88] *n. s.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakspeare.*

An old *magician*, that did keep
Th' Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,
And, where she lists, makes calmest souls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician or a *magician*. *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL, mâd-jîs-tê'rê-âl. *adj.* [from *magister*, Lat.]

1. Such as suits a master.

Such a government is paternal, not *magisterial*. *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick.

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator-like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and *magisterial* way of being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magisterial* salt, to good purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more than a solution of the *magisterial* salt. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY, mâd-jîs-tê'rê-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *magisterial*.] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it were spoken *magisterially*. *Bacon.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and engross all wholly to themselves, *magisterially* censuring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all piety, and new-modelling the world. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, mâd-jîs-tê'rê-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY, mâd'jîs-têr-ê. *n. s.* [*magisterium*, Latin.]

Magistery is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and sometimes resin and resinous substances; as those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind: as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelsus extracteth the *magistery* of wine, exposing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magistery* of vegetables consists but of the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY, mâd'jîs-trâ-sê. *n. s.* [*ma-*

gistratus, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the world, her *magistracies*, priesthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *Ben Jonson.*

He had no other intention but to dissuade men from *magistracy*, or undertaking the public offices of state. *Brown.*

Some have disputed even against *magistracy* itself. *Atterbury.*

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy* and good government. *Clarissa.*

MA'GISTRALLY, mâd'jîs-trâl-ê. *adv.* [*magistralis*, low Lat.] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially.

What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a licence to controul so *magistrally*. *Bramhall.*

MA'GISTRATE, mâd'jîs-trâte.[91] *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] A man publickly invested with authority; a governour; an executor of the laws.

They chuse their *magistrate!*
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakspeare.*

I treat here of those legal punishments which *magistrates* inflict upon their disobedient subjects. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY, mâg-nâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

MAGNANI'MITY, mâg-nâ-nîm'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*magnanimité*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

With deadly hue, an armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he read great *magnanimity*. *Spenser.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to misery beneath their fears;
The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton.*

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS, mâg-nân'ê-mûs. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to assume. *Milton.*

In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage, and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, mâg-nân'ê-mûs-lê. *adv.* [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

MA'GNET, mâg'nêt. *n. s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the *magnet* be essential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL, mâg-nêt'tê-kâl. } *adj.*
MAGNE'TICK, mâg-nêt'tîk.[509] } [from *magnet*.]

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole *magnetick* scheme. *Blackm.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon.*

She should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton.*

4. *Magnetick* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws. *Par. Reg.*

MA'GNETISM, mâg'nêt-îzm. *n. s.* [from *magnet*.]

1. Power of the loadstone.

Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Glanville.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE, mâg'nê-fî-â-bl.[183] *adj.* [from *magnify*.] Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL, mâg-nîf'fê-kâl. } *adj.* [*mag-*
MAGNI'FICK, mâg-nîf'fîk.[509] } *nificus*, Latin.] Illustrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little used.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and glory, throughout all countries. 1 *Chronicles.*

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If these *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton.*

O parent! these are thy *magnifick* deeds;
Thy trophies! *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENCE, mâg-nîf'fê-sênse. *n. s.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

This desert soil
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence. *Milton.*

Not Babylon
Nor great Alcairo, such *magnificence*
Equall'd in all her glories to inshrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton.*

One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular persons' houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the public. *Addison.*

MAGNI'FICENT, mâg-nîf'fê-sênt. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downward. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauty I descry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show.

If he were *magnificent*, he spent with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY, mâg-nîf'fê-sênt-lê. *adv.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of slaves and peopled empires loves. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy work. *Grew.*

MA'GNIFICO, mâg-nîf'fê-kô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakspeare.*

MA'GNIFIER, mâg'nê-fî-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown.*

2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY, mâg'nê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: thee that day
Thy thunder's *magnify'd*; but to create
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milton.*

3. To raise in pride and pretension.

He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god. *Daniel.*

If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job.*

He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Daniel.*

4. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass? *Granville.*

The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mists descry,
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*. *Pope.*

5. A cant word for *to have effect*.

My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the

green sickness: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator.*

MA'GNITUDE, mâg'nê-tûde. *n. s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion, and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgment. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heav'n and earth consisting; and compute
Their *magnitudes;* this earth, a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden.*

Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton.*

MA'GPIE, mâg'pi. *n. s.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that understood relations, have
By *magpies* and by choughs, and rooks brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare.*

Dissimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So I have seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately worthless animal,
That plies the tongue and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE, mâg'ê-dâre. *n. s.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MAID, mâde.[202] } *n. s.* [mæden,
MA'IDEN, mâ'd'n.[103] } mægden, Sax. *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shaksp.*

I am not solely led,
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid;*
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day. *Dryden.*

Let me die, she said,
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid*. *Dryd.*

2. A woman servant.

My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakspeare.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,
Then bless'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.

If she bear a *maid* child. *Leviticus.*

MAID, mâde. *n. s.* [*raia vel squatina minor.*] A species of skate fish.

MA'IDEN, mâ'd'n.[103] *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Menelaus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favour'd once. *Addison.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shakspeare.*

When I am dead, strew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakspeare.*

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakspeare.*

MA'IDENHAIR, mâ'd'n-hâre. *n. s.* [*maiden* and *hair; adiantum.*] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, whence it is brought for medicinal use.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of bent, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD, mâ'd'n-hêd. }
MA'IDENHODE, mâ'd'n-hôde. } *n. s.* [from *maiden*.]
MA'IDENHOOD, mâ'd'n-hûd. }

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den? *Fairfax.*

She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,
And in broad fields preserv'd her *maidenhead*. *Fair.*

Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that dissuade succession, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shaksp.*

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin. *Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.

The devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shaksp.*

Some who attended with much expectation, at their first appearing have stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with some negligent performance. *Wotton.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's *maidenhead*,
Then spousal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Crashaw.*

MA'IDENLIP, mâ'd'n-lîp. *n. s.* [*lappago.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'IDENLY, mâ'd'n-lê. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not *maidenly;*
Our sex, as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shaksp.*

You virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become! *Shaksp.*

MA'IDHOOD, mâde'hûd. *n. s.* [from *maid*.] Virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shaksp.*

MA'IDMARIAN, mâde-mâre'yân. *n. s.* [*puer ludius*, Lat.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE, mâde'pâle. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complection of her *maidpale* peace
To scarlet indignation. *Shaksp.*

MAIDSE'RVANT, mâde-sêr'vânt. *n. s.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well: the very *maidservants* in a family have the same notion. *Swift.*

MAJE'STICAL, mâ-jês'tê-kâl. } *adj.* [from
MAJE'STICK, mâ-jês'tîk.[509] } *majesty*.]

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

They made a doubt
Presence *majestical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shaksp.*

Get the start of the *majestick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shaksp.*

We do it wrong, being so *majestical*,
To offer it the shew of violence. *Shaksp.*

In his face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestick* grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majestick* as a god. *Pope.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.

It was no mean thing which he purposed, to perform a work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and *majestical* desires in every common person. *Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all must be grave, *majestical*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY, mâ-jês'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *majestical*.] with dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward she bends, *majestically* bright,
And here she fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY, mâd'jês-tê. *n. s.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*. *Psalms.*

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Psalms.*

Amidst
Thick clouds and dark, doth heaven's all-ruling Sire
Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,
And with the *majesty* of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton.*

Great, without pride, in sober *majesty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majesty*. 1 *Chro.*

To the only wise God be glory and *majesty*. *Jude.*

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majesty*. *Daniel.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens.

Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,
Nor will you tender less. *Shaksp.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,
From whence I can your *majesty* convey
To some nigh friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above
The *majesty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL, mâle.[202] *n. s.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Ital. from *maille*, the mesh of a net.] *Skinner.*

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence.
   Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of *mail* would be but a silly defence. *Wotton.*
2. Any armour.
   We strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*
   Some shirts of *mail*, some coats of plate put on,
   Some don'd a curate, some a corslet bright. *Fairf.*
   Some wore a coat-armour, imitating scale,
   And next their skin were stubborn shirts of *mail;*
   Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden.*
3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *mallette*, Fr.]

To MAIL, mâle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.
   The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit
   Up to the ears in blood. *Shaksp.*
2. To bundle in a wrapper.
   I am thy married wife,
   And thou a prince, protector of this land;
   Methinks I should not thus be led along,
   Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back. *Shak.*

To MAIM, mâme. *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old Fr. *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Latin.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem*.
   You wrought to be a legate; by which power
   You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shaksp.*
   The multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to speak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *Matthew.*

MAIM, mâme. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation.
   Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker.*
   Humphry, duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
   That bears so shrewd a *maim;* two pulls at once;
   A lady banisht, and a limb lopt off! *Shaksp.*
2. Injury; mischief.
   Not so deep a *maim*,
   As to be cast forth in the common air,
   Have I deserved. *Shaksp.*
3. Essential defect.
   A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history, that the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*

MAIN, mâne.[202] *adj.* [*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.
   In every grand or *main* publick duty which God requireth of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered. *Hooker.*
   There is a history in all men's lives,
   Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
   The which observ'd a man may prophesy,
   With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
   As yet not come to life. *Shaksp.*
   He is superstitous grown of late,
   Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
   Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*
   There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew several armies out of England. *Davies.*
   The nether flood,
   Which now divided into four *main* streams,
   Runs diverse. *Milton.*
   I should be much for open war, O peers,
   If what was urg'd
   Main reason to persuade immediate war,
   Did not dissuade me most. *Milton.*
   All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is food and propagation. *L'Estrange.*
   Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*
   Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
   Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son;
   Put out the principal in trusty hands;
   Live on the use, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden.*
   Whilst they have busied themselves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing. *Baker.*
   Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed him in every episode. *Pope.*
2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.
   Think, you question with a Jew,
   You may as well go stand upon the beach,
   And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height. *Shak.*
   Seest thou what rage
   Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
   Nor yet the *main* abyss,
   Wide interrupt can hold? *Milton.*
3. Gross; containing the chief part.
   We ourself will follow
   In the *main* battle, which on either side
   Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shak.*
   All abreast
   Charg'd our *main* battle's front. *Shaksp.*
4. Important; forcible
   This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony. *Davies.*
   That, which thou aright
   Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milton.*

MAIN, mâne. *n. s.*

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.
   The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*
2. The sum; the whole; the general.
   They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *King Charles.*
   These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*
3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers.
   A substitute shines brightly as a king,
   Until a king be by; and then his state
   Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
   Into the *main* of waters. *Shaksp.*
   Where 's the king?
   Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;
   Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
   That things might change. *Shaksp.*
   He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
   Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden.*
   Say, why should the collected *main*,
   Itself within itself contain?
   Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,
   And with delightful silence sleep
   On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep? *Prior.*
4. Violence; force.
   He 'gan advance
   With huge force, and importable *main*,
   And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Spens.*
   With might and *main*,
   He hasted to get up again *Hudibras.*
   With might and *main* they chas'd the murd'rous fox
   With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*
5. [from *manus*, Lat.] A hand at dice.
   Were it good,
   To set the exact wealth of all our states
   All at one cast; to set so rich a *main*
   In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour? *Shaksp.*
   To pass our tedious hours away,
   We throw a merry *main*. *Earl Dorset's Song.*
   Writing is but just like dice,
   And lucky *mains* make people wise:
   That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,
   Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*
6. The continent.
   In 1589 we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon.*
7. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*

MA'INLAND, mâne-lând'. *n. s.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. *Spenser* and *Dryden* seem to accent this word differently.
   Ne was it island then,
   But was all desolate, and of some thought
   By sea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought. *Spenser.*
   Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,
   Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden.*

MA'INLY, mâne'lê. *adv.* [from *main*.]

1. Chiefly; principally.
   A brutish vice,
   Inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*
   They are *mainly* reducible to three. *More.*
   The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was originally lodged in the bodies of those strata, being interspersed amongst the matter, whereof the said strata *mainly* consist. *Woodward.*
2. Greatly; hugely.
   It was observed by one, that himself came hardly to a little riches, and very easily to great riches: for when a man's stock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and over-come those bargains, which, for their greatness, are few men's money, and be partner in the industries of younger men, he cannot but increase *mainly*. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST, mâne'mâst. *n. s.* [*main* and *mast*.] The chief or middle mast.
   One dire shot,
   Close by the board the prince's *mainmast* bore. *Dryden.*
   A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmast*, told the standers-by, it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator.*

MA'INPERNABLE, mâne-pêr'nâ-bl. *adj.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.

MA'INPERNOR, mâne'pêr-nûr. *n. s.* Surety; bail.
   He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermost advantage was taken against his sureties. *Davies.*

MA'INPRISE, mâne'prize. *n. s.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail.
   Sir William Bremingham was executed for treason, though the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprize*. *Davies.*
   Give its poor entertainer quarter;
   And, by discharge or *mainprise*, grant
   Deliv'ry from this base restraint. *Hudibras.*

To MA'INPRISE, mâne'prize. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL, mâne'sâle. *n. s.* [*main* and *sail*.] The sail of the mainmast.
   They committed themselves unto the sea, and hoisted up the *mainsail* to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts.*

MA'INSHEET, mâne'shêêt. *n. s.* [*main* and *sheet*.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast.
   Strike, strike the top-sail; let the *mainsheet* fly,
   And furl your sails *Dryden.*

To MAINTA'IN, mên-tâne'. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.]

1. To preserve; to keep; not to suffer to change.
   The ingredients being prescribed in their sub-

stance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love, *maintain.* *Dryden.*

God values no man more or less, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew.*

3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.

If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shaksp.*

These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the just and honourable law of England. *Davies.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts so much superior to any of the company, that he could too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions. *Clarendon.*

Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryd.*

4. To continue; to keep up; not to suffer to cease.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shaksp.*

Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain,*
Beneath a laurel shade. *Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to support the expense of.

I seek not to wax great by others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my state,
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate. *Shakspeare.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?
I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakspeare.*

6. To support with the conveniencies of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own labour. *Hooker.*

If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of anger and much reproach. *Ecclesiasticus.*

It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend its assertors? *South.*

7. To preserve from failure.

Here ten thousand images remain
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain.* *Blackmore.*

To MAINTA'IN, mĕn-tāne'. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our modern criticks, that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE, mĕn-tāne'â-bl. *adj.* [from *maintain.*] Defensible; justifiable.

Being made lord-lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls sore beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable,* he defended the place against the Dauphin. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER, mĕn-tāne'ûr. *n. s.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to sir Philip Sidney, a special *maintainer* of all learning. *Spenser.*

The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South.*

MA'INTENANCE, mĕn'tĕn-ânse. *n. s.* [*maintenant,* Fr.]

1. Supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance,* as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker.*

God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to observe. *Hooker.*

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance,* take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

2. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker.*

The beginning and cause of this ordinance among the Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their posterity. *Spenser.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

MA'INTOP, mā̆ne-tŏp'. *n. s.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmast.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Dictys could the *maintop*-mast bestride,
And down the ropes with active vigour slide. *Addison.*

MA'INYARD, mā̆ne'yârd. *n. s.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR, mā'jûr.[166] *adj.* [*major,* Lat.]

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many, saving only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and then their voices being more in number, must oversway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown.*

In common discourse we denominate persons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wise man who has but few follies. *Watts.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay
My *major* vow lies here. *Shaksp.*

MA'JOR, mā'jûr. *n. s.*

1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.

2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.

3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*

4. MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the second rank.

Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's answer. *Tatler.*

5. MAJOR-*domo. n. s.* [*majeur-dome,* Fr.] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORA'TION, mā̆d-jŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *major.*] Increase; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclosure simple; enclosure with dilation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory. *Bacon.*

MAJO'RITY, mā̆-jŏr'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *major.*]

1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew.*

2. The greater number. [*majorité,* Fr.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*

As in senates so in schools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [from *majores,* Lat.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority:* of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the third, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no sooner come to his *majority,* but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *Davies.*

5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority,*
And military title capital. *Shakspeare.*

6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, mā̆ze. or *Indian wheat. n. s.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

Maize affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

To MAKE, mā̆ke. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *mechen,* German; *maken,* Dutch.]

1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image. *Genesis.*

The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Prov.*

Remember'st thou
Thy *making,* while the Maker gave thee being? *Milton.*

1. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Exodus.*

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*

We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of these by compounding or dividing them. *Holder.*

3. To compose: as, parts, materials, or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him;
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more
Than would *make* up his message. *Shakspeare.*

The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will *make* more liquor than the former measure will contain. *Brown.*

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature in her best attire,
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;
And art with her contending, doth aspire
T' excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me; then let me be your jest. *Shakspeare.*

When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judges.*

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* provision. 1 *Chronicles.*

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast *made* thee a name. *Jeremiah.*

Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them. *Joshua.*

Both combine
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man. *Dryd.*

Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters. *Tate's Juvenal.*

6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour. *Proverbs.*

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Proverbs.*

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the soundness of his understanding. *Watts*

7. To do; to perform; to practice; to use in action.

Though she appear honest to me, yet in other places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction *made* of her. *Shakspeare.*

She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. *Genesis.*

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Nehemiah.*

He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Zephaniah.*

They all began to *make* excuse. *Luke.*

It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *Romans.*

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make* war likewise upon him. *Knolles.*

Such musick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious glosses *made* upon all he had said, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, since neither you nor I love repetitions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against Themistius. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whither can we run?
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? *Dryden.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by sea
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. *Dryden.*

To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. *Dryden.*

He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

Make some request, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker.*

I will *make* your cities waste. *Leviticus.*

Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *Numbers.*

When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and *made* it fast with iron. *Wis. of Sol.*

He *made* the water wine. *John.*

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden.*

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make* him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exodus.*

Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. *Genesis.*

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exodus.*

Ye have troubled me, to *make* me to stink among the inhabitants. *Genesis.*

He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Philippians.*

He should be *made* manifest to Israel. *John.*

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1 Corinthians.*

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people. *Job.*

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *Matthew.*

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *Watts.*

10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts
Make friendship with the ministers of state,
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the sybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.

He hath given her this monumental ring, and thinks himself *made* in the unchaste composition. *Shakspeare.*

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shak.*

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raise,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

13. To suffer; to incur.

The loss was private that I *made;*
'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made.* *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpose to do: in this sense it is used only in interrogation.

He may ask this civil question,—Friend!
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden.*

17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shaksp.*

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I sent? *2 Corinthians.*

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* so much, what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it so wisely? *Arbuthnot.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.

Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. *Brown.*

I've *made* the port already,
And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden.*

They ply their shatter'd oars
To nearest land, and *make* the Libyan shoars. *Dryden.*

Did I but purpose to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in prosp'rous gales;
But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shoar,
When the winds whistle and the tempests roar? *Prior.*

19. To gain.

The wind came about and settled in the west for many days, so as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have *made* way
To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded streams. *Dryden.*

The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou *makest* a dinner, call not thy friends, but the poor. *Luke.*

22. To pay; to give.

He shall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.

You must *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden fleece. *Bacon.*

24. To turn to some use.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To incline to; to dispose to.

It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is, to *make* us rely on the strength of nature, when she is least able to relieve us. *Brown.*

26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you. *Swift.*

27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.*

28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or increase of our happiness. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whatsoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God accepteth no man's person. *Galatians.*

30. To mould; to form.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Some undeserved fault
I'll find about the *making* of the bed. *Shakspeare.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes, *make* the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*

31. *To* Make *away.* To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to *make away* him whose just title, ennobled by courage and goodness, may one day shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean *made away.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

He may have a likely guess
How these were they that *made away* his brother. *Shakspeare.*

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek to *make away* those that aspire to their succession, that there was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon.*

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have *made away* two of her brothers, and haply to make way for the purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to *make* themselves *away.* *Roscommon.*

What multitude of infants have been *made away* by those who brought them into the world! *Addison.*

32. *To* Make *away.* To transfer.

Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To some friend *make* all *away.* *Waller.*

33. *To* Make *account.* To reckon; to believe.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To esteem; to regard.

35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.

The same who have *made free with* the greatest names in church and state, and exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place. *Knolles.*

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to say things that agree very little with one another. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the passions, I wish any example he could bring from them could *make* it *good.* *Dryden.*

I will add what the same author subjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accomplish.

This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakspeare.*

38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To consider as of no consequence.

They *make light of* it, and went their ways. *Matthew.*

39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a window in the breast of every one that *makes* or receives *love.* *Addison.*

40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feast; to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakspeare.*

The king went to Latham, to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day those two go to a third; in which progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their burthensome weight they break. *Carew.*

41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cherish; to foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

The bird is dead
That we have *made* so *much* on! *Shakspeare.*

It is good discretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the first. *Bacon's Essays.*

The easy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themselves too, they take care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the languages and affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of.* *Bacon.*

I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of,* in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to *make of.* *Addison.*

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what to *make of.* *Swift.*

43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little *of* it. *Addison.*

44. *To* MAKE *of.* To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cherish; to foster. Not used.

Xayeus was wonderfully beloved, and *made of,* by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned. *Knolles.*

46. *To* MAKE *over.* To settle in the hands of trustees.

Widows, who have tried one lover,
Trust none again till th' have *made over.* *Hudibras.*

The wise betimes *make over* their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer.

The second mercy *made over* to us by the second covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be *made over:* nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addison's Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over,* was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self.

Make out the rest.—I am disorder'd so,
I know not farther what to say or do. *Dryden.*

Antiquaries *make out* the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned. *Felton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot.*

49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, distrust every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of sense, or *made out* immediately to their senses. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath *made out,* that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to *make* it *out,* that they will have their full principal and interest at six per cent. *Swift.*

50. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To consider as certain.

They *made* as *sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

51. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryd.*

52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to compose.

I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair.

I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezekiel.*

55. *To* MAKE *up.* To compose, as ingredients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of most extreme deformity. *Government of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be *made up* of the largest measures of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and absurdities. *Addison.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *made up* the most delightful little landskip. *Addison.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distress,
Made up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*

56. To MAKE *up.* To shape.

A catapotium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot.*

57. *To* MAKE *up.* To supply; to make less deficient.

Whatsoever to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryd.*

If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principles would *make* it *up* in dignity and respect. *Swift.*

58. *To* MAKE *up.* To compensate; to balance.

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration. *Spectator.*

Thus wisely she *makes up* her time,
Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There must needs be another state to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to salve all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

59. *To* MAKE *up.* To settle; to adjust.

The reasons you allege do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakspeare.*

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up,* that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

60. *To* MAKE *up.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be *made up.* *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop?
— I know she is not; for this match *made up,*
Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shak.*

On Wednesday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thursday published. *Graunt.*

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true, when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

61. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either *production* or *formation*, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

To MAKE, mâke. *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant! what villians have done this?
—I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakspeare.*

I do beseech your Majesty *make* up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shak.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand. *Ben Jonson.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers *making* toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Knolles.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rishma. *Brown.*

Some speedy way for passage must be found,
Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found
Far on the sea, still *making* from the ground. *Dryd.*

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword, *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him. *Addison.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison.*

A monstrous boar rusht forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tusks. *Smith.*

2. To contribute; to have effect.

Whatsoever *makes* nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work *Dryd.*

Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable public inconvenience doth *make* against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs: the very authority of the church itself sufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which should *make* for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in Scripture, they find made. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war against him. *Spenser.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Romans.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather *make* against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon*

A thing may *make* to my present purpose. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpose, that the light conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it to me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession *makes* against me. *Dryden.*

4. To show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joshua.*

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to *make away with* themselves. *Spectator.*

6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifferency these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this present time. *Bacon.*

None deny there is a God, but those *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon.*

I was assur'd that nothing was design'd
Against thee but safe custody and hold;
That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes *Milton.*

2. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

8. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

MAKE, mâke *n. s.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler *make* and nature which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of *make* for a king, another wanted brains or strength. *L'Estrange.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As ev'ry plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portsoken, of so feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addison.*

It may be with superior souls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit something near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE, mâke. *n. s.* [maca, gemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith astonied,
Upstarted lightly from his looser *make*,
And his unsteady weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Fairy Queen.*

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make,
To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;
Where ev'ry one that misseth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amearst with penance due. *Spenser.*

For since the wise town,
Has let the sports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*,
At dances and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the wipers for their noses. *Ben Jonson's Owls.*

MA'KEBATE, mâke'bâte. *n. s.* [*make* and *debate*] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

MA'KER, mâ'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *make.*]

1. The Creator.

Both in him, in all things, as is meet,
The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker's* praise confin'd the sound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the *Maker's* praise. *Pope.*

The power of reasoning was given us by our *Maker* to pursue truths. *Watts.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achment was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

I dare promise her boldly what few of her *makers* of visits and compliments dare to do. *Pope.*

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

MA'KEPEACE, mâke'pêse. *n. s.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age. *Shak.*

MA'KEWEIGHT, mâke'wâte. *n. s.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight*, candle, nor the joyous task
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MALACHI'TE, mâl-lâ'kite'. *n. s.* This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

MA'LADY, mâl'â-dê. *n. s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private
In sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace,
Nurse inward *maladies*, which have not scope to be breath'd out. *Sidney.*

Physicians first require that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:
And abstinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakspeare.*

An accidental violence of motion has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart;
He fires within, and hisses at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALA'NDERS, mâl'ân-dûrz *n. s.* [from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill.*] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MA'LAPERT, mâl'â-pêrt. *adj.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy: quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert;*
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakspeare.*

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword. —What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakspeare.*

Are you growing *malapert?* Will you force me make use of my authority? *Dryden.*

MA'LAPERTNESS, mâl'â-pêrt-nês. *n. s.* [from *malapert.*] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MA'LAPERTLY, mâl'â-pêrt-lê. *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; saucily.

To MALA'XATE, mâl-lâks'âte. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXA'TION, mâl-lâks-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of softening.

MALE, mâle. *adj.* [*male*, Fr. *masculus*, Lat.] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*

MALE, mâle. *n. s.* The he of any species.

In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt.*

MALE, mâle. in composition, signifies *ill;* from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION, mâle-âd-min-nîs-trâ'shûn.[426 530 531 532] *n. s.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did refume the administration of the supreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe.*

MALECONTE'NT, mâle'kôn-tênt. } MALECONTE'NTED, mâle-kôn-tên'têd. } *adj.* [*male* and *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent?* *Shak.*

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent?* I will provide thee. *Shakspeare.*

The king, for securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addison.*

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the *malecontents* to some castle. *Addison.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY, mâle-kôn-tên'têd-lê. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, mâle-kôn-tên'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *malecontent.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness.* *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CTED, mâl-lê-dîk'têd. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION, mâl-lê-dîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*malediction*, Fr. *maledictio*, Latin.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the last worst *malediction.* *Sidney.*

The true original cause, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

In Spain they staid near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions;* which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praises. *Wotton.*

MALEFA'CTION, mâl-lê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their *malefactions.* *Shaksp.*

MALEFA'CTOR, mâl-lê-fâk'tûr. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monstrous *malefactor.* *Shakspeare.*

Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your sword. *Roscommon.*

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar only to save their lives. *South.*

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar; and his forefeit paid. *Dryden.*

MALE'FICK, mâl-lêf'fîk.[509] } MALE'FIQUE, mâl-lêf'fîk.[509] } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful. *Dict.*

MALEPRA'CTICE, mâle-prâk'tîs. *n. s.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE, mâ-lêv'vô-lênse. *n. s.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan
Lives in the English court; and is received
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high respect. *Shakspeare.*

MALE'VOLENT, mâ-lêv'vô-lênt. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed toward others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms,
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

MALE'VOLENTLY, mâ-lêv'vô-lênt-lê. *adv.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly; with ill will.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. *Howel.*

MA'LICE, mâl'lîs.[140] *n. s.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Lat.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor.*

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakspeare.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
In meditated fraud, and *malice*, bent
On man's destruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd. *Milton.*

To MA'LICE, mâl'lîs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obsolete.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser.*

MALI'CIOUS, mâ-lîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *malitiosus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions in the fear
To cope *malicious* censures; which ever
As rav'nous fishes, do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakspeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name. *Shakspeare.*

Thou know'st what *malicious* foe,
Envying our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame. *Milt.*

The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbifick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harv.*

MALI'CIOUSLY, mâ-lîsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. *Swift.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS, mâ-lîsh'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*,
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN, mâ-line'.[385] *adj.* [*maligne*, Fr. *malignus*, Latin; the *g* is mute or liquescent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

If in the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milton.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

To MALI'GN, mâ-line'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spens.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spens.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness. *Ecclesiasticus.*

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MALI'GNANCY, mâ-lîg'nân-sê. *n. s.* [from *malignant.*]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness:

My stars shine darkly over me: the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakspeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves

easily curable or else it proceeds in its venom. *Wiseman.*

MALI'GNANT, mâ-lîg'nânt. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!
Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shaksp.*

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shaksp.*

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and *malignant* light: whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Watts.*

2. Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the pain. *Temple.*

Let the learn'd begin
Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in:
How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey? *Dryden.*

MALI'GNANT, mâ-lîg'nânt. *n. s.*

1. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by several *malignants*, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY, mâ-lîg'nânt-lè. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and sway o' th' state,
If he should still *malignantly* remain
Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shaksp.*

MALI'GNER, mâ-line'ûr.[386] *n. s.* [from *malign*.]

1. One who regards another with ill will.

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in question. *Swift.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.

Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable subtleties. *Glanville.*

MALI'GNITY, mâ-lîg'nè-tè. *n. s.* [*malignite*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickel.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *King Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.

This shews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence. *South.*

MALI'GNLY, mâ-line'lè. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will; mischievously.

Lest you think I railly more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN, mâw'kin. *n. s.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shaksp.*

MALL, mâl. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Latin, a hammer.]

1. A kind of beater or hammer.

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs. *Spectator.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *F. Queen.*

Give that rev'rend head a *mall*
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Mall* is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with musick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL, mâl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD, mâl'lârd.[88] *n. s.* [*malart*, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony claps on his sea wings like a doating *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shaksp.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallard*, shoveler, and goose. *Peacham.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown *mallard's* feather as will make the wings. *Walton.*

MALLEABI'LITY, mâl-lè-â-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE, mâl'lè-â-bl.[113] *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly 's held more formidable,
The more his valour 's *malleable*. *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastick, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide one upon another, the body is *malleable* or soft. *Newton.*

MA'LLEABLENESS, mâl'lè-â-bl-nês *n. s.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer: malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness*. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE, mâl'lè-âte. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

MA'LLET, mâl'lît.[99] *n. s.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel soddered up was varily struck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MA'LLOWS, mâl'lôze. *n. s.* [*malva*, Latin; mælepe, Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY, mâm'zè.[401] *n. s.*

1. A sort of grape.
2. A kind of wine.

Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey*. *Shaksp.*

MALT, mâlt.[79] *n. s.* [mealt, Sax. mout, Dutch.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

To MALT, mâlt. *v. n.*

1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTDRINK, mâlt'drînk. *n. s.* [*malt* and *drink*.]

All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy syrup. *Floyer.*

MA'LTDUST, mâlt'dûst. *n. s.* [*malt* and *dust*.]

Maltdust is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTFLOOR, mâlt'flôre. *n. s.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTHORSE, mâlt'hôrse. *n. s.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been, in *Shakspeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you *malthorse* drudge. *Shaksp.*

Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shakspeare.*

MA'LTMAN, mâlt'mân.[88] } *n. s.* [from
MA'LTSTER, mâlt'stûr. } *malt*.] One who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the *maltster!* how fine it will sound! *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS, mâl-vâ'shûs. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION, mâl-vêr-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM, mâm. } *n. s.* [*mamma*,
MAMMA', mâm-mâ'.[77] } Latin: this word is said to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye;
Alas! how easy my mistake,
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misses are great impediments

to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift.*

MAMME'E *tree*, mâm-mé'trêê. *n. s.*

The *mammee tree* hath a rosaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit; containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells. *Miller.*

MA'MMET, mâm'mît.[99] *n. s.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Hanmer.*

Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shaks.*

MA'MMIFORM, mâm'mê fôrm. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY, mâm'mîl-lâ-rê. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, French; *mammallaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK, mâm'mûk.[166] *n. s.* A shapeless piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *James.*

To MA'MMOCK, mâm'mûk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so set his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mammockt* it! *Shaksp.*

MA'MMON, mâm'mûn.[166] *n. s.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN, mân.[81] *n. s.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shaksp.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous *man*-eating nation. *Brerewood.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd,
Conscious of thought. *Dryden.*

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion and reasoning joined to substance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males. *Shaksp.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shaksp.*

Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Genesis.*

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.

The nurse's legends are for truth receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my *man* must praises have,
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*

My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shak.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships; choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other men's *men*. *Raleigh.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing we say:
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shaksp.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shaksp.*

A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to advance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own plantation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.

—What beast was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me:
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the *man*. *Shaksp.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shaksp.*

Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Samuel.*

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself, and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts.*

10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Creech.*

11. Wealthy or independent person; to this sense some refer the following passage of *Shakspeare*, others to the sense next foregoing.

There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast there makes a *man*. *Shaksp.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*

13. A moveable piece at chest or draughts.

14. MAN *of war*. A ship of war.

A Flemish *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmastered them. *Carew.*

To MAN, mân. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well *mann'd*,
Your mariners are muleteers, or reapers. *Shaksp.*

There stands the castle by yon tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shaksp.*

A navy, to ecure the seas, is *manned*;
And forces sent. *Daniel*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain ships to sea well *manned* and apparelled to fight. *Hayward*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *mann'd*. *Raleigh.*

He had *manned* it with a great number of tall soldiers, more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addison.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakspeare.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To sally from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.

Advise how war may be best upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections, exerted himself in the best manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shaksp.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a *man* or servant.

Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shaksp.*

They distil their husbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empiricks in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. Obsolete.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shaksp.*

MA'NACLES, mân'nâ-klz.[405] *n. s.* [*manicles*, French, *manicæ*, from *manus*, Latin.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my sake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love *Shaksp.*

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our streets. *Shaksp.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression. *King Charles.*

To MA'NACLE, mân'nâ-kl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains *Shaksp.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shaksp.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To MA'NAGE, mân'îdje.[90] *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry against the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull, I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution.

There is more to *manage!* If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*

The less he had to lose, the less he car'd
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phrase merely gallick, not to be imitated.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addison.*

To MA'NAGE, mân'îdje.[50] *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE, mân'îdje. *n. s.* [*mesnage, menage*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put
The *manage* of my state. *Shaksp.*

This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shaksp.*

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakspeare.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet *Bacon.*

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold or quicksilver is not to be hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shaksp.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*

4. Discipline; governance.

Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE, mân'îdje-â-bl. *adj.* [from *manage.*]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable.* *Bacon.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily *manageable.* *Newton.*

2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, mân'îdje-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *manageable.*]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT, mân'îdje-mênt. *n. s.* [*menagement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy *management.* *Locke.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryd.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing

He had great *managements* with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

MA'NAGER, mân'îdje-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *manage.*]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South.*

The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better *manager.* *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY, mân'îdje-rê. *n. s.* [*menagerie*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle, give so ill an account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Piety*

MANA'TION, mâ-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MA'NCHE, mânsh. *n. s.* [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET, mântsh'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*michet*, French; *Skinner.*] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of *manchet*, dipped in oil of sweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet.* *More.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree*, mântsh-în-êêl'trêê. *n. s.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.]

The *manchineel tree* is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE, mân'sê-pâte. *v. a.* [*mancipio*, Latin.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *mancipated* to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION, mân-sê-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE, mân'sê-pl.[405] *n. s.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill;
This Simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS, mân-dâ'mûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N, mân'dâ-rêên.[112] *n. s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MA'NDATARY, mân'dâ-târ-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mando*, Lat.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE, mân dâte.[91] *n. s.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *mandates* or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hooker.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howel.*

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows,
If the scarce-bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shaksp.*

This Moor,
Your special *mandate*, for the state affairs
Hath hither brought. *Shaksp.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words your hear. *Dryden.*

MANDA'TOR, mân-dâ'tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY, mân'dâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE, mân'dê-bl.[405] *n. s.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

He saith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew.*

MANDI'BULAR, mân-dîb'bû-lâr. *adj.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION, mân-dê'lê-ûn. *n. s.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat. *Skinner.* A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsworth.*

MA'NDRAKE, mân'drâke. *n. s.* [*mandragoras*, Latin, *mandragôre*, French.] A plant.

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporifick quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill.*

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curst, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shaksp.*

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakspeare.*

And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakspeare.*

Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

MA'NDREL, mân'drîl. *n. s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a shank, or pin-*mandrel*. *Moxon.*

To MA'NDUCATE, mân'dû-kâte. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION, mân-dû-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh. *Taylor.*

MANE, mâne. *n. s.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the *mane* of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.*

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tusser.*

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be shook to air. *Shaksp.*

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Knolles.*

A lion shakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NEATER, mân'ête-ûr. *n. s.* [*man* and *eat.*] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MA'NED, mân'd.[359] *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MA'NES, mâ'nêz. *n. s.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes!* hail again,
Paternal ashes! *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL, mân'fûl. *adj.* [*man* and *full.*] Bold; stout; daring.

A handful
It had devour'd, 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY, mân'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *manful.*] Boldly; stoutly.

Artimesia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I slew him *manfully* in fight,
Without false 'vantage, or base treachery. *Shaksp.*

He that with this christian armour *manfully* fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NFULNESS, mân'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *manful.*] Stoutness: boldness.

MA'NGANESE, mân'gâ-nêze. *n. s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.]

Manganese is a name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGCO'RN, mâng-kôrn'. *n. s.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn.*

MANGE, mânje. *n. s.* [*mangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*. *Ben Jonson.*

Tell what crisis does divine
The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine? *Hudibras.*

MA'NGER, mâne'jûr. *n. s.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS, mâne'je-nês. *n. s.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE, mâng'gl.[405] *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Lat.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher.

Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shakspeare.*

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shaksp.*

Thoughts, my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton.*

Mangle mischief. *Don Sebastian.*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*

What could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road disconcerts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker.*

MA'NGLER, mâng'gl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

MA'NGO, mâng'gô, *n. s.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes.* *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champignons, caviare? *King.*

MA'NGY, mâne'je. *adj.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakspeare.*

MANHA'TER, mân'hâte-ûr. *n. s.* [*man* and *hater.*] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD, mân'hûd. *n. s.* [from *man.*]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God established; from whom Christ descended, as touching his *manhood.* *Ruleigh*

Not therefore joins the Son
Manhood to godhead, with more strength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,
And knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school days frightful, desp'rate, wild, and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold, and venturous. *Shakspeare.*

By fraud or force the suitor train destroy,
And starting into *manhood*, scorn the boy. *Pope.*

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MANI'AC, mâ'nê-âk.[505] } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.]
MANI'ACAL, mâ-nî'â-kâl.[506] }
Raging with madness; mad to rage.

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew.*

MA'NIFEST, mân'nê-fêst. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifest* manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them; for God hath shewed it unto them. *Romans.*

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifest* in these last times for you. *1 Peter.*

He full
Resplendent all his father *manifest*
Express'd. *Milton.*

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appear'd. *Dryden.*

I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected: with *of.*

Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST, mân'nê-fêst. *n. s.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation.

You authentick witnesses I bring
Of this my *manifest:* that never more

This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST, mân'nê-fêst. *v. a.* [*manifester*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to show plainly; to discover.

Thy life did *manifest* thou lov'dst me not;
And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shaksp.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifest* myself to him. *John.*

He was pleased himself to assume, and *manifest* his will in our flesh, and so not only as God from heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverse commotion
Must *manifest* thee worthiest to be heir
Of all things. *Milton.*

Were he not by law withstood,
He'd *manifest* his own in human blood. *Dryden.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wisdom *manifested* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MANIFESTA'TION, mân-nê-fês-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*manifestation*, French; from *manifest.*] Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wise, and virtuous, to govern them which are of a servile disposition; nevertheless, for *manifestation* of this their right, the assent of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise is it to know him in those glorious *manifestations* of himself in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotson.*

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

MANIFE'STIBLE, mân-nê-fês'tê-bl. *adj.* [properly *manifestable.*] Easy to be made evident.

This is *manifestable* in long and thin plates of steel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY, mân'nê-fêst-lê. *adv.* [from *manifest.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We see *manifestly* that sounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because they are already spread, while they do not *manifestly* endanger the constitution. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS, mân'nê-fêst-nês. *n. s.* [from *manifest.*] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO, mân-nê-fês'tô. *n. s.* [Italian.] Public protestation; declaration.

It was proposed to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*

MA'NIFOLD, mân'nê-fôld. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures *manifold.* *Spenser.*

Terror of the torments *manifold*,
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he confesseth to be *manifold*,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shaksp.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Glo'ster, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shaksp.*

They receive *manifold* more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. *Luke.*

To represent to the life the *manifold* use of friendship, see how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon.*

My scope in this experiment is *manifold.* *Boyle.*

We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward.*

2. *Milton* has an uncommon use of it.

They not obeying
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And *manifold* in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

MANIFO'LDED mân-nê-fôld'êd. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications or doubles.

His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And *manifolded* shield, he bound about his wrist. *Fairy Queen.*

MA'NIFOLDLY, mân'nê-fôld-lê. *adv.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner.

They are *manifoldly* acknowledged the savers of that country. *Sidney.*

MANI'GLIONS, mân-nîg'lê-ûnz. *n. s.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN, mân'nê-kîn. *n. s.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong. *Shaksp.*

MA'NIPLE, mân'ê-pl.[405] *n. s.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers.

MANI'PULAR, mân-nîp'pû-lâr. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Latin.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER, mân'kîl-lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND, mân-kyind'. *n. s.* [*man* and *kind.*] The race or species of human beings.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with *mankind* I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*

Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become
Of me and all *mankind;* but now I see
His day, in whom all nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase, they built many cities. *Raleigh.*

All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope.*

MA'NKIND, mân-kyind'. *adj.* Resembling man, not woman in form or nature.

A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o'door:
A most intelligency bawd! *Shakspeare.*

MA'NLESS, mân'lês. *adj.* [*man* and *less.*] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for it was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats *manless*, and sent upon the Armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE, mân'like. *adj.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature often erring, yet shews she would fain make. *Sidney.*

MA'NLINESS, mân'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities: and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLY, mân'lê. *adj.* [from *man.*]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shaksp.*

Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shaksp.*

Serene and *manly*, harden'd to sustain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden.*

See great Marcellus! how, inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride. *Shaksp.*

MA'NLY, mân'lê. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA, mân'nâ. *n. s.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white juice. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the finding as much *manna* on it as on those which were open to the air. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon.*

The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA'NNER, mân'nûr.[418] *n. s.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest,
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare;
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryd.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the *manner* of some is. *New Testament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side. *Shaksp.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Samuel.*

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon.*

This universe we have possest, and rul'd
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Milton*

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shaksp.*

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable;
Beyond all *manner* of so much I love you. *Shaksp.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye slew? *Judges.*

The city may flourish in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; cast of the look.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner*, of the army under Essex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have

endeavoured to express after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dryden.*

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode: of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful *manner*. *Atterbury.*

8. [In the plural.] Character of mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

9. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of musick have most operation upon *manners:* as, to make them warlike; to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his *manners*, more legible in some than others. *L'Estrange.*

We bring our *manners* to the blest abodes,
And think what pleases us must please the gods. *Dryden.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shaksp.*

These bloody accidents must excuse my *manners*,
That so neglected you. *Shaksp.*

Our griefs and not our *manners* reason now. *Shak.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shaksp.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shaksp.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dryd.*

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners?* *South.*

Your passion bends
Its force against your nearest friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

11. *To take in the* Manner. To catch in the actual commission of a crime.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be *taken in the manner;* and I sit by one too tender to these impressions. *Donne.*

Ma'nnerliness, mân'nûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale.*

Ma'nnerly, mân'nûr-lê. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shaksp.*

Let me have
What thou think'st meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shaksp.*

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a traiterous desertion of our allegiance to Christ. *Rogers.*

Ma'nnerly, mân'nûr-lê. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness.

When we've supp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story. *Shaksp.*

Ma'nnikin, mân'nê-kîn. *n. s.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

Ma'nnish, mân'nîsh. *adj.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault: yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reason whereof might seem a *mannish* countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *mannish* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shak.*

When *mannish* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on horse-back hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryd.*

Ma'nor, mân'nûr.[418] *n. s.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again such services and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these mansions and lands so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to their king; and thereby they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me. *Shaksp.*

Kinsmen of mine
By this so sicken'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shaksp.*

Manque'ller, mân-kwêl'lûr. *n. s.* [*man* and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

Manse, mânse. *n. s.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.
2. A parsonage house.

Ma'nsion, mân'shûn. *n. s.* [*mansio*, Lat.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.
2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion-house* by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *mansion*, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly! he loves us not. *Shaksp.*

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam; rise,
First man, of men innumerable, ordain'd;
First father; called by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*

A *mansion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

Mansla'ughter, mân'slâw-tûr. *n. s.* [*man* and *slaughter.*]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry. *Ascham.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bye-stander, I ruled it *manslaughter*. *Foster.*

Mansla'yer, mân'slâ-ûr. *n. s.* [*man* and *slay.*] One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*. *Numbers.*

Mansu'ete, mân'swête. *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of circuration or institution, but also in the wild. *Ray.*

Ma'nsuetude, mân'swê-tûde.[334] *n. s.* [*mansuetude*, French; *mansuetudo*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness.

The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude;*
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

Ma'ntel, mân't'l.[103] *n. s.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chimnies. *Wotton.*

If you break any china on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

Mantele't, mân-tê-lêt'. *n. s.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. In fortification.

A kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot: there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle. *Harris.*

Manti'ger, mân-tî'gûr.[98] *n. s.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapa's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ma'ntle, mân'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself. *Shaksp.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shaksp.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy *mantle* over-veiled the earth. *Shaksp.*

Their actions were disguised with *mantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin; but the herald's *mantle* is streamed with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys.*
Before the sun,
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*
Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*
A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*

To MA'NTLE, mân'tl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise.
As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so the rising senses
Begin to chase the ign'rant fumes that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shaksp.*
I left them
I' th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shaksp.*

To MA'NTLE, mân'tl. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the expansion of a *mantle:* as, the *hawk* mantleth; she spreads her wings like a *mantle.*]
1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.
The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*
2. To joy; to revel.
My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton.*
The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton.*
I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*
You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.
There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shaksp.*
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon.*
From plate to plate your eyeballs roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.
When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkled with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA, mân'tshû-â.[333] *n. s.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown.
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas.* *Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER, mân'tû-mâ'kûr.[333] *n. s.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women.
By profession a *mantuamaker:* I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison.*

MA'NUAL, mân'ù-âl. *adj.* [*manualis*, Lat. *manuel*, French.]
1. Performed by the hand.
The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden.*
2. Used by the hand.
The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual.* *Clarendon.*

MA'NUAL, mân'ù-âl. *n. s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.
This *manual* of laws, stiled the confessors laws, contains but few heads. *Hale.*
In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL, mâ-nù'bè-âl. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM, mâ-nù'brè-ûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A handle.
Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION, mân-nù-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand.
We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown.*
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South.*

MANUFA'CTURE, mân-nù-fâk'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat. *manufacture*, French.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art.
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* mass the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*
The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvass, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addison.*

To MANUFA'CTURE, mân-ù-fâk'tshûre.[463] *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.]
1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
2. To employ in work; to work up: as, *we* manufacture *our wool.*

MANUFA'CTURER, mân-nù-fâk'tshù-rûr. *n. s.* [*manufacturier*, Fr. *manufacturus*, Latin.] A workman; an artificer.
In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

To MANUMI'SE, mân'nù-mîze. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.
A constant report of a danger so imminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumised* slaves. *Knolles.*
He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumis'd*, and matchless horse. *Waller.*

MANUMI'SSION, mân-nù-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Latin.] The act of giving liberty to slaves.
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or preferment. *Brown.*
The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their *manumission.* *Arbuthnot.*

To MANUMI'T, mân-nù-mît'. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To release from slavery.
Manumit and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden.*

MANU'RABLE, mâ-nù'râ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation.
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale.*

MANU'RANCE, mâ-nù'rânse. *n. s.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival.
Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenser.*

To MANU'RE, mâ-nûre'. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour.
They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milton.*
2. To dung; to fatten with composts.
Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*
3. To fatten as a compost.
Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison.*

MANU'RE, mâ-nûre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*
Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy. *Mortimer.*

MANU'REMENT, mâ-nûre'mênt. *n. s.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement.
The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear. *Wotton.*

MANU'RER, mâ-nù'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, mân'ù-skrîpt. *n. s.* [*manuscrit*, French; *manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed.
A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the jesuits. *Wotton.*
Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

MA'NY, mên'nê.[89] *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most.* [mænig, Sax.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, slew *many* of us. *Judges.*

When *many* atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Thus due by sentence, when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, *many* days
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with *many* deeds well done
May'st cover. *Milton.*

The apostles never give the least directions to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in those times, happened among them. *Tillotson.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women as *many* as were willing hearted brought bracelets. *Exodus.*

This yet I apprehend not, why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So *many* and so various laws are given;
So *many* laws argue so *many* sins. *Milton.*

3. Powerful: with *too*, in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and *too many* for them. *L'Estrange.*

M'ANY, mĕn'nē. *n. s.* [This word is remarkable in the Sax. for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mænezeo, mænezo, mænizeo, mænizo mænizu, mænio, mæniu, mænÿzeo, manezeo, manizu, manize, manizo, menezeo, menezo, menezu, menizeo, menizo, menizu, menio, meniu. *Lye.*]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *F. Queen.*

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

I had a purpose now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Lest rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shaksp.*

A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shak.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South.*

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeling east and west, before their *many* ride. *Dryden.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotson.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

2. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. In conversation, for *many a man*, they say *a many men.*

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shaksp.*

He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Estrange.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*

Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

3. *Many* is used much in composition.

MANYCO'LOURED, mĕn'nē-kŭl-lŭr'd. *adj.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having various colours.

Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shaksp.*

He hears not me, but on the other side,
A *manycoloured* peacock having spy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to sight reveal'd,
The rest his *manycolour'd* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MANYCO'RNERED, mĕn'nē-kŏr-nŭr'd. *adj.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.

Search those *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

MANYHE'ADED, mĕn'nē-hĕd-dĕd. *adj.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

The proud Duessa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *F. Queen.*

The *manyheaded* beast hath broke,
Or shaken from his head the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to subdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hissing crew. *Dryden.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED, mĕn-nē-lăng'gwĭdj'd. *adj.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

MANYPE'OPLED, mĕn-nē-pēē'pl'd. *adj.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerously populous.

He from the *manypeopled* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*

MANYTI'MES, mĕn'nē-tĭmz. an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both *manytimes* taken out of the Scriptures. *Addison.*

MAP, măp. *n. s.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a *map* of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such unhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give me understanding to judge of your plot. *Spenser*

Old coins are like so many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addison.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to stray,
Cross many a region marks the winding way;
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickel.*

To MAP, măp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.

I am near to the place where they should meet,
If Pisanio have *map'd* it right. *Shaksp.*

MA'PLE *tree*, mā'pl. *n. s.* [*acer.*]

The *maple-tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species; the greater *maple* is falsly called the sycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge rows. *Miller.*

The platane round,
The carver holme, the *mapple* seldom inward sound. *Spenser.*

Of the rottenest *maple* wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. *Mortimer.*

MA'PPERY, măp'pŭr-ē. *n. s.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and designing. *Hanmer.*

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on;
They call this bedwork, *mapp'ry*, closet war. *Shak.*

To MAR, mār.[78] *v. a.* [amÿrran, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.

Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,
But to be lesser than himself, doth *mar*
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise also. *F. Queen.*

The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the *marring* and maiming of the scholar in learning. *Ascham.*

When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers *marr* their malt with water. *Shaksp.*

I pray you *marr* no more trees with writing songs in their barks.—I pray you *marr* no more of my verses with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shaksp.*

Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,
Take care thou *marr* not, when thou think'st to mend. *Fairfax.*

Aumarle became the man that all did *marr*,
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or worse. *Daniel.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and *marrs* business, when great in dependencies. *Bacon.*

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring;
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than *marr.* *Davies.*

Ire, envy, and despair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton.*

Had she been there, untimely joy through all
Men's hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!
'Tis much unsafe my sire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your cost,
But mirth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

MARANA'THA, mār-ā-nāth'ā. *n. s.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to say, May'st thou be devoted to the greatest of evils, and to the utmost severity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

MARAS'MUS, mā-rāz'mŭs. *n. s.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MA'RBLE, mār'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]

1. Stone used in statutes and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble.* *Shaksp.*

Thou *marble* hew'st, ere long to part with breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,

Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*

The two flat sides of two pieces of *marble* will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water, being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*. *Locke.*

2. Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play.

Marbles taught them percussion, and the laws of motion; nutcrackers the use of the lever. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford *marbles*.

MA'RBLE, mâr'bl. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate reverst is mine,
His *marble* love took flesh and blood;
All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see far-fetch'd invention? shall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word. *Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

To MA'RBLE, mâr'bl. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well sleeked *marbled* paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion. *Boyle.*

Marian
Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd,
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd. *Gay.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED, mâr'bl-hârt-ĕd. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart*.] Cruel; insensible; hardhearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shaksp.*

MA'RCASITE, mâr'kâ-sîte.[155] *n. s.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallick. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick state. *Garth.*

MARCH, mârtsh.[352] *n. s.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacham.*

To MARCH, mârtsh. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr. for *varicare*, *Menage*; from *Mars*, *Junius*.]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shaksp.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power against Arphaxad. *Judges.*

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. *2 Maccabees.*

My father, when some days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addison.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm? *Shak.*

Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wisdom *march'd* before. *Pope.*

To MARCH, mârtsh. *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendour of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

MARCH, mârtsh. *n. s.* [*marche*, Fr.]

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harrassed with a long and wearisome *march*, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts. *Bacon.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and thither tend. *Blackm.*

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick *march*, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison.*

4. Signals to move.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. *Knolles.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. [*marcu*, Gothick; meapc, Saxon; *marche*, French.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those *marches*
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shaksp.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any *marches* or borders but the four seas. *Davies.*

MA'RCHER, mârtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *marcheur*. Fr.] President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies.*

MA'RCHIONESS, mâr'tshûn-ĕs.[288] *n. s.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin *marchio*.] The wife of a marquis.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing
Than *marchioness* of Pembroke. *Shaksp.*

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marchioness*, and from a *marchioness* a queen, and now he intends to crown my innocence with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The lady *marchioness*, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband. *Clarendon.*

MA'RCHPANE, mârtsh'pâne. *n. s.* [*massepane*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* set. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID, mâr'sîd. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assign'd,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR, mâr'kûr.[314] *n. s.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey.*

MARE, mâre. *n. s.* [mapc, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of coursers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire,
By substituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryden.*

2. [from *mara*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen, by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that height,
Which plagues them out of measure. *Drayton.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

MA'RESCHAL, mâr'shâl. *n. s.* [*mareschal*, Fr. derived by *Junius* from *mare*, the female of a horse.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE, mâr'gâ-rîte.[155] *n. s.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French.] A pearl.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham.*

MA'RGARITES, mâr'gâ-rîtes. *n. s.* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MARGE, mârje. } *n. s.* [*margo* Latin; *marge*, French.]
MA'RGENT, mâr'jênt.
MA'RGIN, mâr'jîn.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his sevenfold shield away it took. *F. Queen.*

Never since
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
Or on the beached *margent* of the sea. *Shaksp.*

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood. *Dryden.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note.

As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper
Writ on both sides the leaf, *margent* and all. *Shakspeare.*

Reconcile those two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond*

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent.* *Swift.*

3. The edge of a wound or sore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its *margin*, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only. *Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL, mâr'jê-nâl. *adj.* [*marginal*, Fr. from *margin.*] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* gloss. *Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a *marginal* star, as being worthy of your second year's review. *Watts.*

MA'RGINATED, mâr'jê-nâ-têd. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Latin, from *margin.*] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, mâr'grâve. *n. s.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIETS, mâr'rê-êts.[81] *n. s.* [*violæ, marianæ.*] A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD, mâr'rê-gôld.[81 503 535 515] *n. s.* [*Mary* and *gold; caltha*, Lat.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short; the leaves are long, intire, and for the most part succulent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold.* *Peacham.*

The *marigold*, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay.*

To MA'RINATE, mâr'rê-nâte. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styl'd a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth? *King's Cook.*

MARI'NE, mâr-rêên'.[112] *adj.* [*marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame disguise,
But to the suppliant god *marine* replies. *Garth.*

MARI'NE, mâ-rêên'. *n. s.* [*la marine*, Fr.]

1. Sea affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet; and Onesicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER, mâr'în-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mare*, Lat. *marinier*, Fr.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway
Turn'd to the shore. *Fairy Queen.*

We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner* who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies. *Glanville.*

His busy *mariners* he hates,
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a ship decay'd? *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM, mâr'jûr-ûm. *n.s.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram.* *Peacham.*

MA'RISH, mâr'îsh. *n. s.* [*marais*, French; meapc, Sax. *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh; a morass; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marish*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marish* of Jordan. 1 *Maccabees.*

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marish;* where being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Knolles.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marishes* resort. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marish* glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*

MA'RISH, mâr'îsh. *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marish* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon's Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so *marish* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

MA'RITAL, mâr'rê-tâl.[88] *adj.* [*maritus*, Lat. *marital*, Fr.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does consist in the mind, and since christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED, mâr'rê-tâ-têd. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Lat.] Having a husband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL, mâr'rît'tê-mâl. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Lat.
MA'RITIME, mâr'rê-tîm.[146]
maritime, Fr.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine.

I discoursed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to the sea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched. *Wotton.*

3. Bordering on the sea.

The friend, the shores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ercoco, and the less *maritime* kings
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton.*

Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Addison.*

MARK, mârk.[81] *n. s.* [*marc*, Welsh; meapc, Sax. *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happened to be stolen, they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A stamp; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life:
These are the monuments of Helen's love,
The shame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

T'was then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If to their share at least two acres fell. *Dryden.*

At present there are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and overrun with grass and shrubs. *Addison.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Notice taken.

The laws
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much for mock as *mark.* *Shakspeare.*

5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and scope. *Carew.*

6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies.*

Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curses. *Denham.*

7. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it: and wearcth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth. *Bacon.*

8. [*marque*, Fr.] License of reprisals.

9. [*marc*, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shillings and four pence.

We give thee for reward a thousand *marks*. *Shakspeare.*

Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancusa is translated, in ancient books, by marca *Camden's Remains.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred *marks* more a noble. *Bacon.*

10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage vows for signing;
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden.*

Lorenzo sign'd the bargain with his *mark*. *Young.*

To MARK, mȧrk. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapcan, Sax. *marquer*, Fr.]

1. To impress with a token, or evidence.

Will it not be received,
When we have *mark'd* with blood those sleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't? *Shakspeare.*

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Grew.*

2. To notify as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To note; to take notice of.

Alas, poor country!
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrines which ye have learned; and avoid them. *Romans.*

4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

Now swear and call to witness
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breathes beneath such complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To MARK, mȧrk. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon.*

Mark a little why Virgil, is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

MA'RKER, mȧrk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*marqueur*, Fr. from *mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET, mȧr'kît. *n. s.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, to enable them to their defence: for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market-towns*, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser.*

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees,
And thank Heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love:
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*. *Shakspeare.*

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wisdom.*

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incense take,
And with post-haste thy running *market* make,
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, Fr.]

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If, to their share, at least two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; so of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold. *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET, mȧr'kît. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL, mȧr-kît-bêl'. *n. s.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *market-bell* is rung. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-CROSS, mȧr-kît-krôs'. *n. s.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-DAY, mȧr-kît-dȧ' *n. s.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *market-days* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden.*

He ordered all the Lucquese to be seized that were found on a *market-day* in one of his frontier towns. *Addison.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS, mȧr'kît-fôks. *n. s.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market.

Poor *market-folks* that come to sell their corn. *Shakspeare.*

MAR'KET-MAN, mȧr'kît-mȧn.[88] *n. s.* [*market* and *man*.] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shaksp.*

The *market-man* should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-MAID, mȧr'kît-mȧde. *n. s.* [*market* and *maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come
A *market-maid* to Rome, and have prevented
The ostentation of our love. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-PLACE, mȧr'kît-plȧse. *n.s.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *market-place*. *Sidney.*

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *market-place* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the *market-place* with poor o'erspread,
The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE, mȧr'kît-prîse. } *n. s.*
MA'RKET-RATE, mȧr'kît-rȧte. } [*market* and *price* or *rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the *market-price* is the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L'Estrange.*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not stick to have it at the *market-rate*. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN, mȧr'kît-tôûn'. *n. s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *market-towns*, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort, *Spenser.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my master sir Roger seized, when they would have burnt him at our *market-town*. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE, mȧr'kît-ȧ-bl. *adj.* [from *market*.]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shaksp.*

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN, mȧrk'mȧn. } *n. s.* [*mark* and
MA'RKSMAN, mȧrks'mȧn. } *man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
—I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.
—A right good *marksman*. *Shakspeare.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill:
This is the *marksman*, safe and sure,
Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *marksman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

MARL, mȧrl. *n. s.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Lat. *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, mepg is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marle* being the fatness of the earth.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. It is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon.*

Uneasy steps
Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps
On heaven's azure. *Milton.*

To MARL, mȧrl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been since money was at five and six per cent. *Child.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good pease. *Mortimer.*

To MARL, mȧrl. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsw.*

MA'RLINE, mȧr'lîn.[140] *n. s.* [meapn. *Skinner*.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE, mȧr'lîn-spîke. *n. s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt-rope when the sail is to be sewed in it. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT, mȧrl'pît. *n. s.* [*marl* and *pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY, mär'lè. *adj.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE, mär'mä-läde. } *n. s.* [*mar-*
MA'RMALET, mär'mä-lèt. } *malade*, Fr. *marmelo*, Portuguese, a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces, boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is substringent, grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION, mär-mò-rä'shùn. *n. s.* [*marmor*, Lat.] Incrustation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN, mär-mò'rè-än. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET, mär'mò-zèt. *n. s.* [*marmouset*, Fr.] A small monkey.

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset*. *Shakspeare.*

MARMO'T, mär-mòòt'. } *n. s.*
MARMO'TTO, mär-mòt'tò. } [Italian.]

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*

MA'RQUETRY, mär'kèt-trè. *n. s.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS, mär'kwìs. *n. s.* [*marquis*, Fr. *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakspeare* for *marchioness*. [*marquise*, Fr.]

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old duchess
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquess* Dorset. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RQUISATE, mär'kwìz-äte.[91] *n. s.* [*marquisat*, French.] The seigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER, mär'rùr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham.*

MA'RRIAGE, mär'rìdje.[81 90 274] *n. s.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Latin; from *maritus*.]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakspeare.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose *marriage*, send me word to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception that he should not marry her himself *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their *marriage*, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great examples of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRIAGE, mär'rìdje. is often used in composition.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Spectator.*

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur claim this land for mine. *Shakspeare.*

To these whom death again did wed,
This grave's the second *marriage*-bed,
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life, *Crashaw.*

Thereon his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

Thou shalt come into the *marriage*-chamber. *Tobias.*

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleness; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Virgin, awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

Give me, to live and die,
A spotless maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE, mär'rìdje-ä-bl. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she spous'd, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dow'r, th' adopted clusters, to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED, mär'rìd.[283] *adj.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the *marry'd* state. *Dryd.*

MA'RROW, mär'rò.[327] *n. s.* [meɼȝ, Saxon, *smerr*, Erse; *smergh*, Scotish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongious, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supple the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wasted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shakspeare.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body have another: the jawbones have no *marrow* severed, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison.*

MA'RROW, mär'rò. in the Scotish dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or associate; as also equal match, *he met with his* marrow. [*mari*, husband, Fr.]

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef or his *marrow* for fear of ill end. *Tusser.*

MA'RROWBONE, mär'rò-bòne. *n. s.* [*bone* and *marrow.*]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgment of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden.*

MA'RROWFAT, mär'rò-fät. *n. s.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS, mär'rò-lès. *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakspeare.*

To MA'RRY, mär'rè.[81] *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr. *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman, as performing the rite.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should *marry* her. *Shakspeare.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Ecclesiasticus.*

To MA'RRY, mär'rè. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shak.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think best. *Numbers.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden.*

MARSH, märsh. }
MARS, märs. } are derived from the
MAS, mäs. } Saxon meɼɼe, a fen, or fenny place. *Gibson's Camden.*

MARSH, märsh.[81] *n. s.* [meɼɼe, Sax. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land.

In their courses make that round,
In meadows and in *marshes* found,
Of them so called the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton.*

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the stag worm. *Walton.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy. *Mortimer.*

MARSH-MALLOW, märsh-mäl'lò. *n. s.* [*althæa*, Lat.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD, märsh-mär'rè-gòld. *n. s.* [*populago*, Latin.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, for the most part bent down-

ward, collected into little heads, and full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL, mär'shäl. *n. s.* [*mareschal*, French; *mareschallus*, low Latin; from *marscale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort of servant; one that has the charge of horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marshal*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,
As in a listed field to fight their cause?
Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the same,
Whose name was Appetite; he did bestow
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Spens.*

4. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL, mär'shäl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or sound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army. *Glanville.*

Anchises look'd not with so pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryd.*

2. To lead as a harbinger.

Thou *marshall'st* me the way that I was going. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RSHALLER, mär'shäl-lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALSEA, mär'shäl-sē. *n. s.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP, mär'shäl-ship. *n. s.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

MARSHE'LDER, märsh-ĕl'dûr. *n. s.* A gelder rose, of which it is a species.

MARSHRO'CKET, märsh-rŏk'kit.[99] *n. s.* A species of water-cresses.

MA'RSHY, märsh'ē. *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden.*

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryd.*

MART, märt. *n. s.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Ephesus
Be seen at Syracusian *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakspeare.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many come to a great *mart* of the best horses. *Temple.*

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*. *Shaksp.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART, märt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth, when I was young I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury; you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, you yourself
Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Shakspeare.*

If he shall think it fit,
A saucy stranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a stew. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RTEN, mär'tĭn.[99] } *n. s.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*,
MA'RTERN, mär'tûrn. } Latin.]

1. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued.

2. [*martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL, mär'shäl.[88] *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou dost infest,
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *F. Queen.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryd.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* musick every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakspeare.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MA'RTIALIST, mär'shäl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *martial*.] A warriour; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Howel.*

MA'RTINGAL, mär'tĭn-gäl. *n. s.* [*martingale*, French.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS, mär'tĭn-mûs.[88] *n. s.* [*martin* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmass* or *martlemass*.

Martilmass beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

MA'RTINET, mär'tĭn-ĕt. } *n. s.* [*martinet*,
MA'RTLET, märt'lĕt. } French.] A kind of swallow.

This guest of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet*, does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MA'RTNETS, märt'nĕts. *n. s.* Small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR, mär'tûr.[418] *n. s.* [μάρτυς; *martyr*, French.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a *martyr*. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr's* glory crown'd the soldier's fight. *Dryden.*

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth then was so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South's Sermons.*

The first *martyr* for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered. *Addison.*

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God. *Thompson.*

To MA'RTYR, mär'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue, or true profession.

2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.
Hark, wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shak.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd,

Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

Martyr'd with the gout. *Pope.*

MA'RTYRDOM, mär'tŭr-dŭm.[166] *n. s.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom?* *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mothers' breast,
The blooms of *martyrdom.* *Crashaw.*

Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd, chief mast'ry to dissect
With long and tedious havoek, fabled knights
In battles feign'd; the better fortitude
Of patience and heroick *martyrdom*
Unsung. *Milton.*

What mists of providence are these?
So saints, by supernatural pow'r set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST, mär-tŭr-rŏl'lŏ-jĭst.[518] *n. s.* [*martyrologiste*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY, mär-tŭr-rŏl'lŏ-jè. *n. s.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL, mär'vĕl.[99] *n. s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
—No *marvel*, you have so bestirr'd your valour;
You cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shak.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru*, mär'vĕl. A flower. *Ainsworth.*

To MA'RVEL, mär'vĕl. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused.

You make me *marvel.* *Shakspeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. *Shak.*

The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakspeare.*

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. *Ecclesiasticus.*

MA'RVELLOUS, mär'vĕl-lŭs. *adj.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess. *Shakspeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Psalms.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

3. The *marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable.*

MA'RVELLOUSLY, mär'vĕl-lŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much eare.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shaksp.*

The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon.*

MAR'VELLOUSNESS, mär'vĕl-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'SCULINE, mäs'kŭ-lĭn.[150] *adj.* [*masculin*, French; *masculinus*, Latin.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shakspeare.*

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon nature, being the feminine. *Peacham.*

O! why did God,
Creator wise, that peopled highest heav'n
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY, mäs'kŭ-lĭn-lè. *adv.* [from *masculine.*] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *masculinely*,
And play the orator. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'SCULINENESS, mäs'kŭ-lĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *masculine.*] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mäsh. *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net: commonly written *mesh.*

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body. [from *mischen*, Dutch, to mix, or *mascher*, French.]

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes*, and other moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MASH, mäsh. *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mash* themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *mashing* the meat. *Swift.*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the first *mashing*-tub draw off, as also that liquor in the second *mashing*-tub. *Mortimer.*

MASK, mäsk.[79] *n. s.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

Now Love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner. *Sidney.*

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling *mask* away;
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shaksp.*

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented ever so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this *mask* to-night? *Shaksp.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *masque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through this world's vain *mask*,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *masks.* *Peacham.*

To MASK, mäsk. *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.]

1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go *masked* under the cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me *masked.* *Shakspeare.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being *mask'd*, he was not sure. *Shakspeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shaksp.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty' face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do *mask*, no lazy streams. *Crashaw.*

To MASK, mäsk. *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What *masking* stuff's here! *Shaksp.*

Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

MA'SKER, mäsk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mask.*] One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shaksp.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

MA'SLIN, mäs'lĭn. *adj.* [corrupted from *miscellane.*] Composed of various kinds: as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MA'SON, mä'sn.[170] *n. s.* [*maçon*, Fr.

machio, low Latin.] A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason's* hand than if they had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall, meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

MA'SONRY, mâ's'n-rè. *n. s.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE, mâs-kûr-râde'. *n. s.* [from *masque*, Fr.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark? *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*. *Dryden.*

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise and court us in *masquerade*. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE, mâs-kûr-râde'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER, mâs-kûr-râ'dûr.[416] *n. s.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Estrange.*

MASS, mâs.[79] *n. s.* [*masse*, French; *massa*, Latin.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a *mass* of publick treasury *Shaksp.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn *Raleigh.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army. *Davies.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot.*

This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shaksp.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Reubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*,
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours. *Addison.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal Mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal *mass* does move. *Dryden.*

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio. *Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [*missa*, Lat.] The service of the Romish church.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert therein. *Peacham.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

To MASS, mâs. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, lest having an altar and a priest, they should want vestments. *Hooker.*

To MASS, mâs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE, mâ'sâ-kûr.[416] *n. s.* [*massacre*, French; from *mazzare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre*, what was a war. *Dryden.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shaksp.*

To MA'SSACRE, mâs'sâ-kûr. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, French; from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shaksp.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MA'SSICOT, mâs'sè-kôt. *n. s.* [French.] Ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire: of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold coloured *massicot* still more. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS, mâs'sè-nês. } *n. s.* [from
MA'SSIVENESS, mâs'siv-nês. } *massy*, *massive*.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE, mâs'siv.[158] } *adj.* [*massif*,
MA'SSY, mâs'sè. } Fr.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakspeare.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge. *Woodward.*

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton.*

Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope.*

MAST, mâst.[78 79] *n. s.* [*mast*, *mat*, Fr. mæɿt, Saxon.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shaksp.*

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination.

The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips:
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you. *Shaksp.*

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon.*

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*. *L'Estrange.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefits. *Temple.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they browze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryd.*

MA'STED, mâst'êd. *adj.* [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER, mâs'tûr.[76 98] *n. s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maitre*, French; *magister*, Lat.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself,
Are your's, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Take up thy *master*. *Shakspeare.*

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge, that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *master* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shaksp.*

2. A director; a governour.

If thou be made the *master* of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Ecclesiasticus.*

O thou, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor: with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetorick in the

praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master*. *Dryden.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *master* of a house. *Guardian.*

There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minervas, shone,
Cæsar the world's great *master* and his own. *Pope.*

Excuse
The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul.
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To sue for pity, and to own a *master*. *Philips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief *master*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shaksp.*

As a wise *master*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Corinthians.*

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the *master* roots. *Mortimer.*

6. Possessor.

When I have thus made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizar's daughter in marriage. *Addison.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself *master* of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrupts. *Ascham.*

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap;
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, *master* o' th' Tyger. *Shakspeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let ev'ry man be *master* of his time
Till seven at night. *Shaksp.*

Great, and increasing; but by sea
He is an absolute *master*. *Shaksp.*

9. An appellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakspeare.*

Stand by, my *masters*, bring him near the king. *Shakspeare.*

Masters, play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid good morrow. *Shakspeare.*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; miss lodg'd in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to *scholar* or *learner*.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his *master*. *B. Jons.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *masters* of learning. *South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking *master* mock'd not then,
When he said, Truth was buried here below. *Davies.*

Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a *master* of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *master* in that profession. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be *masters* of it. *Locke.*

13. A title of dignity in the universities: as, *master* of arts.

To Ma'ster, mâ'stûr.[98 418] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *master* thee. *Shaksp.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that *master* so their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shaksp.*

The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects of England, nor *master* his rebellious people in Ireland. *Davies.*

Then comes some third party, that *masters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *master'd* by the light. *Dryd.*

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke.*

A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, *master* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be *mastered* and subdued by degrees. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

Master-hand, mâ'stûr-hând. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

Master-jest, mâ'stûr-jêst. *n. s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the *master-jest*,
And what, and how, upon the rest? *Hudibras.*

Master-key, mâ'stûr-kê. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This *master-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryd.*

Ma'ster-sinew, mâ'stûr-sîn'nû. *n. s.*

The *master-sinew* is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or restrained. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Master-string, mâ'stûr-strîng. *n. s.* Principal string.

He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tender'st point; the *master-string*,
That makes most harmony or discord to me:
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

Master-stroke, mâ'stûr-strôke. *n. s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace:
Tell how your search has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd and ravish'd you have seen
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanic part. *Blackm.*

Master-teeth, mâ'stûr-têêth. *n. s.* The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *master-teeth* indented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

Ma'sterdom, mâ'stûr-dûm.[166] *n. s.* [from *master*.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*. *Shaksp.*

Ma'sterless, mâ'stûr-lês. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

When all was past he took his forlorn weed,
His silver shield now idle *masterless*. *Fairy Queen.*

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains or loses
Your sword or mine; or *masterless* leaves both
To who shall find them. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

Mas'terly, mâ'stûr-lê. *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*,
Young though thou art. *Shaksp.*

I read a book; I think it very *masterly* written. *Swift.*

Ma'sterliness, mâ'stûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *masterly*.] Eminent skill.

Ma'sterly, mâ'stûr-lê. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the *masterly* figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of *masterly* design,
Of wise contrivance, and of judgment shine,
In all the parts of nature, we assert,
Than in the brightest works of human art. *Blackm.*

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the *masterly* strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison.*

2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

Ma'sterpiece, mâ'stûr-pêse. *n. s.* [*master* and *piece*.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the *masterpiece*, and most excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty. *Davies.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my *masterpiece*, to work
My safety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham.*

Let those consider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *masterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty. *South.*

This wond'rous *masterpiece* I fain would see;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire. *Dryden.*

The fifteenth is the *masterpiece* of the whole metamorphoses. *Dryden.*

In the first ages, when the great souls and *masterpieces* of human nature were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour. *Addison.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *masterpiece*. *Clarendon.*

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece*; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed of being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon.*

Ma'stership, mâ'stûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python slain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive,
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariot drive. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were used
To say extremity was the trier of spirits;

That when the sea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *mastership* in floating. *Shaksp.*

5. A title of ironical respect.

How now, signior Launce! what news with your *mastership?* *Shaksp.*

MA'STERWORT, mâ'stûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*master* and ꝑꝑꝛ, Sax.] A plant.

Masterwort is raised of seeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERY, mâ'stûr-ê. *n. s.* [*maîtrise*, French; from *master.*]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops, and for the towns that stand upon the roots. *Raleigh.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man strive for *masteries*, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully. 2 *Timothy.*

This is the case of those that will try *masteries* with their superiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Estrange.*

Good men I suppose to live in a state of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and struggling to get the *mastery* over them. *Atterbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *mast'ry* to dissect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights
In battles feign'd. *Milton.*

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages, and sound the depths of all arts and sciences. *Tillotson.*

To give sufficient sweetness, a *mastery* in the language is required: the poet must have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the best advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL, mâst'fûl. *adj.* [from *mast.*] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the *mastful* chesnut mates the skies. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION, mâs-tê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *mastication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth: but in such as are not carnivorous it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray.*

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'STICATORY, mâs'tê-kâ-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate considerably; salivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer.*

MA'STICH, mâs'tik.[353] *n. s.* [*mastic*, Fr.]

1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name in Scio.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of *mastich;* frontals may also be applied. *Wiseman.*

2. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastich*, which those insects could not divide. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT, mâs'tê-kôt. *n. s.* [*marum*, Lat.] See MASSICOT.

Grind your *masticot* with saffron in gum water. *Peacham.*

Masticot is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF, mâs'tif. *n. s. mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, Fr. *mastino*, Italian.] A dog of the largest size; a bandog; a dog kept to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce *mastives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser.*

When rank Thersites opes his *mastiff* jaws,
We shall hear musick, wit, and oracle. *Shaksp.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the first answer shall be his vigilant *mastiff*. *More.*

Soon as Ulysses near th' enclosure drew,
With open mouths the furious *mastives* flew. *Pope.*

Let the *mastiffs* amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MA'STLESS, mâst'lês. *adj.* [from *mast.*] Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,
A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN, mês'lîn. *n. s.* [from *mesler*, French; to mingle, or rather corrupted from *miscellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one lofe hath twaine
Of *mastlin*, of rie and of wheat. *Tusser.*

MAT, mât. *n. s.* [meatte, Sax. *matte*, German; *matta*, Latin.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls. *Carew.*

In the worst inn's worst room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

To MAT, mât. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted* and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn.*

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With grass like sleave was *matted.* *Drayton.*

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* grass he lies;
No god of sleep he did invoke:
The stream that o'er the pebble flies,
With gentle slumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all *matted*, as in the skin, but in more open work. *Grew.*

MA'TADORE, mât-â-dôre'. *n. s.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spanish.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MA'TACHIN, mât'â-shîn. *n. s.* [French.] An old dance.

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin;* for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who struck the third. *Sidney.*

MATCH, mâtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to shine, Latin: surely not, as *Skinner* conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, because a match is companion to a gun.]

1. Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them last longest without stench. *Bacon.*

He made use of trees as *matches* to set Druina a fire. *Howel.*

Being willing to try something that would not cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use. *Boyle.*

2. [from μάχη, a fight; or from maca, Sax. one equal to another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears? *Shaksp.*

The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryd.*

3. [from maca, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The old man has met with his *match.* *Spect.*

The natural shame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

4. One that suits or tallies with another.

5. A marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shak.*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withstand. *Dryden.*

6. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the west. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH, mâtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shaksp.*

O thou, good Kent, how shall I live and work
To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short
And every measure fail me. *Shaksp.*

2. To show an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

What, though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The shepherd's kalendar of Spenser is not to be *matched* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Rose.*

Mine have been still,
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a stray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shaksp.*

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show

By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel.*

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a beast. *South.*

A senator of Rome while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

To MATCH, mâtsh. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to *match* with some heroical-minded lady. *Sidney.*

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shaksp.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden.*

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone are left for me. *Dryd.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, mâtsh'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *match.*]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths surpassing paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state? *Spenser.*

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS, mâtsh'lês. *adj.* [from *match.*] Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*

Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryden.*

MA'TCHLESSLY, mâtsh'lês-lê. *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS, mâtsh'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *matchless.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER, mâtsh'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*match* and *make.*]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have bir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras.*

2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE, mâte.[77] *n. s.* [maca, Saxon; *maet*, Dutch.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal *mate*,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Spenser.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal *mates*. *Shaksp.*

My competitor
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of wars. *Shaksp.*

Ye knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud:
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and sing him on his way. *Dryden.*

Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play,
At sports more harmless till the break of day. *Dryden.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with *mate*,
Graze the sea-weed, their pasture, and through groves
Of coral stray. *Milton.*

Pliny tells us that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe.*

4. One that sails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd,
The master frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Roscommon.*

5. One that eats at the same table.

6. The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's *mate;* the chirurgeon's *mate.*

To MATE, mâte. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; to marry.

Ensample make of him your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Spenser.*

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love. *Shaksp.*

2. To be equal to.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the mastful chesnut *mates* the skies. *Dryd.*

Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies:
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose; to equal.

I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shaksp.*

4. [*matter*, French; *matar*, Spanish.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use.

That is good deceit
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit. *Shaksp.*

My sense she 'as *mated*, and amaz'd my sight. *Shaksp.*

Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Shaksp.*

The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon.*

MATE'RIAL, mâ-tê'rê-âl.[505] *adj.* [*materiel*, Fr. *materialis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Davies.*

That these trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*

2. Important; momentous; essential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions, incident, and very *material* in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

Hold them for catholicks or hereticks, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this question, *material*. *Hooker.*

What part of the world soever we fall into, the ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the principal and most *material* duties of honour done to Christ. *Hooker.*

It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein, very *material* to the state of that government. *Spenser.*

The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*

He would not stay, at your petitions made,
His business more *material*. *Shaksp.*

Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon.*

I pass the rest, whose every race and name,
And kinds are less *material* to my theme. *Dryden.*

As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*

I shall in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*

In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

3. Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formerly different.

MATE'RIALIST, mâ-tê'rê-âl-îst. *n. s.* [from *material.*] One who denies spiritual substances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist*. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY, mâ-tê-rê-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*materialité*, French; from *material.*] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporiety could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY, mâ-tê'rê-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *material.*]

1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean, that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*

2. Not formerly.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil. *South.*

3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially* as well to reform those which are evil; as to confirm and continue those which are good. *Spenser.*

MATE'RIALNESS, mâ-tê'rê-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *material.*] State of being material.

MATE'RIALS, mâ-tê'rê-âlz. *n. s.* [this word is scarcely used in the singular; *materiaux*, Fr.] The substance of which any thing is made.

The West Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients. *Brown.*

David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the building of the Temple, because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of some such *material* as the stone asbestus, which being once enkindled, will burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are suggested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,

Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift.*

MATE'RIATE, mâ-tê'rê-ât. } *adj.* [*materiatus*,
MATE'RIATED, mâ-tê'rê-â-têd. } Latin.] Consisting of matter.

After long enquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose some subject which is immateriate or less *materiate*, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION, mâ-tê-rê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *materia*, Latin.] The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL, mâ-têr'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles:
At his first aptness the *maternal* love
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY, mâ-têr'nê-tê. *n. s.* [*maternité*, Fr. from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FE'LON, mât'fêl-ûn. *n. s.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATHEMA'TICAL, mâth-ê-mât'ê-kâl.[509]
MATHEMA'TICK, mâth-ê-mât'tîk. } *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham.*

It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Boyle.*

I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY, mâth-ê-mât'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sunbeams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN, mâth-ê-mâ-tîsh'ân. *n. s.* [*mathematicus*, Latin; *mathematicien*, French.] A man versed in the mathematicks.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Spectator.*

MATHEMA'TICKS, mâth-ê-mât'tîks. *n. s.* [μαθηματικη.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt; pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysicks
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*

See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*

MA'THES, mâ'thêz. *n. s.* [*chamamælum sylvestre*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATHE'SIS, mâ-thê'sîs.[520] *n. s.* [μάθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad *mathesis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*

MA'TIN, mât'tîn. *adj.* [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Lat.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton.*

I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee;
Thy image steals between my God and me. *Pope.*

MA'TIN, mât'tîn. *n. s.* Morning

The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakspeare.*

MA'TINS, mât'tînz. *n. s.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *mattins*. *Cleaveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques; the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight *mattins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*

MA'TRASS, mâ-trâs'. *n. s.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn.*

MA'TRICE, mâ'trîs.[140 142] *n. s.* [*matrix*, Lat.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling, and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodw.*

MA'TRICIDE, mât'trê-side.[143] *n. s.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown.*

2. [*matricida*, Lat. *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainsworth.*

To MATRI'CULATE, mâ-trîk'ù-lâte. *v. a.* [from *matricula:* a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina. *Ainsworth.*] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist, to enter into any society by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton.*

MATRI'CULATE, mâ-trîk'ù-lâte.[91] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULA'TION, mâ-trîk-kù-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL, mât-trê-mô'nê-âl.[88] *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton.*

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
Tho *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY, mât-trê-mô'nê-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded into his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Ayliffe.*

MA'TRIMONY, mâ'trê-mûn-ê. *n. s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX, mâ'trîks. *n. s.* [Lat. *matrice* Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown.*

MA'TRON, mâ'trûn. *n. s.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]

1. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou sober-suited *matron*, all in black. *Shaksp.*

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tatler.*

2. An old woman.

A *matron* sage
Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope.*

MA'TRONAL, mât'rô-nâl, *or*, mâ-trô'nâl.[503 535] *adj.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon.*

MA'TRONLY, mâ'trûn-lê. *adj.* [*matron* and *like*.] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange.*

MATRO'SS, mâ-trôs'. *n. s.*

Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing and loading them: they carry fire-locks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER, mât'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*matiere*, Fr. *materia*, Lat.]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul do make,
Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there is no *matter* found. *Davies.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them; even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordi-

nary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton.*

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hooker.*

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakspeare.*

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men. *Decay of Piety.*

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tidings of these works,
New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryd.*

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Tillotson.*

5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon.*

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange.*

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

If chance herself would vary,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior.*

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shakspeare*

What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakspeare.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?

—Marry, sir, I have *matter* in my head against you. *Shakspeare.*

If the craftmen have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them implead one another. *Acts.*

In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gross, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor shew doth better. *Shakspeare.*

And please yourselves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No *matter* which, so neither of them lye,
From steepy Othry's top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;
The first who dares be angry breathes his last. *Granville.*

9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney.*

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*? Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be meum and tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquest, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength. *Bacon.*

10. Question considered.

Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

11. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass. *L'Estrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo. *Congreve.*

12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated, I opened it. *Wiseman.*

13. *Upon the* Matter. A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising. *Bacon.*

Upon the matter, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spake without book I now read. *Bishop Sanderson.*

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to support it. *Clarendon.*

Waller, with sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration. *Tillotson.*

To Ma'tter, mât'tûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. It is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.

It matters not, so they deny it all;
And can but carry the lie constantly. *Ben Jonson.*

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rehearse;
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her sex's claim: *what matters* hers? *Prior.*

2. To generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds inward bleed, each slight sore *mattereth*. *Sidney.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiseman.*

To Ma'tter, mât'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect; as, *I* matter *not that calumny.*

Laws my pindarick parents *matter'd* not. *Bram.*

Ma'ttery, mât'tûr-ê. *adj.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey.*

Ma'ttock, mât'tûk.[166] *n. s.* [mattuc, Sax.]

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds.

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pickaxe.

You must dig with *mattock* and with spade,
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shaksp.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown.*

Ma'ttress, mât'trîs.[99] *n. s.* [*matras*, Fr. *attras*, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Their *mattresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies and beds of state;
But the poor patient will as soon be found
On the hard *mattress*, or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

Matura'tion, mâtsh-ù-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon.*

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of imposthumes; as also other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon.*

2. The act of ripening.

We have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley.*

3. In physick.

Maturation, by some physical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

Ma'turative, mâtsh'ù-râ-tive.[468] *adj.* [from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second Summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown.*

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wiseman.*

Matu're, mâ-tûre'. *adj.* [*maturus*, Lat.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was *mature* for man;
In Britain where was he,
That could stand up his parallel,
Or rival object be? *Shakspeare.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify. *Addison.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope.*

2. Brought near to completion.

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakspeare.*

Here i' th' sands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakspeare.*

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To Matu're, mâ-tûre'. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Lat.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon.*

2. To advance toward perfection.

Love indulg'd my labours past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

MA'TURELY, mâ-tûre'lê. *adv.* [from *mature.*]

1. Ripely; completely.
2. With counsel well-digested.

A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*

3. Early; soon. A Latinism.

We are so far from repining at God that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antedeluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley.*

MA'TURITY, mâ-tû'rê-tê. *n. s.* [*maturité*, Fr. *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *maturity.* *Bacon.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
To start from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and seize upon *maturity.* *Crashaw.*

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just *maturity* in religion. *Rogers.*

MA'UDLIN, mâwd'lîn. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdelen*, who is drawn by painters with swoln eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdelen.*] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praise. *Southern.*

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roscom.*

MA'UDLIN, mâwd'lîn. *n. s.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE, mâw'gûr.[416] *adj.* [*malgre*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Out of use.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;
Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Shaksp.*

Maugre thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shak.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show
The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast,
As long as monarchy should last. *Hudibras.*

He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every where, *maugre* all opposition or persecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS, mâv'îs. *n. s.* [*mauvais*, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begins his witless note apace to clear. *Spenser.*

In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and black-birds with thrushes and *mavises.* *Bacon.*

To MAUL, mâwl. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list
To witness truth? *Dryden.*

Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go? *Dryden.*

I had some repute for prose;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a minister of state. *Swift.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul.* *Pope.*

MAUL, mâwl. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall.*

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow. *Proverbs.*

MAUND, mând.[214] *n.s.* [mand, Sax. *mande*, Fr.] A hand-basket.

To MA'UNDER, mân'dûr.[214] *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many visits, *maundring* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wiseman.*

MA'UNDERER, mân'dûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mâwn'dê, *or* mân'dê-*th*ûrz'dâ.[214] *n. s.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from dies *mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-friday.

MAUSOLE'UM, mâw-sô-lê'ûm.[503] *n. s.* [Lat. *mausolée*, Fr. A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by queen Artimesia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, mâw. *n. s.* [maga, Saxon; *maeghe*, Dutch.]

1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.

So oft in feast with costly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a sprat new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhide bound corps. *Milton.*

The serpent, who his *maw* obscene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*

2. The craw of birds.

Graniverous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH, mâw'kîsh. *adj.* [perhaps from *maw.*] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer beer,
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull: *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS, mâw'kîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *mawkish.*] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET, môm'mêt. *n. s.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother.*] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH, mâw'mîsh. *adj.* [from *maw* or *mawmet.*] Foolish; idle; nauseous.

It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical fop. *L'Estrange.*

MAW-WORM, mâw'wûrm. *n. s.* [*maw* and *worm.*]

Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms.* *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR, mâg-zîl'lâr.[478]
MA'XILLARY, mâks'îl-lâr-ê.[477 503 512] } *adj.*
[*maxillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw-bone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM, mâks'îm. *n. s.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shaksp.*

It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflection which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. *Rogers.*

MAY, mâ. auxiliary verb, preterit *might.* [magan, Sax. *maghen*, Dutch.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, designing to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition. *Locke.*

2. To be possible; in the words *may be.*

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me. *Shaksp.*

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work. *Bacon.*

How old *may* Phillis *be* you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*

Make the most of life you *may.* *Bourne.*

5. A word expressing desire.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden.*

MAY-*be*, mâ'bê. Perhaps; *it* may be *that.*

May-be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret pow'r t' appease inflamed rage. *Spens.*

May-be the amorous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose. *Shaksp.*

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years, thou hast to live. *Dryden.*

What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Creech.*

MAY, mâ. *n. s.* [*Maius*, Lat.]

1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer.

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peacham.*

Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton.*

2. The early or gay part of life.

On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever *May*,

Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air. *Shaksp.*
Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the sky changes when they are wives. *Shaksp.*
My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shaksp.*
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood. *Shaksp.*

To MAY, mȧ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.
When merry May first early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*
Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton.*

MAY-BUG, mȧ'bŭg. *n. s.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer. *Ainsworth.*

MAY-DAY, mȧ'dȧ. *n. s.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of May.
'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shaksp.*

MAY-FLOWER, mȧ'flŏŭr. *n. s.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*. *Bacon.*

MAY-FLY, mȧ'flī. *n. s.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.
He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Walton.*

MAY-GAME, mȧ'gȧme. *n. s.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.
The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of Perkins but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts. *Bacon.*
Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*

MAY-LILY, mȧ'lĭl-lē. *n. s.* [*ephemeron*.] The same with lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, mȧ'pōle. *n. s.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May.
Amid the area wide she took her stand;
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'erlook'd the strand. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED, mȧ'wēēd. *n. s.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*
The *Maie-weed* doth burn; and the thistle doth freat,
The fitches pull downward both rie and the wheat. *Tusser.*

MA'YOR, mȧ'ŭr.[418] *n. s.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.
When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord *mayor* strait
To stop the rumour. *Shaksp.*
The *mayor* locked up the gates of the city. *Knolles.*
Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown;
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town? *Dryden.*

MA'YORALTY, mȧ'ŭr-ȧl-tē. *n. s.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.
It is incorporated with the *mayoralty* and nameth burgesses to the parliament. *Carew.*
There was a sharp prosecution against sir William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*. *Bacon.*

MA'YORESS, mȧ'ŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.

MA'ZARD, mȧz'zŭrd.[88] *n. s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Hanmer.*
Now my lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade. *Shaksp.*
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*. *Hudibras.*

MAZE, mȧze. *n. s.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; *maze*, Sax. a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging *maze*. *Milton.*
The ways of Heav'n are dark and intricate;
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with error,
Our understanding searches them in vain. *Addison.*
He, like a copious river, pour'd his song
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. *Thomson.*
2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of sorrow. *Sidney.*
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof. *Hooker.*
I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may. *Shaksp.*
Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering *mazes* lost. *Milton.*

To MAZE, mȧze. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.
Much was I *maz'd* to see this monster kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spens.*

MA'ZER, mȧ'zŭr. *n. s.* [*maeser*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.
Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchased many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers that make fierce war. *Spenser.*
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum, both of the subject and persons, as in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved. *Dryden.*

MA'ZY, mȧ'zē. *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confused.
How from that saphire fount the crisped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
With *mazy* error, under pendant shades,
Ran nectar. *Milton.*
The Lapithæ to chariots add the state
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

M.D. ĕm'dē. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of physick.

ME, mē.
1. The oblique case of *I*.
Me, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore. *Pope.*
For *me* the fates severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense. *Pope.*
2. *Me* is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.
He thrusts *me* himself into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakspeare.*
He presently, as greatness knows itself,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shak.*
I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shaksp.*
I followed *me* close, came in foot and hand, and with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. *Shaksp.*
3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I*: as, *methinks*.
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy. *Shaksp.*

ME'ACOCK, mē'kŏk.[227] *n. s.* [*mes coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK, mē'kŏk. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.
'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the cursest shrew. *Shakspeare.*

MEAD, mēde.[227] *n. s.* [mæðo, Sax. *meethe*, Dut. *meth*, German; *hydromeli*, Latin.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.
Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach. *Bacon.*
He sheers his overburden'd sheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD, mēde. } ME'ADOW, mĕd'dō.[234 515] } *n. s.* [mæðe, Sax.] Ground somewhat watery; not ploughed, but covered with grass and flowers. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.
Were all things in common do rest,
Corne feeld with the pasture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it stand you in stead? *Tusser.*
A band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground. *Milton.*
Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When lavish Nature, with her best attire
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Dryden.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mĕd'dō-sȧf'fŭrn. *n. s.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.
The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments; it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET, mĕd'dō-swēēt. *n. s.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'AGER, mē'gŭr.[227 418] *adj.* [*maigre*, Fr. *macer*, Lat.]
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.
Thou art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. *Hub.*
Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shaksp.*
Meager were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shaksp.*
Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t' other *meager*. *L'Estrange.*
Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,
In swarms th' offending wretch surround,
All brooding on the blasted ground:
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*
2. Poor; hungry.
Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil. *Dryden.*

To ME'AGER, mē'gŭr. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean.
It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himself down to sleep. *Knolles.*

ME'AGERNESS, mē'gŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *meager*.]
1. Leannes; want of flesh.

2. Scantness; barenéss.

Poynings, the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

MEAK, méke. *n. s.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake. *Tusser.*

MEAL, mèle.[227] *n. s.* [male, Sax. repast or portion.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz said unto her, At *meal* time come, eat, and dip thy morsel. *Ruth.*

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A repast; the food eaten.

What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shaksp.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakspeare.*

They made m' a miser's feast of happiness,
And cou'd not furnish out another *meal.* *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and answered there. *Bacon*

4. [mæ.epe, Sax. *meel*, Dut. *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weasel conveys herself into a *meal* tub, for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them. *L'Estrange.*

To MEAL, mèle. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shaksp.*

ME'ALMAN, mèle'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*meal* and *man.*] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY, mé'lè. *adj.* [from *meal.*]

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Besprinkled, as with meal.

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy* winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown.*

Like a gay insect, in his summer shine,
The fop light fluttering spreads his *mealy* wings. *Thomson.*

MEALY-MO'UTHED, mé'lè-môûth'd. *adj.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed*, or *mellow-mouthed:* but perhaps from the sore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, must be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain. *L'Estrange.*

MEALY-MO'UTHEDNESS, mé'lè-môûth'd-nês. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Bashfulness; restraint of speech.

MEAN, méne.[227] *adj.* [mœne, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was stricken with most obstinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; so *mean*, as that he was but the son of her nurse, and by that means, without other desert, became known of her. *Sidney.*

The fairest maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the *mean-born* man,
And find no harbour in a *royal* heart. *Shaksp.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings:
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures kings. *Shakspeare.*

2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shaksp.*

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly interest. *Smalridge.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions, and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so *mean* a degree of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, so termed because it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a suitable gain. *Carew.*

The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by a *mean* tenure in soccage, or by knight's service at the most. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty estate, insomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thousand marks yearly, he became able to dispend ten thousand pounds. *Davies.*

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode a sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from seeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*

5. [*moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a *mean* stature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write, and according to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings.*

MEAN, méne. *n. s.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.

He tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved *means*,
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Oft 'tis seen
Our *mean* securities, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shaksp.*

Temperance, with golden square,
Betwixt them both can measure out a *mean.* *Shaks.*

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain measure wherein the good and the beautiful consist, and out of which they never can depart. *Dryden.*

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poesie. *Roscommon.*

Against her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herself confines. *Denham.*

2. Measure; regulation. Not used.

The rolling sea resounding soft,
In his big base them fitly answered,
And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
A solemn *mean* unto them measured. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Interval; interim; mean time.

But sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,
Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her safety. *Sidney.*

As long as that which Christians did was good, and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the heathens conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*

It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committeth incest, and alleageth that his wits were not his own; in as much as himself might have chosen whether his wits should by that *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker.*

I'll devise a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converse and business
May be more free. *Shakspeare.*

No place will please me so, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæsar and by you cut off. *Shaksp.*

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean;* so over that art
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shaksp.*

5. It is often used in the plural, and by some not very grammatically with an adjective singular; the singular is in this sense now rarely used.

The more base art thou,
To make such *means* for her as thou hast done,
And leave her on such slight conditions. *Shaksp.*

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march. *Bacon.*

Because he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the sooner. *Davies.*

Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the season fit,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not. *Daniel.*

By this *means* not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

Who is there that hath the leisure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*

A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing still farther good. *Atterbury.*

It renders us careless of approving ourselves to God by religious duties, and by that *means* securing the continuance of his goodness. *Atterbury.*

6. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.

7. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other. *Addison.*

8. *Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *demesnes.*

Your *means* are slender, your waste is great. *Shakspeare.*

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,
Give your advancement. *Shakspeare.*

Essex did not build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his *means.* *Wotton.*

9. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening
MEAN-WHILE. } time: sometimes an adverbial mode of speech.

Mean-while
The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

Mean-time the rapid heav'ns rowl'd down the light,
And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night. *Dryden.*

Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,
His waving streamers to the winds displays. *Dryd.*

Mean-time, in shades of night Æneas lies;
Care seiz'd his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes. *Dryden.*

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I see occasion, favour thee. *Addison.*

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country against the Goths; *mean-time* the Britons, left to shift for themselves, and harassed by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To MEAN, mēne. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.]

1. To have in the mind; to purpose.

These delights, if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton.*

2. To think; to have the power of thought.

And he who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To MEAN, mēne. *v. a.*

1. To purpose; to intend; to design.

Ye thought evil against me; but God *meant* it unto good, to save much people alive. *Genesis.*

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton.*

I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer
With double pleasure, first prepar'd by fear:
So loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet *mean* his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand.

When your children shall say, What *mean* you by this service? ye shall say, It is the passover. *Exodus.*

I forsake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

MEA'NDER, mē-ān'-dūr.[98] *n. s.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale.*

'Tis well that while mankind
Through fate's perverse *meander* errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They scatter verdant life on either side;
The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace. *Blackmore.*

Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

MEA'NDROUS, mē-ān'drūs.[314] *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding; flexuous.

ME'ANING, mē'nĭng [410] *n. s.* [from *mean.*]

1. Purpose; intention.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shaksp.*

2. Habitual intention.

Some whose *meaning* hath at first been fair,
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair. *Roscommon.*

3. The sense; the thing understood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the muses nine. *Milton.*

These lost the sense their learning to display,
And those explain'd the *meaning* quite away. *Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conscience; and the *meaning* of it is, in some measure, understood: however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift.*

4. Sense; power of thinking.

He was not spiteful though he wrote a satyr,
For still there goes some *meaning* to ill-nature. *Dryden.*

—True no *meaning* puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

ME'ANLY, mēne'lē. *adv.* [from *mean.*]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalf, master of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* affectioned to set forward learning in others. *Ascham.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flourished. *Dryden.*

2. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,
While the heav'n born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

The Persian state will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham.*

3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I must obey. *Prior.*

4. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have something desirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts.*

ME'ANNESS, mēne'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mean.*]

1. Want of excellence.

The minister's greatness or *meanness* of knowledge to do other things standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to men's hearts,
But as their *meanness* larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*

Poverty, and *meanness* of condition, expose the wisest to scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather upon things great than good. *South.*

3. Lowness of mind.

The names of servants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South.*

4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT, mĕnt. perf. and part. pass. of *To mean.*

By Silvia if thy charming self be *meant;*
If friendship be thy virgin vows extent;
O! let me in Aminta's praises join;
Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior.*

MEASE, mēse. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of measure; as, a *mease* of herrings is five hundred.] *Ainsworth.*

ME'ASLES, mē'zlz.[227 359] *n. s.* [*morbilli*, Latin.]

1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*

My lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those *measles*,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them. *Shaksp.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewise the *measles.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease of swine.

One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it; nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the swine died of the *measles*, and the sheep of the rot. *Ben Jonson.*

3. A disease of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer.*

ME'ASLED, mē'zl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *measles.*] Infected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worship, that dost grow
On rump of justice, as of cow. *Hudibras.*

ME'ASLY, mē'zlē. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
As she scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE, mĕzh'ūr-ā-bl. *adj.* [from *measure.*]

1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of successive moments. *Bentley.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS, mĕzh'ūr-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.

ME'ASURABLY, mĕzh'ūr-ā-blē. *adv.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness of the heart. *Ecclesiasticus.*

ME'ASURE, mĕzh'ūre.[234] *n. s.* [*mesure*, French; *mensura*, Lat.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A taylor's news,
Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand. *Shakspeare.*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *measure.* *Holder.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and *measures* taken by other men's eyes and tongues. *Taylor.*

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end which is not proportionable thereunto; and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity: as, a *measure* of wine.

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shakspeare.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shaksp.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short
And every *measure* fail me. *Shakspeare.*

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you. *2 Corinthians.*

If else thou seek'st
Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abbot.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Taylor.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and consummation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet.*

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains. *Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakspeare.*

As when the stars in their æthereal race,
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in *measures* of their former dance. *Dryden.*

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure* and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure* full of state and antchentry. *Shakspeare.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*. *Shakspeare.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;
In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit. *Shakspeare.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Isaiah.*

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is

Μετρον
Τρεις ἐτιων δεκαδας τριαδιας δυο, μετρον ἐθηκαν
Ἡμεληρης Βιοτης μανθιες αἰθεριοι.
Ἀρκεμαι τυτοισιν.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psalms.*

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroick *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
And to the *measures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet. *Spenser.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end. The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to *take right measures*. By degrees *measures* and *means* were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly treated.

To Me'asure, mĕzh'ûre. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr. *mensuro*, Lat.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus, having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shaksp.*

I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park gate; and therefore haste away,
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shaksp.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton.*

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange, that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Spectator.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matthew.*

Me'asureless, mĕzh'ûr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *measure*.] Immense; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content. *Shakspeare.*

Me'asurement, mĕzh'ûr-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.

Me'asurer, mĕzh'ûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.

Me'asuring, mĕzh'ûr-ĭng. *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Meat, mēte.[246] *n. s.* [*met*, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he sent ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the way. *Genesis.*

Carnivoræ, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were musick to thine ear,
And never *meat* sweet-savour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spake or carv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God shall destroy both. 1 *Corinthians.*

Me'ated, mēte'ĕd. *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser.*

Meathe, mēthe. *n. s.* [*medd*, Welsh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius sum.] Drink, properly of honey.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meathes*
From many a berry. *Milton.*

Me'azling, mĕz'lĭng. *part.* generally called *mizzling*.

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbuthnot.*

Mecha'nical, mĕ-kăn'nĕ-kăl. } *adj.*
Mecha'nick, mĕ-kăn'nĭk.[509] } [*mechanicus*, Latin; *mechanique*, French; from μηχανη.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.

Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seeming demonstration in mathematicks, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and to such like questions. *Newton.*

2. Skilled in mechanicks; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not to walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession. *Shaksp.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shaksp.*

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shaksp.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Roscommon.*

Mecha'nick, mĕ-kăn'nĭk.[353] *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shaksp.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil. *South.*

Mecha'nicks, mĕ-kăn'nĭks. *n. s.* [*mechanica*, Lat.] A mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with something of *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*, and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Broome.*

MECHA'NICALLY, mė-kăn'nė-kăl-ė. *adv.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechanism.

They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically* among the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypothesis for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes to metaphysicks. *Newton.*

MECHA'NICALNESS, mė-kăn'nė-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mechanick.*]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.
2. Meanness.

MECHANI'CIAN, mĕk-ă-nĭsh'ăn. *n. s.* [*mechanicien*, Fr.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as *mechanicians* speak. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM, mĕk'ă-nizm. *n. s.* [*mechanisme*, Fr.]

1. Action according to mechanick laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN, mė-kō'ă-kăn. *n. s.* [from the place.]

Mechoacan is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM, mė-kō'nė-ŭm. *n. s.* [μηκώνιον.]

1. Expressed juice of poppy.
2. The first excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or sort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'DAL, mĕd'dăl.[88] *n. s.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stampt, and issued out of the mint. *Addison.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK, mė-dăl'lĭk.[509] *adj.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Othos than of Jacobuses. *Addison.*

MEDA'LLION, mė-dăl'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique stamp or medal.

Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Addison.*

ME'DALLIST, mĕd'dăl-ĭst. *n. s.* [*medailliste*, French.] A man skilled or curious in medals.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Addison.*

To ME'DDLE, mĕd'dl. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]

1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the spirits of men, we will only *meddle*. *Bacon.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any further. *Shaksp.*

In every turn of state, without *meddling* on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryd.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpose or intervene importunely or officiously.

Why should'st thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 *Kings.*

It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be *meddling*. *Proverbs.*

This *meddling* priest longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* senses all aside. *Thomson.*

To ME'DDLE, mĕd'dl. *v. a.* [from *mesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obsolete.

He that had well yeon'd his lere,
Thus *meddled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*

A *meddled* state of the orders of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hooker.*

ME'DDLER, mĕd'dl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *meddle.*] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merit of other men's services, *meddlers*, boasters, and impertinents. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DDLESOME, mĕd'dl-sŭm. *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a *meddlesome* busybody. *Ainsworth.*

MEDIA'STINE, mė-dė-ăs'tĭn. *n. s.* [Fr. *mediastinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot.*

To ME'DIATE, mė'dė-ăte.[91 534] *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some *mediating* schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two.

By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies, that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE, mė'dė-ăte. *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose, and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I possess chemists and corpuscularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a space equal to five feet. *Holder.*

ME'DIATE, mė'dė-ăte.[91] *adj.* [*mediat*, Fr. *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interposed; intervening.

Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispelled;
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a mean. Unusual.

The most important care of a new king, was his marriage, for *mediate* establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY, mė'dė-ăte-lė. *adv.* [from *mediate.*] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright. *Raleigh.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and *mediately* by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey.*

MEDIA'TION, mė-dė-ă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mediation*, French; from *medius*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation*. *Shaksp.*

Nobler offices thou may'st effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren. *Shaksp.*

The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.

The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of these passions. *South.*

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR, mė-dė-ă'tŭr.[534] *n. s.* [*mediateur*, Fr.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourself, as a *mediator* between them and their sovereign. *Bacon.*

2. An intercessour; an entreater for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

A *mediator* is considered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterl.*

Man's friend, his *mediator*, his design'd,
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL, mē-dē-ā-tō'rē-āl. } *adj.*
ME'DIATORY, mē'dē-ā-tŭr-ē. } [from *mediator*] Belonging to a mediator.

All other effects of Christ's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection. *Fiddes.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP, mē-dē-ā'tŭr-ship. *n. s.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, mē-dē-ā'trĭks. *n. s.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*

ME'DIC, mĕd'ĭk. *n. s.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'DICAL, mĕd'ē-kăl. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown.*

ME'DICALLY, mĕd'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *medical.*] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT, mĕd'ē-kā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*medicament*, French; *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then publick reprehensions; and upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of stronger physick, the censures. *Hammond.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple.*

MEDICAME'NTAL, mĕd-ē-kā-mĕnt'ăl. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, Fr. from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, mĕd-ē-kā-mĕnt'ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *medicamental.*] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion. *Brown.*

To ME'DICATE, mĕd'ē-kāte. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, steams, and stenches of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt.*

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot.*

MEDICA'TION, mĕd-ē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *medicate.*]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon.*

2. The use of physick.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes, and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE, mē-dĭs'sĭn-ā-bl. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* use. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are *medicinable.* *Walton.*

MEDICI'NAL, mē-dĭs'ē-năl, *or* mĕd-ē-sĭ'năl. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin; this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal.*]

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep. *Shaksp.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can assuage. *Milton.*

The second causes took the swift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to physick.

Learn'd he was in *med'cinal* lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with solder. *Butler.*

Such are call'd *medicinal*-days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper. *Quincy.*

MEDICI'NALLY, mē-dĭs'sē-năl-lē. *adv.* [from *medicinal.*] Physically.

The witnesses that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *med'cinally* good. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE, mĕd'dē-sĭn. *n. s.* [*medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'cine.*] Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! restauration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shaksp.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine;* but a broken spirit drieth the bones. *Proverbs.*

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;
Detest the *med'cine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

To ME'DICINE, mĕd'dē-sĭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as physick. Not used.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday. *Shaksp.*

MEDI'ETY, mē-dī'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*medieté*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below. *Brown.*

MEDIO'CRITY, mē-dē-ŏk'rē-tē, *or*, mē-jē-ŏk'rē-tē.[293 294 376 534] *n. s.* [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.]

1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities.* *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*

2. Moderation; temperance.

Lest appetite, in the use of food, should load us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity?* *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE, mĕd'ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditor*, Lat.]

1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Forbes.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Them among
There set a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *F. Queen.*

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things. *Ecclesiasticus.*

To ME'DITATE, mĕd'ē-tāte. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psalms.*

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psalms.*

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate;* either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these bring pleasure and peace. *Tillotson.*

MEDITA'TION, mĕd-ē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditation* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger. 2 *Esdras.*

'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation.* *F. Queen.*

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of *meditations.*

ME'DITATIVE mĕd'ē-tā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *meditate.*]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.*
2. Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRA'NE, mĕd-ē-tĕr-rāne'. MEDITERRA'NEAN, mĕd-ē-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn. MEDITERRA'NEOUS, mĕd-ē-tĕr-rā'ne-ŭs. *adj.* [*medius* and *terra; mediterranée*, French.]

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterrane* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*

ME'DIUM, mē'dē-ŭm, *or*, mē'jē-ŭm.[293] *n. s.* [*medium*, Lat.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Spectator.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newton.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker on Learn.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the objection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DLAR, mĕd'lŭr.[88] *n. s.* [*mespilus*, Lat.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shaksp.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chesnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be,
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

To ME'DLE, mĕd'dl. *To* ME'DLY, mĕd'lē. *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*

ME'DLEY, mĕd'lē. *n. s.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down upon one another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow-citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Addison.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: and the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY, mĕd'lē. *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR, mē-dŭl'lăr. MEDU'LLARY, mĕd'ŭl-lăr-ē. *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like chanels or fibres. *Cheyne.*

MEED, mēēd.[246] *n. s.* [með, Sax. *micte*, Teutonick.]

1. Reward; recompense. Now rarely used.

He knows his *meed*, if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths and shame beside. *Spenser.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed
A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*. *F. Queen.*

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakspeare.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

If so, a cloak and vesture be my *meed*
Till his return no title shall I plead. *Pope.*

2. Present; gift.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself. *Shakspeare.*

MEEK, mēēk.[246] *adj.* [*minkr*, Islandick.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numbers.*

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*. *Milton.*

To ME'EKEN, mēē'k'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else.

The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his sullen joy. *Thomson.*

ME'EKLY, mēēk'lē. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Fairy Queen.*

No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowns below. *Stepney.*

ME'EKNESS, mēēk'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t' adorn her beauty's grace. *Spenser.*

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride. *Shakspeare.*

When his distemper attacked him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a christian. *Atterbury.*

MEER, mēre. *adj.* See MERE. Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mēre. *n. s.* See MERE. A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED, mēr'd.[359] *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of division. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled! why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nickt his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shakspeare.*

MEET, mēēt. *adj.* [of obscure etymology.]

1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest*. *Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare.*

To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakspeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard her say?
—That, sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shakspeare.*

York is *meetest* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shaksp.*

The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*

2. MEET *with*. Even with. [from *meet*; the verb.] A low expression.

Niece, you tax signior Benedict too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakspeare.*

To MEET, mēēt.[36 246] *v. a.* pret. *I meet; I have met;* particip. *met*. [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.

Met'st thou my posts? *Shakspeare.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges.*

Mean while our primitive great sire, to *meet*
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

2. To encounter in hostility.

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine, he shall hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton.*

So match'd they stood;
For never but once more was either like
To *meet* so great a foe. *Milton.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath,
Which thou incurr'st by flying, *meet* thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

4. To join another in the same place.

When shall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakspeare.*

Chance may lead where I may *meet*
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n by fountain side
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton.*

I knew not till I *met*
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*
Not look back to see,
When what we love we ne'er must *meet* again.
Dryden.

5. To close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they *meet.* *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have *met.*
Dryden.
Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first.
Pope.
To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a prosp'rous end.
Granville.

To MEET, mêêt. *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.
2. To encounter in hostility.

Then born to distance by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To assemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to *meet* in together.
2 Maccabees.
Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*
The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* MEET *with.* To light on; to find: it includes sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he *meeteth with.* *Spenser.*
We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*
Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*
What a majesty and force does one *meet with* in these short inscriptions: are not you amazed to see so much history gathered into so small a compass? *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

5. *To* MEET *with.* To join.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shaksp.*

6. *To* MEET *with.* To suffer unexpectedly.

He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,
Hath now himself *met with* the fall of leaf. *Shaksp.*
A little sum you mourn, while most have *met*
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat.
Creech.

7. To encounter; to engage.

Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

8. A latinism. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.*

Before I proceeded farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be found. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readiness of desire. *South.*
Our *meeting* hearts
Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

10. To unite; to join: as, these rivers *meet* at such a place and join.

MEETER, mêêt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *meet.*] One that accosts another.

There are beside
Lascivious *meeters*, to whose venom'd sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shaksp.*

MEETING, mêêt'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *meet.*]

1. An assembly; a convention.

If the fathers and husbands of those whose relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the houshold of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Sprat.*
Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties of play, our conversation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. An interview.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakspeare.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.
4. A conflux: as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mêêt'ing-hôûse. *n. s.* [*meeting* and *house.*] Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses;* but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

MEETLY, mêêt'lê. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

MEETNESS, mêêt'nês. *n. s.* [from *meet.*] Fitness; propriety.

MEGRIM, mê'grîm. *n. s.* [from *hemicrany, migrain, megrim,* ἡμικρανία.] Disorder of the head.

In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon.*
There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
Spleen sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and *megrim* at her head. *Pope.*

To MEINE, mêên. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*

MEINY, mê'nê. *n. s.* [menigu, Saxon, see MANY; *mesnie*, French.] A retinue; domestick servants.

They summon'd up their *meiny;* strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shaksp.*

MELANAGO'GUES, mê-lân-nâ-gôgz'. *n. s.* [from μέλανος and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHO'LICK, mêl'lân-kôl-lîk. *adj.* [from *melancholy.*]

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

If he be mad or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*
The commentators on old Ari-
Stotle, 'tis urg'd in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Just as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army, after so many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHO'LY, mêl'ân-kôl-ê.[503] *n. s.* [*melancolie*, French, from μέλανος and χολή.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*
2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these; but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shaksp.*
Moonstruck madness, moping *melancholy.*
Milton.

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had possessed him. *Sidney.*
All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels. *Taylor.*
This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*
In those deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever musing *melancholy* reigns. *Pope.*

MELANCHO'LY, mêl'ân-kôl-ê.[503] *adj.* [*melancholique*, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries
But as some *melancholy* dream which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham.*
If in the *melancholy* shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade.
Pope.

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank, art thou *melancholy?*
Shakspeare.
He observes Lameeh more *melancholy* than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

MELICE'RIS, mêl-ê-sê'rîs. *n. s.* [μελικηρὶς.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. If the matter resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, *meliceris;* and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

MELILOT, mêl'lê-lût.[166] *n. s.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.

To MELIORATE, mê'lê-ô-râte. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French, from *melior.*] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock, than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*
But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.* *Denham.*
A man ought by no means to think that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness. *South.*
Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beasts that suffer it. *Graunt.*
Much labour is requir'd in trees;
Well must the ground be digg'd and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest. *Dryden.*

MELIORA'TION, mê-lê-ô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*melioration*, French, from *meliorate.*] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of musick there is yet much left, in this point of exquisite consorts, to try. *Bac.*

MELIO'RITY, mê-lê-ôr'ê-tê.[113] *n. s.* [from

melior.] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despight of them that bold them hardest to it; so that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernable ends of them, the *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL, mĕl. *v. n.* [*meler, se meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

It fathers fits not with such things to *mell*. *Spenser.*

Here is a deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling:
Now I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling*. *Spenser.*

MELLI'FEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Dict.*

MELLIFICA'TION, mĕl-lĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries, the silence of grass-hoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'flū-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'flū-ĕnt.[518] } *adj.*
MELLI'FLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf'flū-ŭs.[518] } [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows. *Raleigh.*

Innumerous songsters in the freshening shade
Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson.*

ME'LLOW, mĕl'lō.[327] *adj.* [meapra, soft, Sax. *Skinner;* more nearly from *mollis, molle, mollow, mellow:* though *r* is indeed, easily changed into *l* in common speech.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, a robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay my leaves. *Shakspeare.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose that it hath a *mellow* scent; and my taste, that it is sweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter storm. *Dryd.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Dametas gave. *Dryd.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees. *Rosc.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

To ME'LLOW, mĕl'lō. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than so, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years. *Shaksp.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty. *Shaksp.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Add.*

2. To soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertainment of the Æneis, was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To ME'LLOW, mĕl'lō. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see'st what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good; till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there, we're stubborn clay. *Donne.*

ME'LLOWNESS, mĕl'lō-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mellow.*]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby.*

The spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:
So age a mature *mellowness* doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCO'TON, mĕ-lō-kō'tŏn. *n. s.* [*melocotone*, Spanish; *malum cotoneum*, Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest fruits, are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

MELO'DIOUS, mĕ-lō'dĕ-ŭs, *or* mĕ-lō'jĕ-ŭs. 293 376 *adj.* [from *melody.*] Musical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs; warbling tune his praise. *Milt.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
And musick more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden.*

MELO'DIOUSLY, mĕ-lō'dĕ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *melodious.*] Musically; harmoniously.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, mĕ-lō'dĕ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

ME'LODY, mĕl'lō-dĕ. *n. s.* [μελωδία.] Musick; harmony of sound.

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in musick also, judging them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in public prayer, *melody* both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Ephesians.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest *melody?* *Shaksp.*

Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: O pour
The mazy-running soul of *melody*
Into my varied verse! *Thomson.*

ME'LON, mĕl'lŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*melon*, French; *melo*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber; some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons*. *Numbers.*

MELON-THI'STLE, mĕl'lŭn-*thĭ*s-sl. *n. s.* [*melococtus*, Latin.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance. *Miller.*

To MELT, mĕlt. *v. a.* [meltan, Saxon.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid: commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boots with me! *Shaksp.*

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Isaiah.*

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating storm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

Alas! the story *melts* away my soul. *Addison.*

4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of lust. *Shaksp.*

To MELT, mĕlt. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Psalms.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I *melt*, and am not
Of stronger earth than others. *Shaksp.*

Dighton and Forrest;
Albeit, they were flesht villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shaksp.*

This said; the mov'd assistants *melt* in tears. *Dryden.*

Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd so sad a sight. *Dryden.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shaksp.*

Beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shaksp.*

4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness: strengthen thou me. *Psalms.*

Me'lter, mĕlt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of foreswat *melters*, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remissness of the former *melters*, in not exhausting the ore. *Derham.*

Me'ltingly, mĕlt'ing-ĭĕ. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like something melting.

Zelmane lay upon a bank; that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *mettingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Sidney.*

Me'lwel, mĕl'wĕl. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

Me'mber, mĕm'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Latin.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. *Matthew.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. *James.*

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none
Distinguishable in *member*, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any proposition, the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that *member* of the distinction in which the respondent denied it. *Watts.*

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, should be great. *Addison.*

4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice, upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *K. Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the *members* as had done service to their country. *Addison.*

Me'mbrane, mĕm'brâne.[91] *n. s.* [*membrane*, French; *membrana*, Latin.] A web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the membranes give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficulty united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obscuring the formation, the dam doth after tear asunder. *Brown.*

They obstacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the several liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

Membrana'ceous, mĕm-brâ-nâ'shûs.[357]
Membra'neous, mĕm-brâ'nĕ-ûs.
Me'mbranous, mĕm'brân-ûs.
adj. [*membraneux*, French; from *membrana*, Latin.] Consisting of membranes.

Lute-strings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts, strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raised of the involution or *membraneous* covering called the silly-how. *Brown.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or musculous, but a *membranous* stomach; that kind of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a *membranous* stomach. *Ray.*

Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diuretick. *Arbuthnot.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Meme'nto, mĕ-mĕn'tô. *n. s.* [Lat.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* sufficient to make you think of your own. *L'Estrange.*

Memo'ir, mĕ-mŏîr', *or* mĕm'wâr. *n. s.* [*memoire*, French.]

1. An account of transactions familiarly written

Be our great master's future charge
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High schemes of government and plans of war. *Prior.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot.*

Me'morable, mĕm'mûr-â-bl. *adj.* [*memorable*, French; *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendship that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds,
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For she that this desires doth still remain. *Davies.*

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,
In sight of what he durst not once defend;
But basely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey? *Dryden.*

Me'morably, mĕm'mûr-â-blĕ. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

Memora'ndum, mĕm-mŏ-rân'dûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory.

I resolved to new pave every street, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly. *Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the schools. *Swift.*

Memo'rial, mĕ-mŏ'rĕ-âl. *adj.* [*memorial*, French; *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kisses to it. *Shaksp.*

May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription *memorial* of it. *Broome.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raise;
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. *Watts*

Memo'rial, mĕ-mŏ'rĕ âl. *n. s.*

1. A monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all. *Hooker.*

A *memorial* unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense before the Lord. *Numbers.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deserv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *South.*

Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other *memorials* of the same age are worn out or lost. *Addison.*

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching persons. *Bacon.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. An address; reminding of services and soliciting reward.

Memo'rialist, mĕ-mŏ'rĕ-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the *memorialist* had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator.*

To Memori'ze, mĕm'ŏ-rize. *v. a.* [from *memory.*]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed. *Spenser.*

Let their names that were bravely lost be rather *memorized* in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent description of miseries. *Wotton.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant
To *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shaksp.*

Me'mory, mĕm'mûr-ĕ.[557] *n. s.* [*mémoire*, French; *memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing present to entertain us; it is like those repositories in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their present pasture fails. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the fifth! *Shaksp.*

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd
How first this world, and face of things, began,
And what before thy *memory* was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited;
These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours:
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shaksp.*

A swan in *memory* of Cycnus shines;
The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs. *Addis.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shaksp.*

Men, mĕn. The plural of *man*.

Wits live obscurely, *men* know not how; or die obscurely, *men* mark not when. *Ascham.*

For *men*, there are to be considered the valour and number: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart. *Bacon.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon.*

MEN-PLE'ASER, mĕn'plē-zûr. *n. s.* [*men* and *pleaser*.] One too careful to please others.

Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters: not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers;* but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. *Ephesians.*

To ME'NACE, mĕn'nâse.[91] *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat.

Whoever knew the heavens *menace* so? *Shaksp.*

Your eyes do *menace* me: Why look you pale? *Shaksp.*

My master knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shaksp.*

From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him. *Shaksp.*

What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to stay. *Dryden.*

ME'NACE, mĕn'nâs.[91] *n. s.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last. *Brown.*

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden.*

ME'NACER, mĕn'nâs-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*menaceur*, French; from *menace*.] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness. But be gone. *Phil.*

MENA'GE, mē-nâzhe'. *n. s.* [French.] A collection of animals.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with. *Addison.*

ME'NAGOGUE, mĕn'â-gŏg.[338] *n. s.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mĕnd. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the house. 2 *Chronicles.*

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to *mend* the lives of the persons who composed it. *Temple.*

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to *mend* the weakness of his constitution. *Locke.*

Name a new play, and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets *mend?* *Pope.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended.* *Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlook'd for; and ever it *mends* some, and impairs others: and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'r, or cries. *Milton.*

When upon the sands the traveller
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
The land grow short, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryd.*

He saw the monster *mend* his pace; he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryd.*

To MEND, mĕnd. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

ME'NDABLE, mĕn'dâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low word.

MENDA'CITY, mĕn-dâs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities;* for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, extenuating, replied, Lest ye die. *Brown.*

ME'NDER, mĕnd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a *mender* of bad soals. *Shaksp.*

ME'NDICANT, mĕn'dē-kânt. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor and *mendicant* state. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT, mĕn'dē-kânt. *n. s.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

To ME'NDICATE, mĕn'dē-kâte. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to ask alms.

MENDI'CITY, mĕn-dĭs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*mendicitas*, Latin; *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕndz, for *amends*.

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shaksp.*

ME'NIAL, mē'nē-âl.[113] *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many;* meni, Saxon; or *mesnie*, old Fr.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master press'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest. *Dryden.*

2. *Swift* seems not to have known the meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Gulliver.*

ME'NIAL, mē'nē-âl. *n. s.* One of the train of servants.

MENI'NGES, mē-nĭn'jēs. *n. s.* [μενίγγες.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the *meninges.* *Wiseman.*

MENO'LOGY, mē-nŏl'lŏ-jē.[518] *n. s.* [μηνολογιον; *menologe*, French.] A register of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian; the *menology* saith they were twenty thousand. *Stillingfleet.*

ME'NOW, mĭn'nō. *n. s. commonly minnow.* [*phoxinus*.] A fish.

ME'NSAL, mĕn'sâl. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalized.

Conversation either mental or *mensal.* *Clarissa.*

ME'NSTRUAL, mĕns'strû-âl. *adj.* [*menstrual*, Fr. *menstruus*, Latin.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her *menstrual* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of our's. *Bentley.*

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstrueux*, French.]

The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the mental. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS, mĕns'strû-ûs. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia.

O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menstruous* woman art remov'd. *Sandys.*

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their *menstruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM, mĕns'strû-ûm. *n. s.* [This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve any metal. *Bacon.*

White metalline bodies must be excepted which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent. *Newton.*

MENSURABI'LITY, mĕn-shû-râ-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE, mĕn'shû-râ-bl. *adj.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily *mensurable*, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL, mĕn'shû-râl.[88] *adj.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE, mĕn'shû-râte. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, mĕn-shû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL, mĕnt'tâl.[88] *adj.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth! How big imagination
Moves in this lip! To the dumbness of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakspeare.*

So deep the pow'r of these ingredients pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmost seat of *mental* sight,
That Adam now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that effects the palate. *Addison.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no *mental* or verbal propositions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,
Of plastick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them. *Watts.*

Me'ntally, mĕn'tăl-ē. *adv.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body. *Bentley.*

Me'ntion, mĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh. *Genesis.*

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the *mention* of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity. *Rogers.*

2. Cursory or incidental nomination.

Haply *mention* may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*

To Me'ntion, mĕn'shŭn. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord. *Isaiah.*

These *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chronicles.*

All his transgressions shall not be *mentioned.* *Ezekiel.*

Joys
Then sweet, now sad to *mention*, through dire change
Befall'n us, unforeseen, unthought of. *Milton.*

No more be *mentioned* then of violence
Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness. *Milton.*

Mephi'tical, mĕ-fĭt'ĕ-kăl. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Illfavoured; stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever. *Quincy.*

Mera'cious, mĕ-rā'shŭs.[292] *adj.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

Me'rcable, mĕr'kā-bl. *adj.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be sold or bought. *Dict.*

Me'rcantant, mĕr'kăn-tănt. *n. s.* [*mercatante*, Ital.] This word in *Shakspeare* seems to signify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he
—A *mercantant*, or else a pedant;
I know not what but formal in apparel. *Shakspeare.*

Me'rcantile, mĕr'kăn-tĭl.[145] *adj.* Trading; commercial: relating to traders.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul. *Watts.*

Me'rcat, mĕr'kăt. *n. s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the Temple. *Sprat.*

Me'rcature, mĕr'kā-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

Me'rcenariness, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; respect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of men's actions. *Boyle.*

Me'rcenary, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rē.[512] *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and soak'd in *mercenary* blood. *Shakspeare.*

Divers Almains, who served in the garrisons, being merely *mercenary*, did easily incline to the strongest. *Haywood.*

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of servant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes such an one as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience. *South.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown resign'd;
I still must own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden.*

Me'rcenary, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rē. *n. s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

He a poor *mercenary* serves for bread;
For all his travel only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys.*

Me'rcer, mĕr'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who sells silks.

The draper and *mercer* may measure religion as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what loom he please. *Howel.*

Me'rcery, mĕr'sŭr-ē.[555] *n. s.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercer.*] Trade of mercers; traffick of silks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street. *Graunt.*

To Me'rchand, mĕr'tshănd. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the restoring Roussiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

Me'rchandise, mĕr'tshăn-dize. *n. s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about *merchandise*, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing: it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. *Taylor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandise*, she forth doth lay. *Spenser.*

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make *merchandise* of her. *Deuteronomy.*

As for any *merchandise* you have brought, ye shall have your return in *merchandise* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can send what *merchandises* they please to Mexico. *Addison.*

To Me'rchandise, mĕr'tshăn-dize. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

The Phœnicians, of whose exceeding *merchandising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants. *Brerewood.*

Me'rchant, mĕr'tshănt.[362] *n. s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants'* goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord hath given a commandment against the *merchant* city to destroy the strong holds thereof. *Isaiah.*

The most celebrated *merchants* in the world were situated in the island of Tyre. *Addison.*

Me'rchantly, mĕr'tshănt-lē. } *adj.*
Me'rchantlike, mĕr'tshănt-like. }
[from *merchant.*] Like a merchant. *Ainsworth.*

Me'rchant-man, mĕr'tshănt-măn. *n. s.* [*merchant* and *man.*] A ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them. *Taylor.*

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of *merchantmen* to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

Me'rchantable, mĕr'tshănt-ā-bl. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat. from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or sold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver, beside the medical and *merchantable* commodity of castor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity of that animal. *Brown.*

Me'rciable, mĕr'sĕ-ā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *mercy.*] This word in *Spenser* signifies *merciful.* Not used.

Nought but well mought him betight:
He is so meek, wise, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenser.*

Me'rciful, mĕr'sĕ-fŭl. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed. *Deuteronomy.*

Observe,
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Merciful over all his works; with good
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

Me'rcifully, mĕr'sĕ-fŭl-lē. *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* severe, hath been pleased to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

Me'rcifulness, mĕr'sĕ-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The band that ought to knit all these excellencies together is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections. *Sidney.*

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulness* and liberality is one, to which the promise of secular wealth is most frequently made. *Hammond.*

Me'rciless, mĕr'sĕ-lĕs. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitiless; hardhearted; cruel; severe.

His mother *merciless*,
Most *merciless* of women Wyden hight,
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless. *Spenser.*

The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity. *Shakep.*

Think not their rage so desperate t' essay
An element more *merciless* than they. *Denham.*

What god so mean,
So *merciless* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden.*

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may commit, she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever. *Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

ME'RCILESSLY, mêr'sê-lês-lê. *adv.* [from *merciless.*] In a manner void of pity.

ME'RCILESSNESS, mêr'sê-lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *merciless.*] Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL, mêr-kû'rê-âl. *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg; this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakspeare.*

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercurial* medicines.

MERCURIFICA'TION, mêr-kû-rê-fê-kâ'shûn. *adj.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification.* *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY, mêr'kû-rê. *n. s.* [*mercurius*, Lat.]

1. The chymist's name for quicksilver is *mercury.* *Hill.*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms; and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The dross cements what else were too refin'd,
And in one int'rest body acts with mind. *Pope.*

3. A news-paper; so called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainsworth.*

4. It is now applied in cant phrase, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

ME'RCURY, mêr'kû-rê. *n. s.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill.*

MERCURY'S *finger*, mêr'kû-rêz-fîng'gûr. *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] Wild saffron.

ME'RCY, mêr'sê.[95] *n. s.* [*merci*, Fr. contracted from *misericordia*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh Heav'n have *mercy* on me!
I say, amen.
And have you *mercy* too! *Shakspeare.*
Mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long suffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wisdom.*

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon.*

Good Heav'n whose darling attribute we find
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the visible creation. *Bentley.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper lost,
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakspeare.*
Cry *mercy* lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here. *Shaksp.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good nature. *Dryden.*

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at *mercy*? *Shakspeare.*

The most authentick record of so ancient a family should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a stone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy.* *Swift.*

MERCY-SEAT, mêr'sê-sête. *n. s.* [*mercy* and *seat.*]

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubim, and the ark was his footstool: it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest that consulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold. *Exodus.*

MERE, mêre. *adj.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only.

Scotland hath fo'sons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakspeare.*

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakspeare.*

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd
Of a *mere*, lifeless, violated form. *Thomson.*

MERE or *Mer*, mêre. in the beginning, middle, or end, signify the same with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

MERE, mêre. *n. s.* [mere, Sax.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere.*

Meres stored both with fish and fowl. *Camden.*

2. A boundary.

The mislayer of a *mere*-stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiss of lands. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY, mêre'lê. *adv.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical. *Hooker.*

These external manners of laments
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul. *Shakspeare.*

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them. *Addison*

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he said against me. *Swift*

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRI'CIOUS, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

Our degenerate understandings have suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every *meretricious* semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with. *Glanville.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts. *Roscom.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, mêr-rê-trîsh'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *meretricious.*] False allurement like those of strumpets.

MERI'DIAN, mê-rîd'ê-ân, *or* mê-rîd'jê-ân.[293 294 376] *n. s.* [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*, Lat.]

1. Noon; midday.

He promis'd in his east a glorious race,
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the *meridian.* *Watts.*

3. The particular place or state of any thing.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof; they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul. *Hale.*

4. The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting. *Shakspeare.*

Your full majesty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

MERI'DIAN, mê-rîd'ê-ân. *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;
Sometimes tow'rds heav'n, and the full blazing sun
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, observe the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

3. Raised to the highest point.

MERI'DIONAL, mê-rîd'ê-ô-nâl. *adj.* [*meridional*, Fr.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America and Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemisphere. *Brown.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, should be *meridional.* *Wotton.*

MERIDIONA'LITY, mê-rîd-ê-ô-nâl'ê-tê.[293] *n. s.* [from *meridional.*] Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

MERI'DIONALLY, mê rîd'ê-ô-nâl-lê. *adv.* [from *meridional.*] In the direction of the meridian

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally.* *Brown.*

ME'RIT, mêr'ît. *n. s.* [*meritum*, Latin, *mérite*, French.]

1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*

She valu'd nothing less
Than titles, figure, shape, and dress;

That *merit* should be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*

2. Reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold assertor of resistless truth,
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives; use them
As we shall find their *merits* and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakspeare.*

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning some of the Canterbury Tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgment settled, after a large survey of the *merits* of the cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts.*

To Me'rit, mêr'it. *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Amply have *merited* of me, of all
Th' infernal empire. *Milton.*

A man at best is uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South.*

2. To deserve; to earn: it is used generally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whatsoever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shaksp.*

If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*

Meritto'rious, mêr-rê-tô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*meritoire*, French, from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert.

Instead of so great and *meritorious* a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Spenser.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh.*

Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most *meritorious* charity, which we can practise. *Addis.*

Merito'riously, mêr-rê-tô'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

Meritto'riousness, mêr-rê-tô'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience. *South.*

Me'ritot, mêr'rê-tôt. *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ainsworth.*

Me'rlin, mêr'lin. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

Me'rmaid, mêr'mâde. *n. s.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid*.] A sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the *mermaid* shall. *Shakspeare.*

Thou remembrest,
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaksp.*

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear
The *mermaid's* songs which so his men did please,
That they were all persuaded through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a *mermaid*: Horace his monster, with woman's head above and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown.*

Mermaid's trumpet, mêr'mâdz-trûm' pit. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*

Me'rrily, mêr'rê-lê. *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gayety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shak.*

When men come to borrow of your masters, they approach sadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakspeare.*

A paisan of France thinks of no more than his coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

Me'rrimake, mêr'rê-mâke. *n. s.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting for mirth; merry pranks.

Thenot now nis the time of *merrymake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

The knight did not forbear,
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrimake*,
Her dalliance he despised. *Fairy Queen.*

To Me'rrimake, mêr'rê-mâke. *v. a.* To feast; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay.*

Me'rriment, mêr'rê-mênt. *n. s.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; gayety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural *merriment*. *F. Queen.*

A number of *merriments* and jests, wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton.*

Me'rriness, mêr'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition.

The stile shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness*. *Shakspeare.*

Me'rry, mêr'rê. *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him. *Genesis.*
The vine languisheth, all the *merry*-hearted sigh. *Isaiah.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be sad and ill-disposed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon.*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; all above and below him are serious. *Addison.*

2. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest. *Shaksp.*

3. Prosperous.

In my small pinnace I can sail,
Contemning all the blust'ring roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,
Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm ashore. *Dryden*

To make Merry. To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the house of their god. *Judges.*

A fox spy'd a bevy of jolly gossiping wenches, *making merry* over a dish of pullets. *L'Estrange.*

Merry-a'ndrew, mêr-rê-ân'drôô. *n. s.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counsellor than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*. *Spectator.*

Me'rrythought, mêr'rê-*th*âwt. *n. s.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides. the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my cousin. *Echard.*

Me'rsion, mêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*mersio*, Lat.] The act of sinking, or thrusting over head. *Ainsworth.*

Mese'ems, mê-sêêmz'. *impersonal verb.* [*me* and *seems*, or *it seems to me*: for this word it is now too common to use *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me.

Alas, of ghosts I hear the ghastly cries;
Yet there, *meseems*, I hear her singing loud. *Sidn.*

Meseem'd by my side a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Spenser.*

To that general subjection of the land, *meseems* that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenser.*

Mesente'rick, mêz-zên-têr'rik.[509] *adj.* [*mesenterique*, French; from *mesentery*.] Relating to the mesentery.

They are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from the *mesenterick* glands, unite in large channels, and pass directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

ME'SENTERY, mêz'zên-têr-ê. *n. s.* [μεσεντέριον; *mesentere*, French.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot.*

Mesera'ick, mêz-zê-râ'ik. *n. s.* [μεσάραιον; *meseraique*, French; analogy requires it *mesaraick*.] Belonging to the mesentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *meseraicks*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the siege. *Brown.*

The most subtile part of the chyle passeth immediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge themselves into the *meseraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

MESH, mêsh. *n. s.* [*maesche*, Dutch; *mache*, old French; it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *mash*.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, through which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind entangled in the *meashes*. *Carew.*

Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the *meshes* of good counsel the cripple. *Shaksp.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:
These all the channel'd fibres ev'ry way,
For motion and sensation, still convey:
The greatest portion of th' arterial blood,
By the close structure of the parts withstood,

Whose narrow *meshes* stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*

To MESH, mĕsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare.

The flies by chance *mesht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamond shone. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY, mĕsh'ē. *adj.* [from *mesh.*] Reticulated; of network.

Some build his house, but thence his issue barre,
Some make his *meshy* bed, but reave his rest. *Carew.*

Caught in the *meshy* snare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

ME'SLIN, mĕs'lĭn. *n. s.* [from *mesler*, Fr. to mix; or rather corruptedly pronounced for *miscellane*. See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of old dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hooker.*

If worke for the thresher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *meslin* unthreshed go save. *Tusser.*

MESOLEU'CYS, mē-sō-lū'sĭs. *n. s.* [μεσολευκος.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESO'LOGARITHMS, mē-sōl'lŏg-ā-rĭthms. *n. s.* [μέσος, λογος, and αριθμος.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler*. *Harris.*

MESO'MELAS, mē-sōm'mē-lăs. *n. s.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*

ME'SPISE, mĕs'pīze. *n. s.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise; mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn.

Mammon was much displeas'd, yet not he chose
But bear the rigour of his bold *mespise*,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenser.*

MESS, mĕs. *n. s.* [*mes*, old French; *messo*, Italian; *missus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; *messe*, Saxon, a dish.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

The bounteous housewife nature, on each bush
Lays her full *mess* before you. *Shakspeare.*

Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worship's *mess*. *Shaks.*

I had as lief you should tell me of a *mess* of porridge. *Shakspeare.*

Herbs and other country *messes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *Milton.*

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *messes*. *Decay of Piety.*

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *mess* almost as it came in. *Pope.*

To MESS, mĕs. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE, mĕs'sĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*message*, French.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the *message* of her gentle spright. *Spenser.*

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *message* to his kingly ears! *Shaksp.*

She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous virtues; sometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair speechless *messages*. *Shaksp.*

Gently hast thou told
Thy *message*, which might else in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

Let the minister be low, his interest inconsiderable, the word will suffer for his sake; the *message* will still find reception according to the dignity of the messenger. *South.*

The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd. *Dryden.*

ME'SSENGER, mĕs'sĕn-jŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*messager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; a harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man dismaid,
A *messenger* with letters, which his message said. *Spenser.*

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shaksp.*

The earl dispatched *messengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope.*

MESSI'AH, mĕs-sī'ă. *n. s.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah*. *Watts.*

ME'SSIEURS, mĕsh'shŏŏrz, *or* mĕsh-shŏŏrz'. *n. s.* [French, plural of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE, mĕs'māte. *n. s.* [*mess* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

ME'SSUAGE, mĕs'swādje. *n. s.* [*messuagium*, law latin; formed perhaps from *mesnage* by mistake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike; *mesnage* from *maison*, Fr.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET, mĕt. The preterit and part. of *meet*.

A set of well meaning gentlemen in England not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong so long as they oppose ministers of state. *Addison.*

METAGRA'MMATISM, mĕt-ă-grăm'ă-tĭzm. *n. s.* [μετα and γραμμα.]

Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements; and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition; without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

META'BASIS, mē-tăb'ă-sĭs. *n. s.* [Gr.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META'BOLA, mē-tăb'bō-lă. *n. s.* [μεταβολη.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACA'RPAL, mĕt-tă-kăr'păl. *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp.*

METACA'RPUS, mĕt-tă-kăr'pŭs. *n. s.* [μετακαρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiseman.*

ME'TAL, mĕt'tl. *n. s.* [*metal*, Fr. *metallum*, Lat.]

1. A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opake, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver, to the number of *metals;* but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the semi-*metals*. *Hill.*

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and steel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras.*

METALE'PSIS, mĕt-tă-lĕp'sĭs. *n. s.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL, mē-tăl'lē-kăl. } *adj.* [from
META'LLICK, mē-tăl'lĭk.[509] } *metallum*, Lat. *metallique*, Fr.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Wotton.*

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of min'ral treasure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS, mĕt-tăl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE, mĕt'tăl-lĭne.[148 149] *adj.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST, mĕt'tăl-lĭst. *n.s.* [from *metal; metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon.*

METALLO'GRAPHY, mĕt-tăl-lŏg'grā-fē.[518] *n. s.* [*metallum* and γραφω.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

ME'TALLURGIST, mĕt'tăl-lŭr-jĭst. *n. s.*

[*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

ME'TALLURGY, mĕt'tăl-lûr-jĕ. *n. s.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, mĕt-tă-môr'fŭs. *v. a.* [*metamorphoser*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphors'd* me;
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shak.*

They become degenerate and *metamorphosed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Davies.*

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite so suddenly *metamorphosed* into travellers with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses. *Wotton.*

From such rude principles our form began,
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS, mĕt'tă-môr'fŏ-sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [*metamorphose*, Fr. μεταμορφωσις.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the causer of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney.*

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Government of the Tongue.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden.*

There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Broome.*

2. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

ME'TAPHOR, mĕt'tă-fŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μετάφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tradegy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden.*

One died in *metaphor*, and one in song. *Pope.*

METAPHO'RICAL, mĕt-tă-fŏr'ĕ-kăl. } *adj.*
METAPHO'RICK, mĕt-tă-fŏr'ĭk. } [*metaphorique*, Fr.] from *metaphor*. Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE, mĕt'tă-frăze. *n. s.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST, mĕt'tă-frăst. *n. s.* [*metaphraste*, Fr. μεταφραστης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĕ-kăl. } *adj.*
METAPHY'SICK, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĭk.[524] }

1. Versed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.

2. In *Shakspeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,
To chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphysical* aid, doth seem,
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare.*

METAPHY'SICK, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĭk. } *n. s.*
METAPHY'SICKS, mĕt-tă-fĭz'ĭks. } [*metaphysique*, Fr. μεταφυσικη.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematicks and the *metaphysicks*,
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*

Call her the *metaphysicks* of her sex,
And say she tortures wits as quartans vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which, how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysicks*. *Peacham.*

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphysicks* call for aid on sense! *Pope.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphysick*, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign. *Watts' Logick.*

ME'TAPLASM, mĕt'tă-plăzm. *n. s.* [μεταπλασμός.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

METASTA'SIS, mĕ-tăs'tă-sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [μεταστάσις.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

METATA'RSAL, mĕt-ă-tăr'săl. *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones, may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp.*

METATA'RSUS, mĕt-ă-tăr'sŭs. *n. s.* [μετα and ταρσος.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus*. *Wiseman.*

META'THESIS, mĕ-tăth'ĕ-sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [μεταθεσις.] A transposition.

To METE, mēte. *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Psalms.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that space the sun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

ME'TEWAND, mēte'wŏnd. } *n. s.* [*mete* and
ME'TEYARD, mēte'yärd. } *yard*, or *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *meteyard*, in weight, or in measure. *Leviticus.*

To METEMPSYCHO'SE, mĕ-tĕmp-sĕ-kōse'. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, mĕ-tĕmp-sĕ-kō'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [μετεμψυχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'TEOR, mē'tē-ûr, *or* mē'tshē-ûr.[263] *n. s.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shaksp.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* strong influence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whose matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryden.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar. *Dryden.*

O poet, thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

METEOROLO'GICAL, mē-tē-ō-rō-lŏd'jĕ-kăl.[518] *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown.*

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

METEORO'LOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'lō-jĭst. *n. s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency. *Howel.*

METEORO'LOGY, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'lō-jĕ. *n. s.* [μετεωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation of wind and weather. *Brown.*

METE'OROUS, mē-tē'ō-rŭs. *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river. *Milton.*

ME'TER, mē'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mete*.] A measurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

METHE'GLIN, mĕ-*th*ĕg'lĭn. *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, *Minshew*; or *medclyg*, a physician, and *llyn*, drink; because it is a medicinal drink.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

T' allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

METHI'NKS, mè-*th*ĭnks'. *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it it seems to me; meseems. See MESEEMS, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *meseems*.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it *Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her. *Spectator.*

Methinks already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

ME'THOD, mĕth'ŭd.[166] *n. s.* [*methode*, Fr. μέθοδος.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a skill, the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker*

If you will jest with me, know my aspect,
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your sconce. *Shaksp.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools. *Locke.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Spect.*

METHO'DIOAL, mè-*th*ōd'ē-kăl. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author. *Spectator.*

Let me appear, great sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Addison.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and *methodical* repositories. *Rogers.*

METHO'DICALLY, mè-*th*ōd'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object. *Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dryd.*

To ME'THODISE, mĕth'ō-dīze. *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal spy retir'd again unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden.*

The man who does not know how to *methodise* his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator.*

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in the reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Spectator.*

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature still, but nature *methodis'd*. *Pope.*

ME'THODIST, mĕth ō-dĭst. *n. s.* [from *method*.]

1. A physician who practises by theory.

Our wariest physicians, not only chemists but *methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions and distempers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHO'UGHT, mè-*th*ăwt'. the preterit of *methinks*. [See METHINKS and MESEEMS.] I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meseemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meseems*.

Methought a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shakspeare.*

Since I sought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;
Kneel'd, and before him humbl'd all my heart,
Methought, I saw him placable and mild,
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breast; and to my memory
His promise, "That thy seed shall bruise our foe." *Milton.*

In these
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted still. *Milt.*

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METONY'MICAL, mĕt-tō-nĭm'mĕ-kăl. *adj* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONY'MICALLY, mĕt-tō-nĭm'mĕ-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle.*

METO'NYMY, mĕ-tŏn'ē-mĕ, *or* mĕt'ō-nĭm-ē. *n. s.* [*métonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which, by a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotson.*

METOPO'SCOPY, mĕt-tō-pŏs'kō-pē.[518] *n. s.* [*métoposcopie*, Fr. μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

ME'TRE, mē'tĕr.[416] *n. s.* [*metrum*, Lat. μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry which require a straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Abuse the city's best good men in *metre*,
To laugh at lords. *Pope.*

ME'TRICAL, mĕt'trĕ-kăl. *adj.* [*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.
2. Consisting of verses; as, *metrical* precepts.

METRO'POLIS, mĕ-trŏp'pō-lĭs.[518] *n. s.* [*metropolis*, Lat. *métropole*, Fr. μητης and πολις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen: or some renown'd *metropolis*,
With glist'ring spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milt.*

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton.*

We stopp'd at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. *Addison on Italy.*

METROPO'LITAN, mĕt-trō-pŏl'lē-tăn. *n. s.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN, mĕt-trō-pŏl'lē-tăn. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute *metropolitan* bishops. *Raleigh.*

METROPO'LITICAL, mĕ-trō-pō-lĭt'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE, mĕt'tl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spriteliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shak.*

I had rather go with sir priest than sir knight: I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shaksp.*

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditious. *Hayward.*

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,
Restrain his fury than provoke his speed;
The winged courser, like a gen'rous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*

2. Substance: this at least should be *metal*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shaksp.*

ME'TTLED, mĕt'tl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *Ben Jonson.*

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison.*

ME'TTLESOME, mĕt'tl-sŭm. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY, mĕt'tl-sŭm-lē. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spriteliness.

MEW, mū. *n. s.* [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew. *Spenser.*

There then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horridly mis-shapes with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never shews. *Spenser.*

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *mews*,

And in broad fields preserv'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*

2. [mæp, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sanderlings, and *mewes*. *Carew.*

The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

To MEW, mû. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to enclose.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd. *Hubberd.*

Why should your fears, which, as they say attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakspeare.*

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in shady cloister *mew'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakspeare.*

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp.*

Feign them sick,
Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryd.*

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *mew* him up in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, custing, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp. *Cleaveland.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,
And with the burden of her womb oppress,
Sabean fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*

3. [*miauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shaks.*

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

To MEWL, mûle. *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To squall as a child.

The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp.*

MEZE'REON, mè-zè'rè-ûn.[166] *n. s.* A species of spurge laurel.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO, mêt-sò-tîn'tò. *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance intended.

MEYNT, mênt. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.

The salt Medway, that trickling streams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackish waves be *meynt*. *Spenser.*

MI'ASM, mî'âzm. *n. s.* [from μιαινω, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

MICE, mîse. The plural of *mouse*.

Mice that mar the land. 1 *Samuel.*

MI'CHAELMASS, mîk'kêl-mûs.[201] *n. s.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To MICHE, mîtsh. *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid.

Marry this is *miching* malicho; it means mischief. *Shakspeare.*

MI'CHER, mîtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a hedge-creeper. *Mich* or *mick* is still retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow. It is used in the western counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

Shall the blessed son of heav'n prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked. *Shakspeare.*

MI'CKLE, mîk'kl.[405] *adj.* [micel, Sax.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*.

This reade is rife that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unsoft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his miss not *mickle*. *Spenser.*

Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden.*

If I to-day don't die with Frenchmen's rage,
To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age. *Shaksp.*

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakspeare.*

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*

MICROCO'SM, mî'krò-kôsm. *n. s.* [μικρος and κοσμος.] The little world. Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. *Shakspeare.*

She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creeple this world is. *Donne.*

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part;
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse
All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham.*

Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift.*

MI'CROGRAPHY, mî-krôg'râ-fè. *n. s.* [μικρος and γραφω.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

The honey bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter; a curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER, mî-krôm'mè-tûr.[129 518] *n. s.* [μικρος and μετρον; *micrometre*, Fr.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MI'CROSCOPE, mî'krò-skòpe. *n. s.* [μικρος and σκοπεω; *microscope*, Fr.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscopes*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microscope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad.*

MICROSCO'PICAL, mî-krò-skôp'è-kâl. } MICROSCO'PICK, mî-krò-skôp'pîk.[509] } *adj.* [from *microscope*.]

1. Made by a microscope.

Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Assisted by a microscope.

Evading even the *miscroscopick* eye!
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson.*

3. Resembling a microscope.

Why has not man a *microscopick* eye?
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly;
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

MID, mîd. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd through the num'rous host he past. *Rowe.*

2. It is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, mîd'kôrse. *n. s.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.

Why in the east
Darkness ere day's *mid-course*? and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

MI'DDAY, mîd'dâ. *adj.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional; being at noon.

Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney.*

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakspeare.*

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun,
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*

MI'DDAY, mîd'dâ. *n. s.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*

MI'DDEST, mîd'dêst. superl. of *mid*, *middest*, *midst*.

Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in nightly view *Spens.*

MI'DDLE, mîd'dl.[405] *adj.* [middle, Sax.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common

people; the *middle* virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon.*

A *middle* station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle*-sized brigantines. *Arbuthnot.*

I like people of *middle* understanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

3. *Middle* finger; the long finger.

You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE, mĭd'dl. *n. s.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges.*

With roof so low that under it
They never stand, but lie or sit;
And yet so foul, that whoso is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prison. *Hudibras.*

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle;* and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED, mĭd'dl-ȧdj'd.[359] *adj.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Estran.*

The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one; you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift.*

MI'DDLEMOST, mĭd'dl-mȯst. *adj.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet, suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest? *More.*

The outmost fringe vanished first and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Newton.*

The outward stars, with their systems of planets must necessarily have descended towards the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space. *Bentley.*

MI'DDLING, mĭd'lĭng.[410] *adj.* [from *middle.*]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low.

A *middling* sort of man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more. *L'Estrange.*

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend. *Graunt.*

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*

MIDGE, mĭdje. *n. s.* [mıeȝe, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN, mĭd'hĕv'n. *n. s.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight. *Milton.*

MI'DLAND, mĭd'lȧnd.[88] *adj.* [*mid* and *land.*]

1. That is remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Cæsar. *Brown.*

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestick. *Howel.*

The various dialects of the English in the north and west, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland.* *Hale.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*

MI'DLEG, mĭd'lĕg. *n. s.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white satten, loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST, mĭd'mȯst. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost:* this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree.] Middle.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind. *Dryden.*

Hear himself repine
At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, merciless in length, the *midmost* sister drew. *Dryden.*

What dulness dropt among her sons imprest,
Like motion, from one circle to the rest;
So from the *midmost* the nutation spreads
Round, and more round o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*

MI'DNIGHT, mĭd'nite. *n. s.* [*mid* and *night.* *Milton* seems to have accented the last syllable.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go betimes. *Shakspeare.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compassing the earth, cautious of day. *Milton.*

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past. *Stillingfleet.*

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth. *Atterbury*

They can tell what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Cæsar was slain. *Watts.*

MI'DNIGHT, mĭd'nite. *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you secret, black and *midnight* hags!
What is't you do? *Shakspeare.*

I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden.*

MI'DRIFF, mĭd'drĭf. *n. s.* [mıðhpıȝe, Sax.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles, the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff.* *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone
That beat out life. *Milton.*

In the gullet where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carneous fibres of that muscular part are inflected. *Ray.*

MID-SEA, mĭd'sē. *n. s.* [*mid* and *sea.*] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden.*

MI'DSHIPMAN, mĭd'shĭp-mȧn.[88] *n. s.* [*mid*, *ship*, and *man.*]

Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other superior officers: they also assist on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

MIDST, mĭdst. *n. s* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. *Taylor.*

Arise, ye subtle spirits, that can spy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden.*

MIDST, mĭdst. *adj.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid.*] Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol,
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. *Milton.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

MIDSTRE'AM, mĭd'strēme. *n. s.* [*mid* and *stream.*] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his; I creeping by the side,
And shouldered off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER, mĭd'sŭm-mŭr. *n. s.* [*mid* and *summer.*] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *midsummer.* *Swift.*

At eve last *midsummer* no sleep I sought *Gay.*

MI'DWAY, mĭd'wȧ. *n. s.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all *Shaksp.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedict; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shakspeare.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well
Stood so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton.*

The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap;—for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway.* *Broome.*

MI'DWAY, mĭd'wȧ. *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shaksp.*

MI'DWAY, mĭd'wȧ. *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway.* *Dryden.*

MI'DWIFE, mĭd'wife.[144] *n. s.* [This is derived both by *Skinner* and *Junius*, from mıð or *meed*, a reward, and pıf, Saxon.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And, as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Donne.*
Without a *midwife* these their throes sustain,
And bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Sandys.*
There saw I how the secret felon wrought,
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought.
Dryden.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But no man, sure! ere left his house
And saddl'd Ball with thoughts so wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

MI'DWIFERY, mid'wif-ré.[144] *n. s.* [from *midwife*.]
1. Assistance given at childbirth.
2. Trade of a midwife.
3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

So hasty fruits, and two ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening show'rs,
In spight of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth.
Stepney.

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child.*

MI'DWINTER, mid'win-tûr. *n. s.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter solstice; December the twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,
Nor cease your sowing till *midwinter* ends. *Dryden.*

MIEN, mêne. *n. s.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is seen
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*
What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than craggs, rocks, and cliffs? *Burnet.*
One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd
And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*
What winning graces, what majestick *mien*,
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope.*

MIGHT, mite.[393] The preterit of *may*.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

MIGHT, mite. *n. s.* [mɨȝht, Sax.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of *might*. *Spenser.*
Quoth she, great grief will not be told,
And can more easily be thought than said;
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greatest aid.
Spenser.

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shaksp.*
Wherefore should not strength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton.*

MIGHT *and main*, mite. Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With *might and main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*
This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main*. *Ayliffe.*

MI'GHTILY, mi'tè-lè. *adv.* [from *mighty*.]
1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker.*

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law, strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shaksp.*

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children *mightily*.
Shakspeare.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shaksp.*
An ass and an ape conferring on grievances: the ass complaining *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange.*
These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. *Woodward.*
I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS, mi'tè-nês. *n. s.* [from *mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,
And follow'd with gen'ral throng and sweat
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. *Shaksp.*
Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?
Shakspeare.

MI'GHTY, mi'tè. *adj.* [from *might*.]
1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the *mighty* is vilely cast away.
Samuel.
He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job.*
Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their *mightiest*. *Milton.*

2. Powerful; having great command.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one on the earth.
Genesis.
The Creator, calling forth by name
His *mighty* angels, gave them sev'ral charge.
Milton.

3. Powerful by influence.

Jove left the blissful realms above,
Such is the power of *mighty* love. *Dryden.*

4. Great in number.

He from him will raise
A *mighty* nation. *Milton.*
The dire event
Hath lost us heav'n, and all this *mighty* host
In horrible destruction laid thus low. *Milton.*

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine.
Isaiah.
Thou fall'st where many *mightier* have been slain.
Broome.

6. Impetuous; violent.

A rushing like the rushing of *mighty* waters.
Isaiah.
Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail. *Exodus.*

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.

They sank as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*
Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

8. Excellent; of superiour eminence.

Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden.
Echard.
The *mighty* master smil'd. *Dryden.*

9. Forcible; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things.
Esdras.

10. Expressing or implying power.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *Matthew.*

11. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

12. It is often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terrour or censure.

There arose a *mighty* famine in the land. *Luke.*
The enemies of religion are but brass and iron, their mischiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean.
Delany.

MI'GHTY, mi'tè. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:
He reigns: How long? Till some usurper rise,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

MIGRA'TION, mi-grá'shûn.[129] *n. s.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Latin]
1. Act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, sanity, and venation.
Brown.

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward.*

MILCH, milsh.[352] *adj.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakspeare.*
When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,
The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon.*
Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Graunt.*
With the turneps they feed sheep, *milch*-cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer.*

MILD, mild. *adj.* [mild, Saxon.]
1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king.
Bacon.
If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*
It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn resigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*
Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity,
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*
Silvia 's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*
The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight.
Addison.

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies.*
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior.*

MI'LDEW, mil'dû. *n. s.* [mildeape, Sax.]

Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant; or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exsudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exsudation. Others say that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration: whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are enticed thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugar'd words. *Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blasting *mildews* blacken'd all the grain. *Dryden.*

To Mi'ldew, mil'dû. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakspeare.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage. *Gay.*

Mi'ldly, mild'lê. *adv.* [from *mild.*]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon.*

Mi'ldness, mild'nês. *n. s.* [from *mild.*]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*. *Shakspeare.*

The same majestick *mildness* held its place;
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

His probity and *mildness* shows,
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

Mile, mile. *n. s.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shaksp.*

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,
A moving grove. *Shaksp.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery were four miles behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore.*

Mi'lestone, mile'stône. *n. s.* [*mile* and *stone.*] Stone set to mark the miles.

Mi'lfoil, mil'foil. *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-suckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

Mi'liary, mil'yâ-rê.[113] *adj.* [*milium*, Lat. millet; *miliaire*, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet-seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

Mi'liary *fever*, mil'yâ-rê-fê'vûr. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILI'CE, mê-lêse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Standing force. A word innovated by *Temple*, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the public charges of their *milice*. *Temple.*

Mi'litant, mil'lê-tânt. *adj.* [*militans*, Lat. *militante*, French.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant;*
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker.*

The state of a christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained, as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world, from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

Mi'litar, mil'lê-târ. } *adj.* [*militaris*,
Mi'litary, mil'lê-tâ-rê. } Latin; *militaire*, French. *Militar*, is now wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakspeare.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life. *Hooker.*

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Numbers numberless
The city-gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap
By active toil and *military* sweat,
Pining incline their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

MILITIA, mil-lîsh'yâ. *n. s.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky. *Pope.*

MILK, milk. *n. s.* [meelc, Saxon; *melck*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shaksp.*

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' *milk* of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. *Shaksp.*

Milk is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds. *Wiseman.*

Illustrious robes of satin and of silk,
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*. *Beaumont.*

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple.*

Broths and *milk*-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

To Milk, milk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.

Capacious charges all around were laid
Full pails and vessels of the *milking* trade. *Pope.*

2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shaksp.*

Mi'lken, milk'k'n.[103] *adj.* [from *milk.*] Consisting of milk.

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milken* diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*

Mi'lker, milk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals.

His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker's* hand. *Dryden.*

Mi'lkiness, milk'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *milky.*] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden.*

The saltness and oyliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its *milkiness*. *Floyer.*

Mi'lklivered, milk'liv-vûr'd. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

Milklivered man!
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shakspeare.*

Mi'lkmaid, milk'mâde. *n. s.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison.*

Mi'lkman, milk'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who sells milk.

Mi'lkpail, milk'pâle. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pail.*] A vessel into which cows are milked.

That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts.*

Mi'lkpan, milk'pân. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to queen Elizabeth, and did many men good: yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon.*

Milkpo'ttage, milk-pôt'tidje.[90] *n. s.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfast and supper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

Mi'lkscore, mĭlk'skôre. *n. s.* [*milk* and *score.*] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the *milkscore* than his steward's accounts. *Addison.*

Mi'lksop, mĭlk'sŏp. *n. s.* [*milk* and *sop.*] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his lifetime of spoils, one of their bards will say, that he was none of the idle *milksops* that was brought up by the fire-side, but that most of his days he spent in arms; and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword. *Spenser.*

A *milksop*, one that never in his life,
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow. *Shaksp.*

We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a *milksop*. *Addison.*

But give him port and potent sack
From *milksop* he starts up mohack. *Prior.*

Mi'lktooth, mĭlk'tôôth. *n. s.* [*milk* and *tooth.*]

Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after in the same order as they grew. *Far. Dict.*

Mi'lkthistle, mĭlk-*th*ĭs'sl. *n. s.* [*milk* and *thistle:* plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

Mi'lktrefoil, mĭlk-trē'foĭl. *n. s.* [*cytisus.*] An herb.

Mi'lkvetch, mĭlk'vĕtsh. *n. s.* [*astragalus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mi'lkweed, mĭlk'wēēd. *n. s.* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

Mi'lkwhite, mĭlk'hwite.[397] *adj.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk.

She a black silk cap on him begun
To set, for foil of his *milkwhite* to serve. *Sidney.*

Then will I raise aloft the *milkwhite* rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd. *Shaksp.*

The bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleness. *Shaksp.*

A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run frisking by her side. *Dryd.*

Mi'lkwort, mĭlk'wûrt. *n. s.* [*milk* and *wort.*] A bell-shaped flower.

Mi'lkwoman, mĭlk'wûm-mân. *n. s.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whose business it is to serve families with milk.

Even your *milkwoman* and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot.*

Mi'lky, mĭlk'ē.[182] *adj.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.
2. Resembling milk.

Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with *milky* sap supplies,
Can move the god. *Pope*

Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights? *Shakspeare.*

This *milky* gentleness and course of yours,
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shaksp.*

Mi'lky-way, mĭlk'ē-wā. *n. s.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy.

The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but by the telescopical observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye survey
The distant skies to find the *milky-way:*
It forcibly intrudes upon our sight. *Creech.*

How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the *milky-way*. *Cheyne.*

Mill, mĭl. *n. s.* [μύλη; *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welsh; mÿln, Sax. *moulin*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; sometimes it is used of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under and carried it about as a *mill*. *Sidney.*

Olives ground in *mills* their fatness boast. *Dryd.*

A miller had his arm and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the *mill*. *Sharp.*

To Mill, mĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun. μυλεῖν; *mila*, Islandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To stamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your *milled* metals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse. *Addison*

Wood's half-pence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift.*

Mi'll-cog, mĭl'kŏg. *n. s.* [*mill* and *cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is used for *mill-cogs*. *Mortimer.*

Mi'lldam, mĭl'dăm. *n. s.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*. *Mortimer.*

Mi'll-horse, mĭl'hôrse. *n. s.* Horse that turns a mill.

A *mill-horse*, still bound to go in one circle. *Sidney.*

Mi'llmountains, mĭl'mŏûn-tânz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Mi'llteeth, mĭl'tēēth. *n. s.* [*mill* and *teeth*] The grinders; *dentes molares;* double teeth.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*. *Arbuthnot.*

Millena'rian, mĭl-lē-nâ'rē-ân. *n. s.* [from *millenarius*, Lat. *millenaire*, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

Mi'llenary, mĭl'lē-nâ-rē. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of a thousand

The *millenary* sestertium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus $\overline{\text{HS}}$. *Arbuth.*

Mi'llenist, mĭl'lĕn-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

Mille'nnium, mĭl-lĕn'nē-ŭm.[113] *n. s.* [Lat.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*. *Burnet.*

Mille'nnial, mĭl-lĕn'nē-âl.[113] *adj.* [from *millennium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristick of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness. *Burnet.*

Mi'llepedes, mĭl'lē-pēdz, *or* mĭl-lĭp'ē-dēz. *n. s.* [*millepieds*, French; *mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Woodlice, so called from their numerous feet.

If pheasants and partridges are sick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer.*

Mi'ller, mĭl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shaksp.*

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown.*

Mi'ller, mĭl'lûr. *n. s.* A fly. *Ainsworth.*

Mi'ller's-thumb, mĭl'lûrz-*th*ŭm'. *n. s.* [*miller* and *thumb.*] A small fish found in brooks; called likewise a bull-head.

Mille'simal, mĭl-lĕs'sē-mâl. *adj.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in *millesimal* fractions, till he confessed there was no end. *Watts.*

Mi'llet, mĭl'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*milium*, Latin; *mil* and *millet*, French.]

1. A plant.

The *millet* hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed. This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is by many persons much esteemed for puddings. *Miller.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish studd, about the bigness of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward.*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A kind of fish; unless it be misprinted for *mullet*.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackarel, *millet*. *Carew.*

Mi'lliner, mĭl'lĭn-nûr.[98] *n. s.* [I believe from *milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who sells ribands and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*,
And, t'wixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose *Shaksp.*

The mercers and *milliners* complain of her want of publick spirit. *Tatler.*

If any one asks Flavia to do something in charity, she will toss him half a crown, or a crown, and tell him, if he knew what a long *milliner's* bill she had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Law.*

Mi'llion, mĭl'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes, sat twenty thousand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shaksp.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
The mite, invisible else. *Philips.*

Mid'st thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heaven with *millions* thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

Mi'llionth, mĭl'yŭn*th*. *adj.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first embrion of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

Mi'llstone, mĭl'stōne. *n. s.* [*mill* and *stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper *millstone* to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Æsop's beasts saw farther into a *millstone* than our mobile. *L'Estrange.*

Milt, mĭlt. *n. s.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton.*

2. [milt, Sax.] The spleen.

To Milt, mĭlt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Mi'lter, mĭlt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner.

The spawner and *milter* labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

Mi'ltwort, mĭlt'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*asplenon*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Mime, mīme. *n. s.* [*mime*, Fr. μῖμος; *mimus*, Lat.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben Jonson.*

To Mime, mīme. *v. n.* To play the mime.

Think'st thou, mime, this is great? or that they strive
Whose noise shall keep thy *miming* most alive,
Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,
Out-dance the babion, or out-boast the brave?
Ben Jonson.

Mi'mer, mī'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimers*. *Milton.*

Mi'mical, mĭm'mē-kăl. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, styles, speech, fashion, or accents. *Wotton.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled. *L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and *mimical* gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden.*

Mi'mically, mĭm'mē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

Mi'mick, mĭm'mĭk.[543] *n. s.* [*mimicus*, Lat.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.

Like poor Andrew I advance,
False *mimick* of my master's dance:
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Of France the *mimick*, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

Mi'mick, mĭm'mĭk. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative.

In reason's absence *mimick* fancy wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milt.*

The busy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To Mi'mick, mĭm'mĭk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye. *Dryden.*

Who wou'd with care some happy fiction frame,
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very same. *Granville.*

Mi'mickry, mĭm'mĭk-rē. *n. s.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

Mimo'grapher, mē-mŏg'grăf-fŭr. *n. s.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

Mina'cious, mē-nā'shŭs.[356] *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

Mina'city, mē-năs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.

Mi'natory, mĭn'nā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and *minatory* towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon.*

To Mince, mĭnse. *v. a.* [contracted as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French; small.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shaksp.*

With a good chopping knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon.*

What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South.*

Revive the wits;
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunc.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shaksp.*

Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shaksp.*

These gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive;
If you might please to stretch it. *Shaksp.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras.*

Siren; now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase,
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip the words.

Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks presages snow; that *minces* virtue, and does shake the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shaksp.*

To Mince, mĭnse. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.

By her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *F. Queen.*

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shaksp.*

A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Mi'ncingly, mĭn'sĭng-lē.[410] *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.

Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure. *Hooker.*

Mind, mīnd. *n. s.* [gemind, Sax.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very foolish fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shaksp.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life, is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion: as, I am of this or that *mind*: and sometimes for men's conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: sometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object, or more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ free from passion coming from without, and apt to be dissevered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*
Had made us masters. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame fate
For not allowing life a longer date,
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
He found them not so large as was his *mind*. *Cowley.*

3. Liking; choice; inclination, propension; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done without direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without asking counsel of God? *Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shakspeare.*

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*. *Shaksp.*

I will have nothing else but only this;
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shaksp.*

Be of the same *mind* one toward another. *Rom.*

Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? forsake her not. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall their bit. *Bacon.*

Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton.*

Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such a distance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

4. Thoughts; sentiments.

Th' ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

5. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you suppose, as fearing you, it shook. *Shaksp.*

These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite space. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

6. Memory; remembrance.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton.*

These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his fancy. *Atterbury.*

A wholesome law time out of *mind*,
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift.*

To Mind, mind. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is swallowed up unawares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,
That I should *mind* thee oft, and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*

If, in the raving of a frantick muse,
And *minding* more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Roscommon.*

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and inward suggestions of the Holy Spirit, to attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punished, that have *minded* you
Of what you should forget. *Shaksp.*

I desire to *mind* those persons of St. Austin. *Burnet.*

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel. *L'Estrange.*

I shall only *mind* him that the contrary supposition, if it could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*

To Mind, mind. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust. *Spenser.*

Minded, mind'ĕd. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you stand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you. *Shaksp.*

Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be so *minded* still. *Milton.*

If men were *minded* to live virtuously, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any such design but very much for its advancement. *Tillotson.*

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded*; and I fain
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

2. *Minded* is used in compounds: as, *high-minded*.

I am not *high-minded*, I have no proud looks. *Psalms.*

3. We say likewise *low-minded*.

Mi'ndful, mind'fŭl. *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

Mi'ndfully, mind'fŭl-lē. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively; heedfully.

Mi'ndfulness, mind'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

Mi'ndless, mind'lĕs. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shaksp.*

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God first made angels bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things, which *mindless* bodies be:
Last, he made man. *Davies.*

3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross lowt, a *mindless* slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shaksp.*

Mind-stricken, mind'strĭk-k'n. *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed himself his servant. *Sidney.*

Mine, mine. *pronoun possessive.* [mȳn, Sax. *mein*, German; *mien*, Fr. *meus*, Lat. It was anciently the practice to use *my* before a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used when the substantive precedes: as, *this is* my *cat; this cat is* mine.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shaksp.*

When a wise man gives thee better counsel, give me *mine* again. *Shaksp.*

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghost will haunt me still. *Shaksp.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him. *Luke.*

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

Mine, mine. *n. s.* [*mine*, Fr. *mwyn* or *mwn*, Welsh, from *macn lapis*, in the plural *meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals.

Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamped; by batt'ry, scale and *mine*
Assaulting. *Milton.*

To Mine, mine. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows under ground.

The ranging stork in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The *mining* coneys shroud in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward.*

To Mine, mine. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shaksp.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

Mi'ner, mine'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]

1. One who digs for metals.

By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardeer levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

Mi'neral, min'ĕr-ăl.[88] *n. s.* [*minerale*, Latin.] Fossil body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

She did confess, she had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shaksp.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin are of great value. *Bacon.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton.*

Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common salt with allum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

Mi'neral, min'ĕr-ăl. *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass found there. *Woodward.*

MI'NERALIST, mĭn'nĕr-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *mineral.*] One skilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist.* *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

MINERA'LOGIST, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jĭst. *n. s.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and λογος.] One who discourses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it. *Brown.*

MINERA'LOGY, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jĕ.[518] *n. s.* [from *mineral* and λογος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER, mĭn-ĕv'vŭr. *n. s.* A skin with specks of white. *Ainsworth.*

To MI'NGLE, mĭng'gl.[405] *v. a.*

1. To mix, to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with subtle art,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain. *Milton.*

Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walsh.*

Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourselves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts.*

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts.

To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and earth with hell
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton.*

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers.*

3. To confuse.

There *mingle* broils. *Milton.*

To MI'NGLE, mĭng'gl. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourself will *mingle* with society,
And play the humble host. *Shaksp.*

Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. 2 *Maccabees.*

Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addis.*

MI'NGLE, mĭng'gl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shaksp.*

Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle.* *Dryd.*

MI'NGLER, mĭng'gl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE, mĭn'ē-tūre. *n. s.* [*miniature*, Fr. from *minimum*, Lat.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. A mode of painting almost appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in *miniature:* in order to keep our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames
All things in *miniature*, thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips.*

3. *Gay* has improperly made it an adjective.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*

MI'NIKIN, mĭn'nĕ-kĭn. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Used in slight contempt.

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NIKIN, mĭn'nĕ-kĭn. *n. s.* A small sort of pins.

MI'NIM, mĭn'nĭm. *n. s.* [from *minimus*, Latin.]

1. A small being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent-kind,
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their snaky folds, and added wings. *Milton.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a small sort of fish, which they pronounce *mennim.* See MINNOW.

MI'NIMUS, mĭn'nĕ-mŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A being of the least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hind'ring knot grass made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NION, mĭn'yŭn.[8 113] *n. s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. A word of contempt; or of slight and familiar kindness.

Minion, said she; indeed I was a pretty one in those days; I see a number of lads that love you. *Sidney.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions*, when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy, stirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a special *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having dispossessed him of her heart. *Sidney.*

Go rate thy *minions;*
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign? *Shakspeare.*

His company must do his *minions* grace,
Whilst I at home starve for a merry look. *Shaksp.*

Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion* Piers Gaveston. *Davies.*

If a man should launch into the history of human nature, we should find the very *minions* of princes linked in conspiracies against their master. *L'Estr.*

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS, mĭn'yŭs.[113] *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs that fall into it. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH, mĭn'nĭsh. *v. a.* [from *diminish; minus*, Lat.] To lessen; to lop; to impair.

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task. *Exodus.*

They are *minished* and brought low through oppression. *Psalms.*

Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *minished*, or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon.*

MI'NISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr.[98] *n s.* [*minister*, Lat. *ministre*, French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princess of felicity, be not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:
But yet I call you servile *ministers*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare.*

Th' infernal *minister* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden.*

Other spirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill;
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the administration of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the *ministers* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ. 1 *Col.*

The *ministers* are always preaching, and the governors putting forth edicts against dancing and gaming. *Addison.*

The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required to shine as lights in the world, because the distinction of their station renders their conduct more observable; and the presumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

Calidus contents himself with thinking, that he never was a friend to hereticks and infidels; that he has always been civil to the *minister* of his parish, and very often given something to the charity-schools. *Law.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully
Let God revenge: for I may never lift
An angry arm against his *minister.* *Shakspeare.*

5. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassadour.

To MI'NISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occasion of a most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenser.*

Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower, both *minister* bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. 2 *Corinthians.*

The wounded patient bears
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure. *Otway.*

To MI'NISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton.*

2. To give medicines.

Can'st thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shaksp.*

3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford.

Others *ministered* unto him of their substance. *Luke.*

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should set his soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *minister* to one another. *South.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall content himself with things as they *minister* to our pleasures and passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their causes and ends,

may live long without any notion of such a being. *Locke.*

Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less forward to *minister* unto Christ himself. *Atterbury.*

Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and as it *ministers* to other virtues. *Smalridge.*

4. To attend on the service of God.

Whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our *ministring*. *Romans.*

MINISTE'RIAL, mĭn-nĭs-tē'rē-ăl. *adj.* [from *minister.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in the ox. *Brown.*

From essences unseen, celestial names,
Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames,
Lift we our reason to that sovereign Cause,
Who bless'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superiour authority.

For the *ministerial* offices in court there must be an eye unto them. *Bacon.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *ministerial* cause of moral effects; as it recals us from the world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly allude unto such *ministerial* garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

MINISTE'RIALLY, mĭn'nĭs-tē-rĭ-ăl-lē. *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary œconomy, belongs to the Father; while the Son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY, mĭn'ĭs-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. This word is now contracted to *ministry*, but used by *Milton* as four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their servants' mouths that are dexterous in that *ministery*. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent
With *ministeries* due, and solemn rites. *Milton.*

MI'NISTRAL, mĭn'nĭs-trăl.[88] *adj.* [from *minister.*] Pertaining to a minister.

MI'NISTRANT, mĭn'nĭs-trănt. *adj.* [from *minister.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope* accents it, not according to analogy, on the second syllable.

Him thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedoms, and dominations *ministrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n gate. *Milton.*

Ministrant to their queen with busy care,
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRA'TION, mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ministro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another.

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour. *Taylor.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels. *Hale.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Law.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Atterbury.*

MI'NISTRY, mĭn'nĭs-trē. *n. s.* [contracted from *ministery; ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world, he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fit's he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow. *Parnel.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhor'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*

M'INIUM, mĭn'yŭm.[113] *n. s.* [Lat.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called masticot or massicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar: the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill.*

MI'NNOCK, mĭn'nŏk. *n. s.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the same word.

An ass's nole I fixed on his head;
Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NNOW, mĭn'nō.[327] *n. s.* [*menue*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink: a corruption of *minim*, which see.

Hear you this triton of the *minnows?* *Shaksp.*

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent *minnow* tansies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroses and tansy. *Walton.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow*, is the perfection of *minnow* fishing. *Walton.*

MI'NOR, mĭ'nŭr.[166] *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet it is not safe to contemn inferior falsities. *Brown.*

2. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collective an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in *minor* and less mistakeable numbers. *Brown.*

MI'NOR, mĭ'nŭr. *n. s.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies.*

He and his muse might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE, mĭ'nō-rāte. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object. *Glanville.*

MINORA'TION, mĭ-nō-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *minorate.*] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight as is most evident in the loadstone, whose efficiencies are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY, mē-nŏr'ē-tē.[129] *n. s.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shaksp.*

These changes in religion should be staid, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no. *Hayward.*

Henry the eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor. *Bacon.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken

for a good proof that she is not eternal. *Burnet.*

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion. *Brown.*

3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

MI'NOTAUR, mĭn'nō-tâwr. *n. s.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*, Latin.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus' labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shaksp.*

MI'NSTER, mĭn'stûr[98] *n. s.* [minꝑcepe, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

MI'NSTREL, mĭn'strĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*menestril*, Spanish; *menestrallus*, low Latin.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments.

Hark how the *minstrels* 'gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

I will give you the *minstrel*.
—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakspeare.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest;
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys.*

These fellows
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our seers and poets have confess'd,
That musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*

MI'NSTRELSEY, mĭn'strĕl-sē. *n. s.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Musick; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his play,
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsey*. *Davies.*

That loving wretch that swears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsey*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began,
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelsey*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

2. A number of musicians.

Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelsey* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT, mĭnt. *n. s.* [mincꝑ, Saxon; *menthe*, French; *mentha*, Latin.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gathered *mint*,
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

MINT, mĭnt. *n. s.* [*munte*, Dutch; mỳnecian, *to coin*, Saxon.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shaksp.*

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison.*

To MINT, mĭnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin; to stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*. *Bacon.*

2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon.*

MI'NTAGE, mĭnt'ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *mint*.]

1. That which is coined or stamped.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*

MI'NTER, mĭnt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure silver called leaf silver, the *minter* must add other weight, if the silver be not pure. *Camden.*

MI'NTMAN, mĭnt'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsick value. *Bacon.*

MI'NTMASTER, mĭnt'mâ-stûr. *n. s.* [*mint* and *master*.]

1. One who presides in coinage.

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

MI'NUET, mĭn'nû-ĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately regular dance.

The tender creature could not see his fate,
With whom she danc'd a *minuet* so late. *Stepney.*

John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

MI'NUM, mĭn'nûm. *n. s.*

1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.

2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

He's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you sing pricksongs, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests his *minum*, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shakspeare.*

MINU'TE, mē-nūte'. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.

Some *minute* philosophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Denham.*

Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most *minute* and inconsiderable things. *South.*

Into small parts the wond'rous stone divide,
Ten thousand of *minutest* size express
The same propension which the large possess. *Blackmore.*

The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot.*

In all divisions we should consider the larger and more immediate parts of the subject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts' Logick.*

MI'NUTE, mĭn'nĭt. *n. s.* [*minutum*, Lat.]

1. The sixtieth part of an hour.

This man so complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when we,
Almost with list'ning ravish'd, could not find
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any small space of time.

They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;
And if I did but stir out of my bed,
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shaksp.*

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes* wing'd. *Milton.*

Gods! that the world should turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham.*

Experience does every *minute* prove the sad truth of this assertion. *South.*

Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

3. The first draught of any agreement in writing. This is common in the Scotish law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?

To MI'NUTE, mĭn'nĭt. *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] To set down in short hints.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

MI'NUTE-BOOK, mĭn'nĭt-bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS, mĭn'nĭt-glâs. *n. s.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINU'TELY, mē-nūte'lē. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.

In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious perspicuity. *Locke.*

Change of night and day,
And of the seasons ever-stealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomson.*

MINU'TELY, mĭn'nĭt-lē. *adv.* [from *minute*, the substantive.]

1. Every minute; with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so mortiferous a state. *Hammond.*

2. [In the following passage it seems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective.] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare.*

MINU'TENESS, mē-nūte'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.

The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*. *Bentley.*

MI'NUTE-WATCH, mĭn'nĭt-wŏtsh. *n. s.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total disappearing of the fire, there had passed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

MINX, mĭngks. *n. s.* [contracted, I suppose, from *minnock.*] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakspeare.*
Some torches bore, some links,
Before the proud virago *minx.* *Hudibras.*
She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*

MI'RACLE, mĭr'â-kl.[108 109 110] *n. s.* [*miracle*, French; *miraculum*, Lat.]

1. A wonder; something above human power.

Nothing almost sees *miracles*
But misery. *Shakspeare.*
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakspeare.*
Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley.*

MIRA'CULOUS, mē-rāk'kū-lŭs. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, French; from *miracle.*] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Raleigh.*
Restore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*
Why this strength
Miraculous yet remaining in those locks?
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton.*
At the first planting of the christian religion, God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotson.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY, mē-rāk'kū-lŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *miraculous.*] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was a singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into those christian parts, where they might receive christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenser.*
Turnus was to be slain that very day; and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS, mē-rāk'kū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *miraculous.*] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

MIRADO'R, mĭr'â-dōre. *n. s.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see shows.

Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador;*
Beneath each lady's stand a stop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid. *Dryden.*

MIRE, mīre. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dut.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty steed
Would have cast down, and trod in dirty *mire.* *Spenser.*
Here's that, which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire.* *Shakspeare.*
I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' *mire.* *Hudibras.*
I appeal to any man's reason, whether it be not better that there should be a distinction of land and sea, than that all should be *mire* and water. *More.*
Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn. *Roscommon.*

To MIRE, mīre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smeared thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shaksp.*

MIRE, mīre. *n. s.* [*myr*, Welsh; mẏna, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

MI'RINESS, mĭ'rē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *miry.*] Dirtiness; fulness of mire.

MI'RKSOME, mĕrk'sŭm. *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Danish.] In the derivatives of this set, no regular orthography is observed: it is common to write *murky*, to which the rest ought to conform.] Dark; obscure.

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes. *Fairy Queen.*

MI'RROR, mĭr'rŭr.[109 166] *n. s.* [*miroir*, Fr. *mirar*, Spanish, to look.]

1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection.

And in his waters which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the crystal bright. *Spenser.*
That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect sight. *Davies.*
Less bright the moon,
But opposite in levell'd west was set
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton.*
Mirroir of poets, *mirroir* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults, endures
A remedy like those whom musick cures. *Waller.*
By chance she spy'd a *mirroir* while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wond'ring, he saw his features and his hue
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew. *Dryden.*
Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirroir* of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event depend. *Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look in a glass to adjust their mien or dress; an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her. *Hooker.*
O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majesty divine. *Fairy Queen.*
How far'st thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shakspeare.*
Mirrour of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

MI'RROR-STONE, mĭr'rŭr-stōne. *n. s.* [*selenites*, Latin.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH, mĕr*th.*[108] *n. s.* [mẏrhŏe, Sax.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to sit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave. *Shaksp.*
His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jest. *Shaksp.*
Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise. *South.*
With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

MI'RTHFUL, mĕr*th*'fŭl. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us sad next morning. *Ben Jonson.*
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

MI'RTHLESS, mĕr*th*'lĕs. *adj.* [from *mirth.*] Joyless; cheerless.

MI'RY, mĭ'rē. *adj.* [from *mire.*]

1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and she under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shakspeare.*
All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench and misery. *Temple.*
Deep through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,
Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*
So have I seen ill-coupled hounds
Drag diff'rent ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood? *Shaksp.*

MIS, mĭs. an inseparable particle used in composition, to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to mislike*, to be offended: from *mes* in Teutonick and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it.

MISACCEPTA'TION, mĭs-āk-sĕp-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE, mĭs-ăd-vĕn'tshŭre. *n. s.* [*mesaventure*, French; *mis* and *adventure.*] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your locks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure.* *Shakspeare.*
When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*
The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot. *Clarendon.*
Distinguish betwixt *misadventure* and design. *L'Estrange.*
The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke.*

MISADVE'NTURED, mĭs-ăd-vĕn'tshŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *misadventure.*] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows

Do with their death bury their parents strife. *Shakspeare.*

MISADVI'SED, mis-ad-viz'd'.[359] *adj.* [*mis* and *advised.*] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED, mis-am'd'.[359] *adj.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious way,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* sight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

MI'SANTHROPE, mis-an'*th*rope.[503] } *n. s.*
MISA'NTHROPOS, mis-an'*th*ro-pos. } [*misanthrope*, French; μισάνθρωπος.] A hater of mankind.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shaksp.*

Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope;*
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISA'NTHROPY, mis-an'*th*ro-pe.[518] *n. s.* [*misanthropie*, French; from *misanthrope.*] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION, mis-ap-ple-ka'shun. *n. s.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it. *Rogers.*

To MISAPPLY', mis-ap-pli'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*,
And vice sometimes by actions dignified. *Shaksp.*

The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not *misapplied* to any other ends. *Howel.*

He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not *misapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND, mis-ap-pre-hend'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION, mis-ap-pre-hen'shun. *n. s.* [*mis* and *apprehension.*] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors. *Glanville.*

To MISASCRI'BE, mis-as-skribe'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe.*] To ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN, mis-as-sine'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign.*] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME, mis-be-kum'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves need not *misbecome* me. *Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?
—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *misbecome*
The mighty sender. *Shakspeare.*

That boldness which lads get amongst play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turned confidence, that those *misbecoming* and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBEGO'T, mis-be-got'. } *adj.*
MISBEGO'TTEN, mis-be-got't'n. } [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base,
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shaksp.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manslaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot*, and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakspeare.*

The *misbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes
The swelling rind, with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHA'VE, mis-be-have'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act or behave improperly.

MISBEHA'VED, mis-be-hav'd'. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;
But, like a *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shaksp.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR, mis-be-have'yur. *n. s.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison.*

MISBELI'EF, mis-be-leef'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *belief.*] False religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER, mis-be-leev'vur. *n. s.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curst intent
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden.*

To MISCA'L, mis-kawl.[406] *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscal* it so. *Shaksp.*

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not *miscal* it if we name it reason. *Glanville.*

What you *miscal* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

To MISCA'LCULATE, mis-kal'ku-late. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated.* *Arbuthnot.*

MISCA'RRIAGE, mis-kar'ridje.[90] *n. s.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]

1. Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct.

Resolutions of reforming do not always satisfy justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miscarriages.* *King Charles.*

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to public rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,
As, should a common soldier skulk behind,
And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryden.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their *miscarriages*, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be *miscarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY, mis-kar're. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea? *Shaksp.*

Our sister's man is certainly *miscarried.* *Shaksp.*

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But so it must be if the king *miscarry.* *Shaksp.*

If you *miscarry*,
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And machination ceases. *Shaksp.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *miscarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shakspeare.*

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miscarried.* *Addison.*

No wonder that this expedient should so often *miscarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breasts. *Hosea.*

So many politick conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry* and prove abortive. *South.*

His wife *miscarried;* but the abortion proved a female fœtus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embrios, than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried* of. *Pope.*

To MISCA'ST, mis-kast'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast.*] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miscast* their day; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NE, mis-sel-lane'. *n. s.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin. This is corrupted into *mastlin* or *mestlin.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS, mis-sel-la'ne-us. *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieved in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the praise. *Milton.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS, mis-sel-la'ne-us-nes. *n. s.* [from *miscellaneous.*] Composition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY, mis'sel-len-e.[503] *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army,

compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY, mĭs'sĕl-lĕn-ē. *n. s.* A mass formed out of various kinds.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have joined their pericranies,
Out skips a book of *miscellanies*. *Swift.*

MISCHA'NCE, mĭs-tshânse'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Cecropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous sort. *Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View these letters full of bad *mischance*,
France is revolted. *Shaksp.*
Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

MI'SCHIEF, mĭs'tshĭf.[277] *n. s.* [*meschef*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischief* than an inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Come you murth'ring ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's *mischief*. *Shaksp.*

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. *Psalms.*

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man,
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began? *Dryden.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF, mĭs'tshĭf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs* them. *Sprat.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER, mĭs'tshĭf-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [from *mischief* and *make.*] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING, mĭs'tshĭf-mâke-ĭng. *adj.* Causing harm.

Come not thou with *mischief-making* beauty,
To interpose between us; look not on him. *Rowe.*

MI'SCHIEVOUS, mĭs'tshē-vŭs.[277] *adj.* [from *mischief.*]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: used both of persons and things.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South.*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet;
But mongrel *mischievous*. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master, he would do some very *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY, mĭs'tshē-vŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *mischief.*] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievously* slow,
And plundered first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS, mĭs'tshē-vŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mischievous.*] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South.*

MI'SCIBLE, mĭs'sē-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *misceo*, Latin.] Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtile liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION, mĭs-sĭ-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or false quotation.

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; honesty is a tender point. *Collier.*

To MISCI'TE, mĭs-site'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM, mĭs-klâme'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION, mĭs-kŏm-pŭ-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mis* and *computation.*] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

MISCONCE'IT, mĭs-kŏn-sēēt'. } MISCONCE'PTION, mĭs-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. } *n. s.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *conception.*] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and error. *Glanville.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew; and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them sit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet.*

To MISCONCE'IVE, mĭs-kŏn-sēve'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt. *Spens.*

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they *misconceived*. *Hooker.*

Misconceived Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shaksp.*

MISCO'NDUCT, mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addison.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligation both the memory of their past *misconduct*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers.*

To MISCONDU'CT, mĭs-kŏn-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE, mĭs-kŏn-jĕk'tshûre. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*. *Brown.*

To MISCONJE'CTURE, mĭs-kŏn-jĕk'tshûre. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To guess wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, mĭs-kŏn-strŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mis* and *construction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shaksp.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *misconstruction* of the symbolical expression. *Brown.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *misconstruction*. *Stillingfleet.*

To MISCO'NSTRUE, mĭs-kŏn'strū. *v. a.* [*mis* and *construe.*] To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up christian faith, being *misconstrued* breedeth error; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;
That you might well have signified the same
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Misconstrue us in him. *Shaksp.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have *misconstrued* this story of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued* and defam'd by a party. *Addison.*

MISCONTI'NUANCE, mĭs-kŏn-tĭn'nū-ânse. *n. s.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Cessation; intermission.

To MISCO'UNSEL, mĭs-kŏŭn'sĕl. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel.*] To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miscounselled* must needs miswend. *Spenser.*

To MISCO'UNT, mĭs-kŏŭnt. *v. a.* [*mescounter*, French; *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE, mĭs'krē-ânse. } MI'SCREANCY, mĭs'krē-ân-sē. } *n. s.* [from *mescreance* or *mescroiance*, French.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*

The more usual causes of deprivation are murther, man-slaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe.*

MI'SCREANT, mĭs'krē-ânt. *n. s.* [*mescreant*, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.

Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.
—O vassal! *miscreant!* *Shaksp.*

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison.*

MISCREA'TE, mis-kre-ate'. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*]
MISCREA'TED, mis-kre-a-ted. } Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymner slew or Logris *miscreate.* *Fairy Queen.*
Eftsoons he took that *miscreated* fair,
And that false other sprite, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtile air. *Spenser.*
God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shaksp.*

MISDE'ED, mis-deed'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *misdeeds*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp.*
Evils, which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton.*
Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul *misdeeds* were punishments too mild. *Dryden.*

To MISDE'EM, mis-deem'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to mistake.

All unweeting an enchanter bad
His sense abus'd, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Fairy Queen.*
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem;*
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still,
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN, mis-de-mene'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself. *Shaksp.*

MISDEME'ANOR, mis-de-me'nur.[166] *n. s.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election, or *misdemeanors* in or towards that house. *Bacon.*
It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdemeanor.* *South.*
These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdemeanors*, for which the punishment was sent. *Woodward.*

MISDEVO'TION, mis-de-vo'shun. *n. s.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

MISDI'ET, mis-di'et. *n. s.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

A dropsy through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen.*

To MISDISTI'NGUISH, mis-dis-ting'gwish. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish.*] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish.* *Hooker.*

To MISDO', mis-doo'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime.

Afford me place to shew what recompence
T'wards thee I intend for what I have *misdone.* *Milton.*

To MISDO', mis-doo'. *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the erring soul
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton.*
I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER, mis-doo'ur.[98] *n. s.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing. *Spenser.*

MISDO'ING, mis-doo'ing. *n. s.* [from *misdo.*] Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings.* *L'Estrange.*

To MISDO'UBT, mis-doot'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If she only *misdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. *Sidney.*
I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakspeare.*
The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings *misdoubteth* every bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd. *Shaksp.*
If you *misdoubt* me that I am not she,
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Shaksp.*
To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdoubt* my reason or my love. *Dryden.*

MISDO'UBT, mis-doot'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shaksp.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution. *Shaksp.*

MISE, mize. *n. s.* [French.] Issue. Law term. *Dict.*

To MISEMPLO'Y, mis-em-ploe'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal father's gains they *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and every female toy. *Dryden.*
Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*
That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed* on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. *Addison.*
They grew dissolute and prophane: and by *misemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT, mis-em-ploe'ment. *n. s.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale.*

MI'SER, mi'zur.[98] *n. s.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sender. *Sidney.*
I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am. *Sidney.*
Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great atchievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser's* sake. *Spenser.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit *miser!* base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood. *Shaksp.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. This is the only sense now in use.

Though she be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *misers* gold,
Rather than wrong Castalio, I'd forget her. *Otway.*
No silver saints by dying *misers* giv'n,
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

MI'SERABLE, miz'zur-a-bl.[557] *adj.* [*miserable*, French; *miser*, Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakspeare.*
Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious. *Shakspeare.*
What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shaksp.*
There will be a future state, and then how *miserable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch. *South.*
What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Wretched; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job.*

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In low language.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, *a* miserable *person.*

MI'SERABLENESS, miz'zur-a-bl-nes. *n. s.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.

MI'SERABLY, miz'zur-a-ble. *adv.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place where you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained. *Sidney.*

3. Covetously. *Ainsworth.*

MI'SERY, miz'zur-e.[440 557] *n. s.* [*miseria*, *misere*, Fr.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *misery.* *Shaksp.*
Happiness, in its full extent is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain. *Locke.*
Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the language than to part entirely with those tempers which we learnt in *misery.* *Law.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shaksp.*
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the *miseries* of human life. *Dryden.*

3. [from *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use. *Miser* now signifies not an *unhappy*, but a *covetous* man; yet *misery* now signifies not *covetousness* but *unhappiness.*

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets less
Than *misery* itself would give. *Shaksp.*
In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds charge, I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *misery* may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge. *Wotton.*

MISESTE'EM, mis-e-steem'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *esteem.*] Disregard; slight.

To Misfa'shion, mis-fash'ûn. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*] To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible thorough their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God. *Hakewill.*

To Misfo'rm, mis-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *misformed* shape misshaped more. *Spenser.*

Misfo'rtune, mis-fôr'tshûne.[461] *n. s.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan say, misery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune* fortune hath only the gift. *Sidney.*

What world's delight, or joy of living speech
Can heart so plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,
And heaped with so huge *misfortunes* reach?
Spenser.

Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison.*

To Misgi've, mis-giv'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late presaging prophecy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *misgive me* in these conflicts
What may befall him, to his harm or ours. *Shaksp.*

This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *misgives me.* *Shakspeare.*

Yet oft his heart divine of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton.*

His heart *misgave him*, that these were so many meeting-houses; but upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

Misgi'ving, mis-giv'ing. *n. s.* [from *misgive.*] Doubt; distrust.

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his absolution, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings*, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issues of his future reward. *South.*

To Misgo'vern, mis-gův'ûrn. *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *misgoverned* the state, and inverted his treasures to his own use. *Knolles.*

Misgo'verned, mis-gův'ûrn'd. *adj.* [from *misgovern.*] Rude; uncivilized.

Rude, *misgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on king Richard's head.
Shakspeare.

Misgo'vernance, mis-gův'ûr-nânse. *n. s.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity.

Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's *misgovernance.* *Spenser.*

Misgo'vernment, mis-gův'ûrn-mênt. *n. s.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill administration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon public *misgovernment.* *Raleigh.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisciplined, as to leave them unfurnished of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such *misgovernment* and unskilfulness make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chastity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment.* *Shaksp.*

Misgui'dance, mis-gyi'dânse. *n. s.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] False direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter; which has caused the *misguidance* from the sun which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the moveable feasts. *Holder.*

Whosoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himself: and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he causes an error in his choice, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him to his destruction. *South.*

To Misgui'de, mis-gyide'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to *misguide* the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debases it. *Locke.*

Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*

Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and *misguide* the mind,
What the weak head with strongest bias rules
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Misha'p, mis-hâp'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable *mishaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrours. *Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her *mishaps*, tell me, have there been any more such tempests, wherein she has thus wretchedly been wrecked? *Spenser.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted strength,
And master these *mishaps* with patient might.
Spenser.

Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,
Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.* *Shak.*

It cannot be
But that success attends him: if *mishap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers, since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or your revenge. *Milton.*

If the worst of all *mishaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himself.
Denham.

Mi'shmash, mish'mâsh. *n. s.* *Ainsworth.* A low word. A mingle, or hotchpotch.

To Misinfe'r, mis-în-fêr'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. *Hooker.*

To Misinfo'rm, mis-în-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by false accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *misinformed.*
2 *Maccabees.*

By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or *misinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourself. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest by some fair appearing good surpriz'd,
She dictate false; and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid. *Milton.*

Misinforma'tion, mis-în-fôr-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *misinform.*] False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness, and set on by *misinformation.* *South.*

To Misinte'rpret, mis-în-têr'prêt. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worthiest works *misinterpreted*, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocentest life traduced. *Ben Jonson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several pasages misquoted and *misinterpreted.* *Arbuthnot.*

To Misjo'in, mis-jôin'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reason's absence mimick fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *misjoining* shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long past, or late.
Milton.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To Misju'dge, mis-jůdje'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

You *misjudge;*
You see through love, and that deludes your sight;
As what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Dryden.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *misjudging* neighbour. *Atterbury.*

Insensate!
Too long *misjudging* have I thought thee wise;
But sure relentless folly steels thy breast. *Pope.*

To Misju'dge, mis-jůdje'. *v. a.* To mistake; to judge ill of.

Where we *misjudge* the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Estrange.*

To Misla'y, mis-lâ'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *mislay'd*,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in a want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it. *Swift.*

Misla'yer, mis-lâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mislay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *mislayer* of a mere-stone is to blame: but the unjust judge is the capital remover of land marks, when he defineth amiss of lands. *Bacon.*

To Mi'sle, mis's'l. *v. n.* [from *mist.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: properly *mistle.*

Enough, thou mourned hast,
Now ginnes to *mizzle*, hie we homeward fast.
Spenser.

The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles. *Grew.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into *misling*, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Derham.*

In *misling* days, when I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

To Misle'ad, mis-lêde'. *v. a.* preterit and part. passive *misled.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *mislead* the morn. *Shaksp.*

Poor *misled* men: your states are yet worthy pity:
If you would hear, and change your savage minds,
Leave to be mad. *Ben Jonson.*

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps

With everlasting oil to give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
What can they teach and not *mislead;*
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milton.*
Thou who hadst taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompense, as friends, the good *misled;*
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*
The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us, yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception *Glanville.*
Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspence, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it. *Locke.*
'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two less dang'rous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

MISLE'ADER, mis-lē'dur.[98] *n. s.* [from *mislead.*] One that leads to ill.
When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders.* *Shaksp.*
They have disclaimed and abandoned those heretical phantases touching our Saviour, wherein by their *misleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood.*

MI'SLEN, mis'lin. *n. s.* [corrupted from *miscellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.
They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mislen,* and barley. *Mortimer.*

To MISLI'KE, mis-like'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to be not pleased with; to dislike.
It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or *misliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*
Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse. *Raleigh.*
Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge,
If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st him not. *Herbert.*

MISLI'KE, mis-like'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike.
Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shaksp.*
Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,
How much his speech offends their noble ears. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER, mis-li'kur.[98] *n. s.* [from *mislike.*] One that disapproves.
Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men, fair speakers with smiling countenances. *Ascham.*

To MISLI'VE, mis-liv'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill.
Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child if in his ways he stood,
For if he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser.*

To MISMA'NAGE, mis-man'idje. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill.
The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged,* since those who have a great stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT, mis-man'idje-ment. *n. s.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct.
It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that differ. *Locke.*
The falls of fav'rites, projects of the great,
Of old *mismanagements,* taxations new,
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To MISMA'RK, mis-mark'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To mark with the wrong token.
Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life for want of application or integrity. *Collier.*

To MISMA'TCH, mis-matsh'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably.
What at my years forsaken! had I
Ugly, or old, *mismatcht* to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me
To set me down contented. *Southern.*

To MISNA'ME, mis-name'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.
They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their incogitancy, presumption. *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER, mis-no'mur.[98] *n. s.* [Fr.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE, mis-ob-zerv'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately.
They understand it as early as they do language; and, if I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined. *Locke.*

MISO'GAMIST, me-sog'ga-mist.[129] *n. s.* [μισῶ and γάμος.] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY, me-sod'je-ne.[129] *n. s.* [μισῶ and γυνη.] Hatred of women.

To MISO'RDER, mis-or'dur. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.
If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown. *Ascham.*
Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young. *Ascham.*
The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shaksp.*

MISO'RDER, mis-or'dur.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.
When news was brought to Richard the second, that his uncles, who sought to reform the *misorders* of his counsellors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily demanded of one sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY, mis-or'dur-le. *adj.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular; unlawful.
His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar. *Ascham.*

To MISPE'L, mis-spel'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell.*] To spell wrong.
She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispelling* his name. *Spectator.*

To MISPE'ND, mis-spend'. *v. a.* preterit. and part. pass. *mispent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]
1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away.
What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispend* the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news. *Ben Jonson.*
Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath *mispent* by employing more of that leisure in this duty for the future. *Duty of Man.*
First guilty conscience doth the mirrour bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long *mispent,* luxurious life. *Dryden.*
I this writer's want of sense arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
And think a grave reply *mispent* in vain. *Blackm.*
He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has something to redeem; but he who has *mispent* much has still a greater concern. *Rogers.*
Wise men retrieve as far as they are able, every *mispent* or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*
2. To waste: with a reciprocal pronoun.
Now let the arched knife their thirsty limbs
Dissever, for the genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *mispends itself*
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

MISPE'NDER, mis-spend'ur. *n. s.* [from *mispend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally.
I suspect the excellency of those men's parts who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION, mis-per-swa'zhun. *n. s.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion.
Some *mispersuasions* concerning the divine attributes tend to the corrupting men's manners. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE, mis-plase'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.
I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplac'd.* *Shaksp.*
What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy, or corrupted friend,
When service but *misplac'd,* or love mistaken,
Performs the work. *Denham.*
Is a man betray'd by such agents as he employs? He *misplaced* his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so relied upon the services of a pack of villains. *South.*
Shall we repine at a little *misplaced* charity; we, who could no way foresee the effect! *Atterbury.*

To MISPO'INT, mis-point'. *v a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

To MISPRI'SE, mis-prize'. *v. a.* Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from the French verb *mesprendre;* sometimes undervalued or disdained, from the French verb *mepriser. Hanmer.* It is in both senses wholly obsolete.
1. To mistake.
You spend your passion on a *mispris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood. *Shaksp.*
2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.
He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of my own people who best know him, that I am altogether *misprised.* *Shaksp.*
Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *misprising* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shaksp.*

MISPRI'SION, mis-prizh'un. *n. s.* [from *misprise.*]
1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.
Here take her hand,
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love, and her desert. *Shaksp.*
2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.
Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;
Of thy *misprision* must perforce ensue
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true. *Shaksp.*
We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and

herein is no cheat or *misprision;* it is truly so, and our sense concludes nothing of its rise. *Glanville.*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence or oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting of any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowell.*

To Mispropo'rtion, mis-prò-pòr'shùn. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

Mispro'ud, mis-prôùd'. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiously proud. Obsolete.

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York. *Shaksp.*

To Misquo'te, mis-kwòte'.[415] *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks. *Shaksp.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages *misquoted.* *Arbuthnot.*

To Misreci'te, mis-rè-site'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.

He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence, which is clear. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To Misre'ckon, mis-rêk'n.[103] *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has *misreckoned.* *Swift.*

To Misrela'te, mis-rè-late'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

Misrela'tion, mis-rè-lâ'shùn. *n. s.* [from *misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to press home those things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being less subject to mistakes and *misrelations,* and wherein paralogisms are more quickly detected. *Bramhall.*

To Misreme'mber, mis-rè-mêm'bùr. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory.

If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure. *Boyle.*

To Misrepo'rt, mis-rè-pòrt'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *misreported,* as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews. *Hooker.*

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shaksp.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often fasten on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these. *Locke.*

Misrepo'rt, mis-rè-pòrt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation.

We defend him not,
Only desire to know his crime: 'tis possible
It may be some mistake or *misreport,*
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal. *Denh.*

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends. *South.*

To Misreprese'nt, mis-rêp-prè-zênt'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies not only errour, but malice or mischief.

Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed, are common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grosly *misrepresented* to the public by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

Misrepresenta'tion, mis-rêp-prè-zên-tâ'shùn. *n. s.* [from *misrepresent.*]

1. The act of misrepresenting.

They have prevailed by *misrepresentations,* and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciously false.

Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations,* it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

Misru'le, mis-rôôl'.[339] *n. s.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot, and *misrule* survey'd. *Pope.*

And through his airy hall the loud *misrule*
Of driving tempest, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*

Miss, mis. *n. s.* [contracted from *mistress.*] *Bailey.*

1. The term of honour to a young girl.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miss.* *Hudibras.*

This gentle cock, for solace of his life,
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To Miss, mis. *v. a.* pret. *missed;* part. *missed* or *mist.* [*missen,* Dutch and German.]

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.

To heav'n their prayers
Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way. *Milton.*

Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and instinct. *Milton.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life you boasted to your jav'lin giv'n,
Prince, you have *miss'd.* *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.

If she desired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shaksp.*

Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,
If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden.*

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I *missed* him. *Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *missed.* 1 *Samuel.*

5. To be without.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shaksp.*

6. To omit.

He that is so tender of himself, that he can never find in his heart so much as to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shews he is not much fallen out with himself. *Duty of Man.*

She would never *miss* one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive want of.

My redoubled love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful chear'd, and so supply'd,
That what by me thou hast lost thou least shall *miss.* *Milton.*

He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

To Miss, mis. *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit.

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too slow,
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to succeed.

The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss;* and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to mistake.

4. To be lost; to be wanting.

My lord,
Upon my lady's *missing,* came to me
With his sword drawn. *Shaksp.*

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there aught *missing* unto them. 1 *Samuel.*

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,
And the great Thisbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heav'n, yet once again to come. *Milton.*

5. To miscarry; to fail, as by accident.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miss'd,* so easy it seem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton.*

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with *of* before the object.

Grittus *missing of* the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss of* them. *Atterbury.*

Miss, mis. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loss; want.

I could have better spar'd a better man,
Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shaksp.*

If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be satisfied without them. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; errour.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham.*

3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete.

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle. *Spenser.*

Mi'ssal, mis'sâl. *n. s.* [*missale,* Lat. *missel,* Fr.] The mass book.

By the rubrick of the *missal,* in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

To Missa'y, mis-sâ'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*]

1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete.

Their ill behaviour garres men *missay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenser.*

2. To say wrong.

Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *missay*. *Spenser.*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missay* not. *Hakewill.*

To MISSE'EM, mis-sêêm'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]

1. To make false appearance.

Foul Duessa meet,
Who with her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweet
Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.

Never knight I saw in such *missecming* plight. *Fairy Queen.*

To MISSE'RVE, mis-sêrv'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully.

Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot.*

To MISSHA'PE, mis-shâpe'. *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*]

1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.

A rude *misshapen*, monstrous rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed shape, *misshaped* more. *Fairy Queen.*

Him then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the *misshaped* trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shaksp.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange.*

Pluto hates his own *misshapen'd* race,
Her sister furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden.*

They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshaped* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addison.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley.*

Some figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their site or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to shape a course.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Misshapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a skill-less soldier's flask,
I set on fire. *Shaksp.*

MI'SSILE, mis'sil.[140] *adj.* [*missilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

MI'SSION, mish'ûn.[49] *n. s.* [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority.

Her son tracing the desart wild,
All his great work to come before him set,
How to begin, how to accomplish best,
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milt.*

The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publickly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.

In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon.*

3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mission*. *Bacon*

4. Faction; party. Not in use.

Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shaksp.*

MI'SSIONARY, mish'ûn-nâr-rê. } *n. s.*
MI'SSIONER, mish'ûn-nûr.[98 512] } [*missionaire*, Fr.] One sent to propagate religion.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Like mighty *missioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE, mis'siv.[158] *adj.* [*missive*, Fr.]

1. Such as is sent.

The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a congé d'eslire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Used at distance.

In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE, mis'siv.[158] *n. s.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon.*

2. A messenger. Both obsolete.

Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience. *Shaksp.*

While wrapt in the wonder of it came *missives* from the king, who all hail'd me thane of Cawder. *Shaksp.*

MISSPE'AK, mis-spêke'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak.*] To speak wrong.

A mother delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-utter'd words. *Donne.*

To MISSPE'AK, mis-spêke'. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not so: thou hast *misspoke*, misheard;
Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shaksp.*

MIST, mist. *n. s.* [mist, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far;
His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*

And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops, either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hov'ring *mists* around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My people's eyes once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are misled in the most desperate actions. *King Charles.*

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,
And either made or magnify'd the offence. *Dryd.*

To MIST, mist. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shaksp.*

MISTA'EN, mis-tâne'. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake*, for *mistaken*, and so retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *mista'en*, for lo! the sheath
Lies empty on the back of Montague,
The point missheathed in my daughter's bosom. *Shaksp.*

MISTA'KEABLE, mis-tâ'kâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *mistake*] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers. *Brown.*

To MISTA'KE, mis-tâke'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This will make the reader very much *mistake*, and misunderstand his meaning. *Locke.*

Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mistaken* for solid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all:
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,
'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

To MISTA'KE, mis-tâke'. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; men's judgments, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*. *Raleigh.*

Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

To be MISTA'KEN, mis-tâ'k'n.[103] To err. [*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mistake, je me trompe. I am mistaken*, means, I *misconceive*, *I am in an errour;* more frequently than *I am ill understood;* but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly understood.*]

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*

England is so idly king'd:
—You are too much *mistaken* in this king:
Question, your grace, the late embassadors,
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shaksp.*

Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE, mis-tâke'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; errour.

He never shall find out fit mate; but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*. *Milton.*

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tillotson.*

Those terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. *Bentley.*

MISTA'KINGLY, mis-tâ'king-lê. *adv.* [from *mistaking.*] Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTA'TE, mis-stâte'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state.*] To state wrong.

They *mistate* the question, when they talk of pressing ceremonies. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTE'ACH, mis-tê'sh'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them. *Sanderson.*

The extravagances of the lewdest life are the more consummate disorders of a *mistaught* or neglected youth. *L'Estrange.*

To MISTE'LL, mis-têl'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell.*] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTE'MPER, mis-têm'pûr. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified. *Shaksp.*

MI'STER, mis'tûr.[98] *adj.* [from *mestier*, trade, Fr.] What *mister*, what *kind* of. Obsolete.

The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd,
There him he finds all senseless and aghast. *Spen.*

To MISTE'RM, mis-têrm'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banished from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That banished
Is death *misterm'd.* *Shaksp.*

To MISTHI'NK, mis-*th*ink'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think*] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shaksp.*

We, the greatest, are *misthought*
For things that others do. *Shaksp.*

Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear! *Milton.*

To MISTI'ME, mis-time'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MI'STINESS, mis'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *misty.*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *mistiness* scattereth immediately. *Bacon.*

MI'STION, mis'tshûn.[464] *n. s.* [from *mistus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mistion*, and though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour. *Boyle.*

MISTLETO'E, miz'zl-tô.[472] *n. s.* [mỳrtel-tan, Saxon; *mistel*, Danish, *birdlime;* and tan, *a twig.*] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a bason, divided into four parts, and beset with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped seed: this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a superplant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare. *Tusser.*

A barren and detested vale, you see it is:
The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss, and baleful *misselto.* *Shaksp.*

Misseltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks: the *misseltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green winter and summer, and beareth a white glistering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples strow
With laurel green, and sacred *misletoe.* *Gay.*

MI'STLIKE, mist'like. *adj.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
—Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans
Mistlike enfold me from the search of eyes. *Shaks.*

MISTO'LD, mis-tôld'. The part. pass. of *mistell.*

MISTO'OK, mis-tôôk'. The part. pass. of *mistake.*

Look nymphs, and shepherds, look,
What sudden blaze of majesty,
Too divine to be *mistook.* *Milton.*

MI'STRESS, mis'tris. *n. s.* [*maistresse*, *maîtresse*, Fr.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant.*

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To stand 's auspicious *mistress.* *Shakspeare.*

Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house. *Shaks.*

Like the lily,
That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakspeare.*

He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,
Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe. *Shak.*

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to speak;
My *mistress* here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shaks.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! A knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress' mistress*! the queen's queen! *Shakspeare.*

Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land, to either pole. *Ben Jonson.*

Wonder not, sovereign *mistress!* if perhaps
Thou can'st, who art sole wonder; much less arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildness, with disdain. *Milton.*

Those who assert the lunar orb presides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run
With the declining or encreasing moon;
With reason seem her empire to maintain
As *mistress* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that had been *mistress* at sea so long! *Arbuthnot.*

2. A woman who has something in possession.

There had she enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise out of quiet senses. *Sidney.*

Ages to come, that shall your bounty hear,
Will think you *mistress* of the Indies were;
Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*

3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Spect.*

4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick schools, provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses.* *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not suffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to see, his *mistress*, whom they pretended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice honour still engages to requite
False *mistresses* and proud with slight for slight. *Granville.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you pale, *mistress*,
Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? *Shaksp.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST, mis-trûst'. *n. s.* [*mis* and *trust*] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *mistrust*, since he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction just. *Shakspeare.*

Not then *mistrust*, but tender love, injoins
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST, mis-trûst'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man allege those human infirmities, as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted* or doubted of. *Hooker.*

By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see,
The waters swell before a boisterous storm. *Shaks.*

Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight,
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *mistrusted* by men of business. *Brown.*

The gen'rous train complies,
Nor fraud *mistrusts* in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope.*

MISTRU'STFUL, mis-trûst'fûl. *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shaks.*

Here the *mistrustful* fowl no harm suspects,
So safe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULLY, mis-trûst'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *mistrustful.*] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, mis-trûst'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *mistrustful.*] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakness, and a *mistrustfulness* of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I mist him. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STLESS, mis-trûst'lês. *adj.* [from *mistrust.*] Confident; unsuspecting.

Where he doth in stream *mistrustless* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore abroad. *Carew.*

MI'STY, mis'tê. *adj.* [from *mist.*]

1. Clouded; overspread with mists.

The morrow fair with purple beams
Dispers'd the shadows of the *misty* night. *F. Queen.*

Loud howling wolves arouse the jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves; and from their *misty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shaks.*

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection, which alter the appearance, as things seem bigger in *misty* mornings. *Wotton.*

Now smoaks with show'rs the *misty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, mis-ûn-dûr-stând'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand.*] To misconceive; to mistake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged, are *misunderstood.* *Hooker.*

He failed in distinguishing two regions, both called Eden, and altogether *misunderstood* two of the four rivers. *Raleigh.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunderstood* expressions as these; and from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it. *South.*

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only designed to instruct the three succeeding generations, they are in no danger of being *misunderstood.* *Addison.*

The example of a good man is the best direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the most exact rules and precepts are subject to be *misunderstood;* some at least will mistake their meaning. *Rogers' Sermons.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, mĭs-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ĭng. *n. s.* [from *misunderstand.*]

1. Dissension; difference; disagreement.

There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the corpuscular philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends. *Swift.*

2. Error; misconception.

Sever the construction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE, mĭs-ū'zĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *misuse.*]

1. Abuse; ill-use.
2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE, mĭs-ūze'.[437] *v. a.* [*mesuser,* Fr. *mis* and *use.*] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You *misuse* the rev'rence of your place,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds dishon'rable. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for such wars to their own services. *Raleigh.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine. *Milton.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing* religion. *South.*

MISU'SE, mĭs-ūse'.[437] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse,*
Such beastly, shameless transformation,
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse.* *Locke.*

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the *misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of them. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'EN, mĭs-wēēn'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete.

Latter times things more unknown shall show,
Why then should witless man so much *misween.*
Spenser.

To MISWE'ND, mĭs-wĕnd'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pe*ðan, Saxon.] To go wrong. Obsolete.

Every thing begun with reason,
Will come by ready means unto his end;
But things miscounselled, must needs *miswend.*
Hubberd.

In this maze still wand'red and *miswent,*
For heaven decreed to conceal the same,
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame.
Fairfax.

MI'SY, mī'sē. *n. s.* A kind of mineral.

Misy contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, of friable structure, and resembles the golden marcasites. *Hill.*

MITE, mīte. *n. s.* [*mite,* Fr. *mijt,* Dutch.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil.

Virginity breeds *mites* like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own stomach. *Shakspeare.*

The polish'd glass whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand
Least animal. *Philips.*

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite.* *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites,* of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite.* *Tusser.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*

Did I c'er my *mite* with-hold
From the impotent and old? *Swift.*

4. A small particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITE'LLA, mĕ-tĕl'lă.[129] *n. s.* A plant. *Mill.*

MI'THRIDATE, mĭth'rĕ-dăte. *n. s.* [*mithridate,* Fr.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and such ingredients, have made
A *mithridate,* whose operation,
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said.
Donne.

MI'THRIDATE *mustard,* mĭth'rĕ-dăte. *n. s.* [*thlaspi,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGANT, mĭt'tĕ-gănt. *adj.* [*mitigans,* Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE, mĭt'tĕ-găte.[91] *v. a.* [*mitigo,* Lat. *mitiger,* French.]

1. To temper; to make less rigorous.

We could greatly wish that the rigour of their opinions were allayed and *mitigated.* *Hooker.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.

Mishaps are mastered by advice discreet,
And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *F. Queen.*

All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated,* and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that, when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.

I undertook
Before thee: and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me deriv'd. *Milton.*

4. To cool; to moderate.

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Spectator.*

MITIGA'TION, mĭt-tĕ-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mitigatio,* Lat. *mitigation,* Fr. from *mitigate.*] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or *mitigation.* *Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations.* *Bacon.*

MI'TRE, mī'tŭr.[416] *n. s.* [*mitre,* Fr. *mitra,* Lat.]

1. An ornament for the head.

Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, sav'd from impious hands. *Dryd.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.

Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables, or not. *Watts.*

MI'TRE, mī'tŭr. } *n. s.* [Among work-
MI'TER, mī'tŭr. } men.] A mode of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

MI'TRED, mī'tŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [*mitre,* Fr. from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre.

Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*

Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots sovereign. *Ayliffe.*

MI'TTENT, mĭt'tĕnt. *adj.* [*mittens,* Lat.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiseman.*

MI'TTENS, mĭt'tĭnz.[99] *n. s.* [*mitaine,* Fr.] It is said that *mit* is the original word; whence *mitten,* the plural, and afterward *mittens,* as in *chicken.*

1. Coarse gloves for the winter.

December must be expressed with a horrid aspect, as also January clad in an Irish rug, holding in furred *mittens* the sign of Capricorn. *Peacham.*

2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.
3. To handle one without *mittens.* To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth.*

MI'TTIMUS, mĭt'tĕ-mŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

To MIX, mĭks. *v. a.* [*misschen,* Dutch; *misceo,* Latin.]

1. To unite to something else.

Ephraim had *mixed* himself among the people. *Hosea.*

2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.

A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exodus.*

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together. *2 Esdras.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix*
And nourish all things. *Milton.*

3. To form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active.* *Bacon.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.

Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shaksp.*
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent;
What choice to choose for delicacy best,
What order, so contriv'd as not to *mix*
Tastes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

To Mix, mĭks. *v. n.* To be united into one mass; not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.

But is there yet no other way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and *mix* with one connatural dust? *Milt.*
If spirits embrace,
Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure
Desiring; or restrain'd conveyance need
As flesh to *mix* with flesh, or soul with soul. *Milton.*

Mi'xen, mĭks'sn. *n. s.* [mixen, Sax.] A dunghill; a laystall.

Mi'xtion, mĭks'tshŭn.[464] *n. s.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix*.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have pierced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*

They are not to be lightly past over as elementary or subterraneous *mixtions*. *Brown.*

Mi'xtly, mĭkst'lē. *adv.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

Mi'xture, mĭks'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

I, by baleful furies led,
With monstrous *mixture* stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Come vial—What if this *mixture* do not work at all? *Shakspeare.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury.*

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison.*

Mi'zmaze, mĭz'māze.[103] *n. s.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

Mi'zzen, mĭz'z'n.[103] *n. s.* [*mezaen*, Dut.] The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the main topmast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast. *Wiseman.*

Mi'zzy, mĭz'zē. *n. s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

Mnemo'nicks, nē-mŏn'nĭks. *n. s.* [μνημονικη.] The act of memory.

Mo, mō. *adj.* [ma, Sax. *mae*, Scotish.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete.

Calliope and muses *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horseteem in plough for to go. *Tusser.*

Mo, mō. *adv.* Further; longer. Obsolete.

Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first leafy. *Shakspeare.*

To MOAN, mōne.[295] *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To Moan, mōne. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

The gen'rous band redressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,
Unpity'd and unheard where misery *moans*. *Thomson.*

Moan, mōne. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakspeare.*

The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*;
The salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones. *Shakspeare.*

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope.*

Moat, mōte.[295] *n. s.* [*motte*, Fr a mound; *mota*, low Lat.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd;
Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, no *mote*, nor mound
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To Moat, mōte. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr. from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides the dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

Mob, mŏb. *n. s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber: a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes,
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

Mob, mŏb. *n. s.* [from *mobile*.] A kind of female undress for the head.

To Mob, mŏb. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass or overbear by tumult.

Mo'bbish, mŏb'bĭsh. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

Mo'bby, mŏb'bē. *n. s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

Mo'bile, mō-bēēl'.[112] *n. s.* [*mobile*, Fr.] The populace; the route; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South.*

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange.*

Mobi'lity, mō-bĭl'lē-tē. *n. s.* [*mobilité*, French; *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved. *Locke.*

Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Wotton.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might outlast the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move;
Words which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*

2. Nimbleness; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In cant language.] The populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden.*

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsw.*

To Mo'ble, mō'bl. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m' habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath seen the *mobled* queen
Run barefoot up and down. *Shaksp.*

Mocho-stone, mō'kō-stōne. *n. s.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

Mocho-stones are related to the agat, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK, mŏk. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French; *moccio*, Welsh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakspeare.*

Many thousand widows
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down. *Shakspeare.*

We'll dishorn the spirit,
And *mock* him home to Windsor. *Shakspeare.*

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job.*

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakspeare.*

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence,
Soon shall we see our hope return. *Milton.*

Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton.*

Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd sight,
Too great its brightness and too strong its light. *Prior.*

To Mock, mŏk. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shaksp.*

A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend: he neigheth under every one. *Ecclus.*

A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezekiel.*

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job.*

Mock, mŏk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shaksp.*

Oh, 'tis the spight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shaksp.*

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Proverbs.*

What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson.*

Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,
A lass that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimickry.

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

Mock, mŏk. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryd.*

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved. *Spectator.*

Mo'ckable, mŏk'kā-bl. *adj.* [from *mock.*] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court. *Shaksp.*

Mock-privet, mŏk-prĭv'vĭt. } *n.s.* Plants.
Mock-willow, mŏk-wĭl'lō. } *Ainsw.*

Mockel, mŏk'kĭl. *adj.* [the same with *mickle.* See Mickle. This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckle.*] Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted, and wond'rous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And *mockell* mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

Mo'cker, mŏk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mock.*]

1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakspeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the *mocker's* confusion. *South.*

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

Mo'ckery, mŏk'kŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*mocquerie*, French.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fairy Queen.*

Why should public *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms? *Watts.*

Grace at meals is now generally so performed, as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Law.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery;* an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long sithence forewarned. *Hooker.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserved when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakspeare.*

Of the holy place they made a *mockery.* *2 Maccabees.*

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is, as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious *mockery.* *Shaksp.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery.* *Shaksp.*

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope.*

Mocking-bird, mŏk'kĭng-bŭrd. *n. s.* [*mocking* and *bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

Mo'ckingly, mŏk'kĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

Mocking-stock, mŏk'kĭng-stŏk. *n. s.* [*mocking* and *stock.*] A butt for merriment.

Mo'dal, mō'dăl. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville.*

Moda'lity, mō-dăl'lē-tē. *n. s.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions is artificial. *Holder.*

MODE, mōde. *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason is called its subject. *Watts.*

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;
Of smell, the headlong lioness between,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly spread, in regal *mode*,
With dishes pil'd. *Milton.*

The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor.*

4. State; quality.

My death
Changes the *mode;* for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shaksp.*

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addison.*

Tho' wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shown
In wearing others' follies than your own. *Young.*

If faith itself has different dresses worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn? *Pope.*

MO'DEL, mŏd'dĕl. *n. s.* [*modele*, French, *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakspeare.*

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that small *model* of the barren earth,
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones. *Shakspeare.*

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted *model.* *South.*

5. In *Shakspeare* it seems to have two unexampled senses. Something representative.

I have commended to his goodness
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shakspeare.*

6. Something small and diminutive; for *module*, a small measure: which perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.

England! *model* to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shaksp.*

To Model, mŏd'dĕl. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,
And calculate the stars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton.*

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison.*

Mo'deller, mŏd'dĕl-lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Spectator.*

MO'DERATE, môd'dêr-âte.[91] *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *modere*, French.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.
   Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclus.*
2. Not hot of temper.
   A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*
   Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the rest. *Pope.*
3. Not luxurious; not expensive.
   There's not so much left as to furnish out
   A *moderate* table. *Shakspeare.*
4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.
   These are tenets which the *moderatest* of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Smalridge.*
5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.
   Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Hooker.*
6. Of the middle rate.
   More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
   Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE, môd'dêr-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat. *moderer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.
   With equal measure she did *moderate*
   The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*
2. To make temperate; to qualify.
   Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
   How well to you is this great bounty known!
   For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
   To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies. *Blackm.*
   By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'DERATELY, môd'dêr-âte-lê. *adv.* [from *moderate.*]

1. Temperately; mildly.
2. In a middle degree.
   Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
   Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*
   Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a mass *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'DERATENESS, môd'dêr-âte-nês. *n. s.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness. *Moderateness* is commonly used of things, and *moderation* of persons.

MODERA'TION, môd-dêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.
   Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolish'd all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation?* *Hooker.*
   A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candour and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation.* *Atterb.*
   In *moderation* placing all my glory,
   While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*
2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*modération*, French.]
   Equally inur'd
   By *moderation* either state to bear,
   Prosperous, or adverse. *Milton.*
3. Frugality in expense. *Ainsworth.*

MODERA'TOR, môd-dêr-â'tûr.[421] *n. s.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, French.]

1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.
   Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*
2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.
   Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor. *Bacon.*
   How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator?* *More.*
   The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN, môd'dûrn.[98] *n. s.* [*moderne*, French; from *modernus*, low Latin; supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus.* Vel potius ab adverbio *modô*, modernus, ut *a die* diurnus. *Ainsworth.*

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.
   Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*
   The glorious parallels then downward bring
   To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*
2. In *Shakspeare*, vulgar; mean; common.
   Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends withal. *Shakspeare.*
   The justice
   With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
   Full of wise saws and *modern* instances. *Shaksp.*
   We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakspeare.*

MO'DERNS, môd'dûrnz. *n. s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.
   There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle.*
   Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
   Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense! *Pope.*

To MO'DERNISE, môd'dûrn-nize. *v. a.* [from *modern.*] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

MO'DERNISM, môd'dûrn-nizm. *n. s.* [from *modern.*] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by *Swift.*
   Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms.* *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS, môd'dûrn-nês. *n. s.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DEST, môd'dîst.[99] *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.
   Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;
   A soldier should be *modest* as a maid. *Young.*
2. Not impudent; not forward.
   Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way
   Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakspeare.*
   Her face as in a nymph, display'd
   A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
   The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*
3. Not loose; not unchaste.
   Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife; the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakspeare.*
4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate within a mean.
   There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not show itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shaksp.*
   During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Brest above six millions sterling in bullion. *Addison.*

MO'DESTLY, môd'dîst-lê. *adv.* [from *modest.*]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.
   I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it. *Dryden.*
   First he *modestly* conjectures,
   His pupil might be tir'd with lectures;
   Which help'd to mortify his pride,
   Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift.*
   Tho' learn'd, well bred; and tho' well bred, sincere,
   Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope.*
2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.
   I, your glass
   Will *modestly* discover to yourself
   That of yourself, which yet you know not of. *Shaksp.*
3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.
4. Not excessively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY, môd'dîs-tê.[99] *n. s.* [*modestie*, French; *modestas*, Latin.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.
   They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise. *Hooker.*
2. Not impudence; not forwardness: as, *his petition was urged with* modesty.
3. Moderation; decency.
   A lord will hear you play;
   But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,
   Lest over-eying of his odd behaviour,
   You break into some merry passion. *Shaksp.*
4. Chastity; purity of manners.
   Would you not swear,
   All you that see her, that she were a maid,
   By these exterior shews? But she is more,
   Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty.* *Shakspeare.*
   Of the general character of women, which is *modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*
   Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Clarissa.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE, môd'dîs-tê-pêês. *n. s.*
   A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece.* *Addison.*

MO'DICUM, môd'dê-kûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.
   What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long. *Shakspeare.*
   Though hard their fate,
   A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,
   Yet still they grudg'd that *modicum.* *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE, môd'dê-fi-â-bl.[183] *adj.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences.
   It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension. *Locke.*

MODI'FICABLE, mô-dîf'fê-kâ-bl. *adj.* [from *modify.*] Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION, môd-dê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modi-

fying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton.*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley.*

To Mo'DIFY, mŏd'dĕ-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]

1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton.*

2. To soften; to moderate.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

To Mo'DIFY, mŏd'dĕ-fī. *v. n.* To extenuate.

After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *L'Estrange.*

MODI'LLON, mŏ-dĭl'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [Fr. *modiolus*, Lat.]

Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillons*, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick. *Harris.*

The *modillons* or dentelli make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

Mo'DISH, mŏ'dĭsh. *adj.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vitious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Spectator.*

Mo'DISHLY, mŏ'dĭsh-lĕ. *adv.* [from *modish.*] Fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly.* *Locke.*

Mo'DISHNESS, mŏ'dĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.

To Mo'DULATE, mŏd'ū-lāte, *or* mŏd'jū-lāte.[293 294 376] *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasan, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many. *Broome.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Anon.*

MODULA'TION, mŏd'ū-lā'shŭn, *or* mŏd-jū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *modulate; modulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The number of the simple original minerals have not been rightly fixed: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the *modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers and human souls clothed in flesh. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thomson.*

Mo'DULATOR, mŏd'ū-lā-tŭr, *or* mŏd'jū-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Derham.*

Mo'DULE, mŏd'ūle, *or* mŏd'jūle. *n. s.* [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a clod
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'DUS, mŏ'dŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

Mo'DWALL, mŏd'wăl. *n. s.* [*picus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

MOE, mō. *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker.*

Mo'HAIR, mŏ'hāre. *n. s.* [*mohere, moire*, French.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair.* *Pope.*

Mo'HOCK, mŏ'hŏk. *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London.

From milk-sop he starts up *mohock.* *Prior.*

Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name? *Gay.*

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock.* *Dennis.*

Mo'IDERED, mŏĕ'dŭrd. *adj.* [properly *moddered*, or *mudded.*] Crazed. *Ainsw.*

Mo'IDORE, mŏĕ-dōre'. *n. s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

Mo'IETY, mŏĕ'ĕ-tĕ.[299] *n. s.* [*moitié*, French; from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony
Is not a single doom, in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shakspeare.*

Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakspeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moiety* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison.*

To MOIL, mŏĭl.[299] *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr.]

1. To daub with dirt.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary.

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves, receive prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To MOIL, mŏĭl. *v. n.*

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.

The name of the laborious *William Noy*, attorney general to Charles the first, was anagrammatised, *I moyl in law.* *Howel.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts. *L'Estrange.*

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband; to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay.*

MOIST, mŏĭst.[299] *adj.* [*moiste, moite*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.

The hills to their supply
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,
Sent up amain. *Milton.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Blackm.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Pope.*

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

To MOIST, mŏĭst. } *v. a.* [from
To Mo'ISTEN, mŏĭ's'n.[472] } *moist.*] To make damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakspeare.*

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow. *Job.*

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed, with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Dryden.*

Mo'ISTENER, mŏĭ's'n-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.

Mo'istness, mòlst'nès. *n. s.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air. *Bacon.*

The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness* would join together. *Addison.*

Mo'isture, mòis'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist.*]

1. State of being moist; moderate wetness.

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadow. *Sidney.*

Set such plants as require much *moisture* upon sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon.*

While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denh.*

2. Small quantity of liquid.

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shakspeare.*

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash the untasted *moisture* from him. *Addison.*

Mokes *of a net*, mòks. The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'ky, mò'kè. *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. *Ainsworth.* It seems a corruption of *murky*. In some places they call it *muggy*. Dusky; cloudy.

MOLE, mòle. *n. s.* [mœl, Sax. *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]

1. A formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body.

To nourish hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom. *Brown.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope.*

3. [from *moles*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dike.

Sion is strengthened on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been consumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addison.*

Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. [*talpa.*] A little beast that works under ground.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shaksp.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

Mo'lbat, mòle'bât. *n. s.* [*arthragoriscus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'lecast, mòle'kâst. *n. s.* [*mole* and *cast.*] Hillock cast up by a mole.

In spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lecatcher, mòle'kètsh-ûr. *n.s.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill. *Tusser.*

Mo'lehill, mòle'hil.[406] *n. s.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. It is used proverbially, in hyperboles, or comparisons for something small.

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks on which the salt-sea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,
Compar'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved a martin sitting upon a *mole-hill* between two trees. *Peacham.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplused with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains which to your Maker's view
Seem less than *molehills* do to you. *Roscommon.*

Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate! *Dryden.*

To Mole'st, mò-lêst'. *v. a.* [*molester*, Fr. *molestus*, Lat.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

No man shall meddle with them, or *molest* them in any matter. 1 *Maccabees.*

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *molests* us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *molest* the living. *Rowe.*

Molesta'tion, mò-lês-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*molestia*, Lat. from *molest.*] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though useless unto us, and rather of *molestation*, we refrain from killing swallows. *Brown.*

An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and *molestation* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively. *Norris.*

Mole'ster, mò-lêst'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs.

Mo'letrack, mòle'trâk. *n. s.* [*mole* and *track.*] Course of the mole underground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lewarp, mòle'wârp. *n. s.* [*mole* and peopan, Sax. See Mouldwarp.] A mole.

The *molewarp's* brains mixt therewithal,
And with the same the pismire's gall. *Drayton.*

Mo'llient, mòl'yènt.[113] *adj.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.

Mo'llifiable, mòl'lè-fi-â-bl. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.

Mollifica'tion, mòl-lè-fè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *mollify.*]

1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification*, sweet lady. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'llifier, mòl'lè-fi-ûr.[183] *n. s.* [from *mollify.*]

1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon.*

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To Mo'llify, mòl'lè-fi. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat. *mollir*, Fr.]

1. To soften; to make soft.

2. To assuage.

Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaister, restored them to health. *Wisdom.*

Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Isaiah.*

3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of musick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to these savage parts,
And with sweet science *mollify'd* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*

The crone, on the wedding night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

They would by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands, than at first to reform them. *Clarendon.*

Cowley thus paints Goliah:
The valley, now, this monster seem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
where the two words, seem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden.*

Mo'lten, mòl't'n.[103] The part. pass. of *melt.*

Brass is *molten* out of the stone. *Job.*

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat be such as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or *molten* gold express. *Prior.*

Molo'sses, mò-lôs'sîz.[99] } *n. s.* [*melazzo*,
Mola'sses, mò-lâs'sîz.[99] } Italian.] Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.

Mo'ly, mò'lè. *n. s.* [*moly*, Lat. *moly*, Fr.] A plant.

Moly, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, serpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the last, which is late in September; they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer.*

The sovereign plant he drew,
And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r,
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;
Moly the name. *Pope.*

Mome, mòme. *n. s.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which signifies the gaming at dice in masquerade, the rule of which is, that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever sum one stakes another covers, but not a word is to be spoken; hence also comes our word *mum* for silence. *Hanmer.*

Mome, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch! Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch. *Shakspeare.*

MO'MENT, mō'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.]

1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error for thinking the judgment of the scribes to be worth the objecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker.*

I have seen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*. *Shakspeare.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have? *Shakspeare.*

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this we can evince the existence of God. *Bentley.*

2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can these or such be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprize? *Ben Jonson.*

Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse
His free-will, to her own inclining left,
In even scale. *Milton.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indifferent ear: is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and so retracts his past errors. *Norris.*

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or so, I could be knighted. *Shaksp.*

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. *Shaksp.*

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical *moment*. *Hale.*

While I a moment name, a *moment's* past;
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last;
What then is to be done? be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY, mō'mĕn-tăl-ē. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heat. *Brown.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS, mō-mĕn-tā'nē-ŭs. } *adj.*
MO'MENTANY, mō'mĕn-tā-nē.[512] }
[*momentaneus*, Lat. *momentanée*, Fr.] Lasting but a moment.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to ensue; and, on the other side, *momentany* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at all to be respected. *Hooker.*

Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a stranger and *momentany*. *Bacon.*

Scarce could the shady king
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,
But she swift as the *momentany* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell. *Crashaw.*

MO'MENTARY, mō'mĕn-tā-rē. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shaksp.*

Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*

MOME'NTOUS, mō-mĕn'tŭs. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee chose. *Philips.*

If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Addison.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up so *momentous* a point as this, only because it has been contested. *Waterland.*

MO'MMERY, mŭm'mŭr-ē.[166 557] *n. s.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which masters play frolicks. See MOME.

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelsy and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A shew of *mommery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL, mŏn'nā-kăl. *adj.* [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. μοναχικος.] Monastick; relating to monks or conventual orders.

MO'NACHISM, mŏn'nā-kĭzm. *n. s.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastick life.

MO'NAD, } mŏn'năd.[543 544] *n. s.* [μονὰς.]
MO'NADE, } An indivisible thing.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of physical *monads*. *More.*

MO'NARCH, mŏn'nărk. *n. s.* [*monarch*, Fr. μοναρχος.]

1. A governour invested with absolute authority; a king.

I was
A morsel for a *monarch*. *Shaksp.*

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. *Shaks.*

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple.*

2. One superiour to the rest of the same kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden.*

Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope.*

3. President.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shaksp.*

MONA'RCHAL, mō-nār'kăl.[353] *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton.*

MONA'RCHICAL, mō-nār'kē-kăl. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικος; from *monarch*.] Vested in a single ruler.

That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome. *Baker.*

To MO'NARCHISE, mŏn'nār-kīze. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shak.*

MO'NARCHY, mŏn'nār-kē. *n. s.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχια.]

1. The government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourish'd, these wanted not a protector. *Atterbury.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I past
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shakspeare.*

This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shaksp.*

MO'NASTERY, mŏn'nā-strē, *or* mŏn'nās-tĕr-rē. *n. s.* [*monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister. It is usually pronounced, and often written *monastry*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far towards the next world, as to make this lose the sight of you. *Pope.*

MONA'STICAL, mō-nās'tē-kăl. } *adj.* [*monastique*,
MONA'STICK, mō-nās'tĭk.[509] }
Fr. *monasticus*, Lat.] Religiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my suitor to forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. *Shakspeare.*

The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friers derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown.*

When young, you led a life *monastick*
And wore a vest ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Denham.*

MONA'STICALLY, mō-nās'tē-kăl-lē. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to answer for, all *monastically* passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY, mŭn'dē.[223] *n. s.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the week.

MO'NEY, mŭn'nē.[223] *n. s.* [*monnoye*, Fr. *moneta*, Lat. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceast
With slight denial. *Shaksp.*

The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of *money*. *Shakspeare.*

You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shaksp.*

I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. 1 *Kings.*

Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy
And lend the *monies* on return of lust. *Ben Jonson.*

Money differs from uncoin'd silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every married man's *money*. *Addison.*

Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my fellow creature, for fear he should not be good enough to receive it from me? *Law.*

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a public mint. *Swift.*

Those hucksterers or *money* jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass *money* is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

Mo'neybag, mŭn'nē-băg. *n. s.* [*money* and *bag.*] A large purse.

Look to my house; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shaksp.*

My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm. *Addison.*

Mo'neybox, mŭn'nē-bŏks. *n. s.* [*money* and *box.*] A till; repository of ready coin.

Mo'neychanger, mŭn'nē-tshān-jŭr. *n. s.* [*money* and *change.*] A broker in money.

The usurers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'neyed, mŭn'nĭd.[283] *adj.* [from *money*] Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed;* for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*

With these measures fell in all *monied* men; such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest. *Swift.*

Mo'neyer, mŭn'nē-ŭr. *n. s.* [*monnoyereur*, Fr. from *money.*]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.

Mo'neyless, mŭn'nē-lĕs. *adj.* [from *money.*] Wanting money; pennyless.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless* times. *Swift.*

Mo'neymatter, mŭn'nē-măt-tŭr. *n. s.* [*money* and *matter.*] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should enquire how *money matters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'neyscrivener, mŭn'nē-skrĭv-nŭr. *n. s.* [*money* and *scrivener.*] One who raises money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*, such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'neywort, mŭn'nē-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

Mo'neysworth, mŭn'nēz-wŭrth *n. s.* [*money* and *worth.*] Something valuable; something that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneysworth* in all the controversies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Estr.*

Mo'ngcorn, mŭng'kŏrn. *n. s.* [mang, Sax. and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye; miscellane, or maslin.

Mo'nger, mŭng'gŭr.[381] *n. s.* [mangere, Sax. a trader; from mangian, Saxon; to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity; as, a *fishmonger:* and sometimes a meddler in any thing; as, a *whoremonger*, a *newsmonger.*

Do you know me?—Yes, excellent well, you are a fish-*monger.* *Shaksp.*

Th' impatient states-*monger*
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras.*

Mo'ngrel, mŭng'grĭl.[99] *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from mang, Saxon; or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed: commonly written *mungrel* for *mangrel.*

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras.*

Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden.*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden.*

Base, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrel in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*

His friendships still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift.*

Mo'niment, mŏn'nē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *moneo*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.

Some others were driven and distent
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten *moniment.* *Spenser.*

To Mo'nish, mŏn'nĭsh. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Ascham.*

Mo'nisher, mŏn'nĭsh-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *monish.*] An admonisher; a monitor.

Moni'tion, mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*monitio*, Lat. *monition*, French.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

Mo'nitor, mŏn'nē-tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own casuist. *South.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Persius himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*

Mo'nitory, mŏn'nē-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

Mo'nitory, mŏn'nē-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK, mŭnk.[165] *n. s.* [monec, Sax. *monachus*, Lat. μοναχος.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk.* *Shaksp.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy Mahomedan *monk.* *Knolles.*

The dronish *monks*, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe.*

Mo'nkery, mŭnk'kŭr-ē.[557] *n. s.* [from *monk.*] The monastick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery.* *Hall.*

Mo'nkey, mŭnk'kē.[165] *n. s.* [*monikin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey:* Tubal, it was my turquoise: I would not have given it for a wilderness of *monkeys.* *Shaksp.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a *monkey.* *Shaksp.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness. *Locke.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granv.*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out: she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shaksp.*

Poor *monkey!* how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakspeare.*

Mo'nkhood, mŭnk'hŭd. *n. s.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

Mo'nkish, mŭnk'kĭsh. *adj.* [from *monk.*] Monastick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those *monkish* and superstitious foundations of which she vainly boasts. *Atterbury.*

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse,
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse. *Smith.*

Monks-hood, mŭnks'hŭd. *n. s.* [*consolida regalis.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Monks-rhubarb, mŭnks-rŏŏ'bŭrb. *n. s.* A species of dock: its roots are used in medicine.

Mo'nochord, mŏn'nŏ-kŏrd. *n. s.* [μονος and χορδη.]

1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Harris.*
2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds.

The ancients made use of the *monochord* to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves

or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatesserons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce-major; but if as six to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce-minor; and lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR, mo̅-no̅k'ku̅-lâr. } *adj.*
MONO'CULOUS, mo̅-no̅k'ku̅-lu̅s. } [μονος and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because she budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howel.*

Those of China repute the rest of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville.*

MO'NODY, mo̅n'no̅-dè. *n. s.* [μονωδια; *monodie*, Fr.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST, mo̅-no̅g'gâ-mîst. *n. s.* [μονος and γαμος; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.

MONO'GAMY, mo̅-no̅g'gâ-mè.[518] *n. s.* [*monogamie*, Fr. μονος and γαμεω.] Marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM, mo̅n'no̅-grâm. *n. s.* [μονος and γραμμα; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cipher; a character compounded of several letters.

MONO'LOGUE, mo̅n'no̅-lo̅g.[338] *n. s.* [μονος and λογος; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MONO'MACHY, mo̅-no̅m'â-kè.[513 518 350] *n. s.* [μονομαχια; μονος and μαχη.] A duel; a single combat.

MO'NOME, mo̅n'no̅me. *n. s.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b. *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS, mo̅n-no̅-pêt'tâl-lu̅s. *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μονος and πεταλον.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST, mo̅-no̅p'po̅-lîst. *n. s.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, mo̅-no̅p'po̅-lize. *v. a.* [μονος and πωλεω; *monopoler*, Fr.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery or mercery ware, but himself. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY, mo̅-no̅p'po̅-lè. *n. s.* [μονοπωλια; *monopole*, French; μονος and πωλεω.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on 't they would have part on 't. *Shaksp.*

How could he answer 't, should the state think fit,
To question a *monopoly* of wit. *Cowley.*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this fastens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Government of the Tongue.*

Shakspeare rather writ happily than knowingly and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden.*

MONO'PTOTE, mo̅n'no̅p-to̅te, *or* mo̅-no̅p'-to̅te. *n. s.* [μονος and πτωσις.] A noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONO'STICH, mo̅-no̅s'tik.[509] *n. s.* [μονοστιχον.] A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL, mo̅n-no̅-sîl-lâb'è-kâl. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, mo̅n-no̅-sîl'lâ-bl. *n. s.* [*monosyllabe*, French; μονος and συλλαβη.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden.*

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already over-stocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED, mo̅n-no̅-sîl'lâ-bld. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, French; from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY, mo̅-no̅t'to̅-nè.[518] *n. s.* [μονοτονια; μονος and τονος; *monotonie*, French.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhimes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their *monotony*. *Pope.*

MO'NSIEUR, mo̅n-sêûr'. *n. s.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakspeare.*

MONSO'ON, mo̅n-so̅o̅n'. *n. s.* [*monson*, *monçon*, French.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom trangress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER, mo̅n'stûr.[98] *n. s.* [*monstre*, French; *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroic poesie till now,
Like some fantastic fairy land did shew,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place.
Then like some worthy knight with sacred arms,
Dost drive the *monsters* thence, and end the charms. *Cowley.*

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,
And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shaksp.*

All human virtue to its latest breath,
Finds Envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides, ev'ry labour past,
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER, mo̅n'stûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it. *Shaksp.*

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shaksp.*

MONSTRO'SITY, mo̅n-stro̅s'sè-tè. }
MONSTRUO'SITY, mo̅n-stro̅o̅-o̅s'sè-tè. } *n. s.* [from *monstrous*.] The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstruosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shaksp.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity*. *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South.*

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MO'NSTROUS, mo̅n'stru̅s. *adj.* [*monstreux*, French; *monstrosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd? *Shakspeare.*

O *monstrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shaksp.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS, mo̅n'stru̅s. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSLY, mo̅n'stru̅s-lè. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

He walks;
And that self-chain about his neck,
Which he foreswore most *monstrously* to have.
Shakspeare.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS, mŏn'strŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *monstrous.*] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shaksp.*

MO'NTANT, mŏn'tănt. *n. s.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?
—To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto, thy stock, thy traverse, thy distance, thy *montant.*
Shakspeare.

MONTE'RO, mŏn'tē-rō. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero.*
Bacon.

MONTE'TH, mŏn'tĕth. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH, mŭn*th*.[165] *n. s.* [monaþ, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your *month,*
Sojourn with my sister. *Shaksp.*

From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev.*

Months are not only lunary, and measured by the moon, but also solary, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown.*

As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemn'd by fate
To daily death. *Dryden.*

MONTH'S *mind*, mŭn*th*s-mind'. *n. s.* Longing desire.

You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shaksp.*

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*

MO'NTHLY, mŭn*th*'lè. *adj.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryd.*

MO'NTHLY, mŭn*th*'lè. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly,* the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker.*

O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shaksp.*

MONTO'IR, mŏn-tŏîr'. *n. s.* [French.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *Dict.*

MONTRO'SS, mŏn-trŏz'. *n. s.* An undergunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT, mŏn'nŭ-mĕnt.[179] *n. s.* [*monument*, French; *monumentum*, Lat.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jasius. *Raleigh.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unprosperous disloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton.*

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument,* not less admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands
Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shaksp.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandys.*

In a heap of slain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppprest
Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody *monument.*
Dryden.

With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope.*

MONUME'NTAL, mŏn-nŭ-mĕn'tăl. *adj.* [from *monument.*]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*

The destruction of the earth was the most *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind. *Woodward.*

The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting *monumental* brass. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Perseverance keeps honour bright;
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion
Like rusty mail in *monumental* mockery. *Shaksp.*

I'll not scar that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as *monumental* alabaster. *Shakspeare.*

Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be possest
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*

MOOD, mŏŏd.[10 306] *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* the universal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts.*

Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mood* and figure.
Baker.

2. Style of musick.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton.*

Their sound seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant *mood* from his complaint.
Milton.

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood.* *Clarke.*

4. [from *mod*, Gothick; moð, Sax. *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed *mood,*
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stony eyes. *Fairy Queen.*

The kingly beast upon her gazing stood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood.*
Fairy Queen.

Eyes unused to the melting *mood,*
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare.*

Clorinda chang'd to ruth her warlike *mood,*
Few silver drops her vermil cheeks depaint. *Fairf.*

Solyman, in a melancholy *mood,* walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*

She was in fittest *mood,*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

These two kids t' appease his angry *mood*
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,
In suppliant *mood* fell prostrate at our feet. *Addis.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, signifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

MO'ODY, mŏŏ'dè. *adj.* [from *mood.*]

1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, *moody?*
What is't thou can'st demand? *Shakspeare.*

Chide him rev'rently,
When you perceive his blood incline to mirth;
But being *moody,* give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shaksp.*

Every peevish, *moody* malecontent
Shall set the senseless rabble in an uproar. *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual: moð in Saxon signifies the mind.

Give me some musick; musick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shaksp.*

MOON, mŏŏn.[306] *n. s.* [μηνη; *mena*, Gothick; mena, Saxon; *mona*, Islandick; *maane*, Danish; *mane*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The *moon* shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shaksp.*

Diana hath her name from moisten, which is the property of the *moon,* being by nature cold and moist, and is feigned to be a goddess huntress.
Peacham.

Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves;
Beneath th' eternal fountain of all waves,
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,
And undisturb'd by *moons* in silence sleep. *Cowley.*

Ye *moon* and stars bear witness to the truth!
Dryden.

2. A month. *Ainsworth.*

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent: as, a half *moon.*

MOON-BEAM, mŏŏn'bème. *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Rays of lunar light.

The division and quavering, which please so much

in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moon-beams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden.*

Moon-calf, mōōn'kăf. *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf.*]

1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How cam'st thou to be the siege of this *moon-calf?* *Shaksp.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupefies his mind;
The sotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden.*

Moon-eyed, mōōn'īde. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye.*]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

Moon-fe'rn, mōōn'fĕrn. *n. s.* [*hemionitis*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Moon-fish, mōōn'fĭsh. *n. s.*

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon, by which, and his odd trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew.*

Mo'onless, mōōn'lĕs. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon.

Assisted by a friend, one *moonless* night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

Mo'onlight, mōōn'līte. *n. s.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moon-light*, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible. *Hooker.*

Thou hast by *moonlight* at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shaksp.*

Mo'onlight, mōōn'līte. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shaksp.*

What beck'ning ghost along the *moonlight* shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

Mo'onseed, mōōn'sēēd. *n. s.* [*menispermum*, Latin.]

The *moon-seed* hath a rosaceous flower: the pointal is divided into three parts at the top, and afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

Mo'onshine, mōōn'shīne. *n. s.* [*moon* and *shine.*]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out. *Shakspeare.*

I, by the *moonshine*, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryden.*

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shaksp.*

Mo'onshine, mōōn'shīne. } *adj.* [*moon*
Mo'onshiny, mōōn'shī-nē. } and *shine.*]
Illuminated by the moon: both seem a popular corruption of *moonshining.*

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You *moonshine* revellers, and shades of night. *Shakspeare.*

Although it was a fair *moonshine* night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*

I went to see him in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

Mo'onstone, mōōn'stōne. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'onstruck, mōōn'strŭk. *adj.* [*moon* and *struck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,
And *moonstruck* madness. *Milton.*

Moon-trefoil, mōōn-trē'foil. *n. s.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.

The *moon-trefoil* hath a plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half-moon. *Miller.*

Mo'onwort, mōōn'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Station flower; honesty.

Mo'ony, mōōn'nē. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

Encount'ring fierce
The Solymean Sultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Panim blood. *Philips.*

The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coast;
But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR, mōōr.[311] *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonick, clay.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds.

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew.*

In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the *moor.* *Hale.*

Let the marsh of Elsham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Eversham and Dell. *Spens.*

2. [*maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child by you. *Shaksp.*

To Moor, mōōr.[311] *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand. *Dryd.*

To Moor, mōōr. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addison.*

He visited the top of Taurus, and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first *moor'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

To blow a Moor, mōōr. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'orcock, mōōr'kŏk. *n. s.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

Mo'orhen, mōōr'hĕn. *n. s.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as sea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreshew rain and wind. *Bacon.*

Mo'orish, mōōr'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marshy; watery.

In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and *moorish* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson.*

Mo'orland, mōōr'lănd. *n. s.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marsh; fen; watery ground.

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for seed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the *moorlands*: *Mortimer.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marish
To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

Mo'orstone, mōōr'stōne. *n. s.* A species of granite.

The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy earth. *Woodward.*

Mo'ory, mōōr'ē.[306 311] *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; fenny; watery.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

In Essex, *moory*-land is thought the most proper. *Mortimer.*

Moose, mōōse.[306] *n. s.* The large American deer; the biggest of the species of deer.

To Moot, mōōt.[306] *v. a.* [from motian, mot, ȝemot, *meeting together*, Saxon; or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

Moot *case* or *point*, mōōt'kāse. A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topick of disputation.

In this *moot case* your judgment to refuse,
Is present death. *Dryden.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who understands nothing of our laws? *Locke.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Strutt. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'oted, mōōt ĕd. *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'oter, mōōt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.

Mop, mŏp. *n. s.* [*moppa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop
To rail; she singing still whirls on her *mop.* *Swift.*

2. [perhaps corrupted from *mock.*] A wry mouth made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shaksp.*

To Mop, mŏp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To Mop, mŏp. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obdicut; Hobbididen, prince of dumbness; Mahu, of stealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who since possesses chamber-maids. *Shaksp.*

An ass fell a *mopping* and braying at a lion. *L'Estrange.*

To MOPE, mōpe. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream; to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shaksp.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope.* *Shaksp.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither. *Shaksp.*
Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrenzy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton.*
The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, *moping* pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper.
Rowe.

To Mope, mōpe. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped.* *L'Estrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited *moped* creature. *Locke.*

Mope-eyed, mōpe'īde.[283] *adj* Blind of one eye. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'ppet, mōp'pit. } *n. s.* [perhaps
Mo'psey, mōp'sē.[99 270] } from *mop.*] A puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t' other?
A very pretty *moppet!* *Dryden.*

Mo'pus, mō'pŭs. *n. s.* [A cant word from *mope.*] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus;* no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift.*

MO'RAL, mŏr'rāl.[88 168] *adj.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral.* *Hooker.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain.
Dryden.

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm the slay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still, and cries't.
Shaksp.

3. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly be stiled indubitable. *Wilkins.*

We have found with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss. *Burnet.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

A *moral* universality, is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject. *Watts.*

Mo'ral, mŏr'rāl. *n. s.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than English sense.

Their *moral* and œconomy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

—Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus.
—*Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thistle. *Shaksp.*

Expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shaksp.*

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the *moral.* *Dryden.*

I found a *moral* first, and then studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

To Mo'ral, mŏr'rāl. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections. Not in use.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative.
Shakspeare.

Mo'ralist, mŏr'rāl-īst. *n. s.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison.*

Mora'lity, mō-rāl'lē-tē. *n. s.* [*moralité*, French; from *moral.*]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The system of *morality* to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

To Mo'ralize, mŏr'rāl-īze. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He has left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.
—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shaksp.*
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
—O yes, into a thousand similes. *Shaksp.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Fairy Queen.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpet's tune his lyre he strung,
And with his prince's arms he *moralized* his song.
Prior.

To Mo'ralize, mŏr'rāl-īze. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

Mo'ralizer, mŏr'rāl-ī-zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

Mo'rally, mŏr'rāl-ē. *adv.* [from *moral.*]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Because this of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally.* *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themselves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than such a one as is byassed by affection and interests. *Wilkins.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Atterbury.*

Mo'rals, mŏr'rālz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals*, as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to shew:
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine. *Pope.*

Mora'ss, mō-rās'. *n. s.* [*morais*, Fr.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks and wildernesses, and *morasses* of the country. *Watts.*

Nor the deep *morass*
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Thomson.*

Mo'rbid, mŏr'bĭd. *n. s.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'rbidness, mŏr'bĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diseased.

Morbi'fical, mŏr-bĭf'fē-kāl. } *adj.* [*mor-*
Morbi'fick, mŏr-bĭf'fĭk.[509] } *bus* and *facio*, Lat. *morbifique*, French.] Causing diseases.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbifick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

Morbo'se, mŏr-bōse'.[127] *adj.* [*morbosus*, Latin.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malphigi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants. *Ray.*

Morbo'sity, mŏr-bŏs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [from *morbosus*, Latin.] Diseased state. Not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals. *Brown.*

Morda'cious, mŏr-dā'shŭs. *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

Morda'city, mŏr-dās'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*mordacité*, French; *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any men-

struum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

Mo'rdicant, mŏr'dĕ-kănt. *adj.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

Mordica'tion, mŏr-dĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sneezing. *Bacon.*

MORE, mŏre. *adj.* [mape, Sax. the comparative of *some* or *great.*]

1. In greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shaksp.*

These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Genesis.*

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exodus.*

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain;
Give me *more* love, or *more* disdain. *Carew.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *some* or *many.*]

He had so many languages in store,
That only fame shall speak of him in *more.* *Cowley.*

3. Greater. Out of use.

Of India the *more* and the *less.* *Mandeville.*

Both *more* and *less* have given him the revolt. *Shaksp.*

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts.*

4. Added to some former number.

One *more* citizen to sybil give. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd of rhiming, and would fain give o'er,
But Montague demands one labour *more.* *Addison.*

Great Dryden's friends before,
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more.* *Pope.*

More, mŏre. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Genesis.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, more or less kindled. *Bacon.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more* and *more.* *Arbuthnot.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shaksp.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more.* *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more!* Oh, setting sun!
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shaksp.*

More, mŏre. *n. s.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much.*]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, should be placed here: but I rather think *the more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more. *Shaksp.*

An heroick poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan. 1 *Samuel.*

From hence the greatest part of ills descend,
When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryd.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and more; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

They steer'd their course to the same quiet shore,
Not parted long, and now to part no *more.* *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more.* *Genesis.*

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd; he shall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is no *more.* *Walsh.*

More'l, mŏ-rĕl'. *n. s.* [*solanum*, Lat.]

1. A plant, of which there are several species: when the flower sheds, there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. *Trevoux.*

Spongy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cherry.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory, before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

Moreo'ver, mŏre-ō'vŭr. *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shaksp.*

He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shak.*

Moreover by them is thy servant warned. *Psalms.*

Morgla'y, mŏre-glā'. *n. s.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsworth. Glaive* and *mort*, French; and *glay môhr*, Erse; a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

Mori'gerous, mŏ-rĭd'jĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*moriger*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

Mo'rion, mŏ'rĕ-ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and cuiras of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested *morions* with their plumy pride. *Dryd.*

Mori'soo, mŏ-rĭs'kō. *n. s.* [*morisco*, Span.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen
Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shaksp.*

Mo'rkin, mŏr'kĭn. *n. s.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

Mo'rland, mŏre'lănd. *n. s.* [mopland, Saxon; mop, a mountain, and land.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

Mo'rling, mŏr'lĭng. } *n. s.* [*mort*, Fr.]
Mo'rtling, mŏrt'lĭng. } Wool plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MO'RMO, mŏr'mō. *n. s.* [η μορμώ.] Bugbear; false terrour.

MORN, mŏrn. *n. s.* [mapne, Sax.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn.* *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn.* *Prior.*

Mo'rning, mŏr'nĭng. *n. s.* [*morgen*, Teutonick; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn.*] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack. *Shaksp.*

By the second hour in the *morning*
Desire the earl to see me. *Shaksp.*

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over. *Isaiah.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning?* *Taylor.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryden.*

Every *morning* sees her early at her prayers, she rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them. *Law.*

Mo'rning, mŏr'nĭng. *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaksp.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hosea.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light. 1 *Samuel.*

The twining jessamine and blushing rose,
With lavish grace their *morning* scents disclose. *Prior.*

All the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope.*

Mo'rning-gown, mŏr-nĭng-gŏŭn'. *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

Mo'rning-star, mŏr-nĭng'stăr'. *n. s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear,
Out of the east with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Spenser.*

MORO'SE, mo̍-rōse'.[427] *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and *morose*, the woman impertinent. *Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY, mo̍-rōse'lē. *adv.* [from *morose.*] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS, mo̍-rōse'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *morose.*] Sourness; peevishness.

Take care that no sourness and *moroseness* mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness.* *Watts.*

MORO'SITY, mo̍-rŏs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose.*] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burden laid upon us. *Shakspeare.*
Some *morosities*
We must expect, since jealousy belongs
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs.
Denham.

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Clarendon.*

MO'RPHEW, mŏr'fū. *n. s.* [*morphée*, Fr. *morphæa*, low Lat. *morfea*, Italian.] A scurf on the face.

MO'RRIS, mŏr'rĭs. } *n. s.*
MO'RRIS-DANCE, mŏr'rĭs-dănse. } [that is *moorish* or *morisco-dance.*]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move.
Milton.

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peasants together by the ears. *Peacham.*

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine mens* MO'RRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens morris* is filled up with mud. *Shak.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER, mŏr'rĭs-dăn-sŭr. *n. s.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances *à la moresca*, the moorish dance.

There went about the country a set of *morris-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced, a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MO'RROW, mŏr'rō.[327] *n. s.* [ꝼoꝼzen, Sax. *morghen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the present day.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have 't with saying good *morrow.* *Shakspeare.*
Thou
Canst pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow.*
Shakspeare.

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow.* *Exodus.*

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*

To morrow you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis so far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.
To morrow will I live, the fool does say,
To day itself's too late, the wise liv'd yesterday.
Cowley.

2. *To* MO'RROW. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning:* as, *to night; to day.*] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night:
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to seek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. *To morrow* is sometimes, I think improperly, used as a noun.

Our yesterday's *to morrow* now is gone,
And still a new *to morrow* does come on.
We by *to morrows* draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spectator.*

MORSE, mŏrse. *n. s.* [*phoca.*] A sea-horse.

That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Brown.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or waltron, called by some the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

MO'RSEL, mŏr'sĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*morsellus*, low Latin; from *morsus.*]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet cam'st thou to a *morsel* of this feast,
Having fully din'd before. *Shakspeare.*

And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane. *Milton.*

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South's Sermons.*

He boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled *morsels* in a dish. *Dryden.*
A wretch is pris'ner made,
Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In *morsels* cut to make it farther go. *Tate.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth. *Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl,
No homely *morsels.* *Milton.*

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure. *L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE, mŏr'shūre.[452] *n. s.* [*morsure*, French; *morsura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

MORT, mŏrt. *n. s.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment
My bosom likes not. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*morgt*, Islandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

MO'RTAL, mŏr'tăl.[88] *adj.* [*mortalis*, Latin; *mortel*, French.]

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.

Nature does require
Her time of preservation, which perforce,
I her frail son amongst my breth'ren *mortal*
Must give my attendance to. *Shakspeare.*

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this *mortal* must put on immortality. 1 *Corinthians.*

Heav'nly powers, where shall we find such love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime; and just, th' unjust to save.
Milton.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day *mortal:* and this happy state
Shalt lose. *Milton.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unsex me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton.

Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade, and others are absolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*

Hope not, base man! unquestion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal;* but some more, some less. *Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfectest report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* custom. *Shakspeare.*
The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful; they beseech
That Moses might report to them his will,
And terror cease. *Milton.*

Success, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or surest hand can always hit. *Butler.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten thousand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the beetles, till the sparrow reasoned them into understanding. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight;
And now despairing, cast a mournful look
Upon the streams. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL, mŏr'tăl. *n. s.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickel.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now;
For what's an eye without a brow. *Prior.*

MORTA'LITY, môr-tâl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality.* *Carew.*

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which surround us in every state of *mortality.* *Watts.*

2. Death.

I beg *mortality,*
Rather than life preserved with infamy. *Shaksp.*

Gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence. *Milton.*

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakspeare.*

4. Frequency of death.

The rise of keeping those accounts first began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality.* *Graunt.*

5. Human nature.

A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the happiness of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief,
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

MO'RTALLY, môr'tâl-ê. *adv.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously, but, in all appearance, *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR, môr'tûr.[88 418] *n. s.* [*mortarium,* Latin; *mortier,* French.]

1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle.

Except you could bray Christendom in a *mortar,* and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by their constant agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar.* *Ray on Creation.*

2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

Those arms which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antique stone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars* stand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR, môr'tûr. *n. s.* [*morter,* Dutch; *mortier,* Fr.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and sand mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by masons and bricklayers in building of walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to foul the water it is washed in: he also finds fault with masons and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting their lime slacken and cool before they make up their *mortar,* and also in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they use it; therefore he advises, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be used.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar,* and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare.*

They had brick for stones, and slime for *mortar.* *Genesis.*

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting sand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTGAGE, môr'gâdje.[90 472] *n. s.* [*mort* and *gage,* French.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

Th' estate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and securities upon *mortgages.* *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,
Bent on some *mortgage,* to avoid reproach,
He seeks bye-streets, and saves th' expensive coach. *Gay.*

2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon.*

To MO'RTGAGE, môr'gâdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.

Let men contrive how they may disentangle their *mortgaged* souls. *Decay of Piety.*

They make the widow's *mortgaged* ox their prey. *Sandys.*

Their not abating of their expensive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their best manors. *Arbuthnot.*

Some have his lands, but none his treasur'd store,
Lands unmanur'd by us, and *mortgag'd* o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

MORTGAGE'E, môr-gâ-jêê'. *n. s.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgagees* may be secured of all monies they lay out. *Temple.*

MO'RTGAGER, môr'gâ-jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS, môr-tîf'fêr-rûs. *adj.* [*mortifier,* Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from so dead, so *mortiferous* a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

These murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poisonous even in their first spring. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORTIFICA'TION, môr-tê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*mortification,* French; from *mortify.*]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of flesh, either by opiates or intense colds. *Bacon.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
To black *mortification.* *Milton.*

2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification;* as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise *mortification.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*

You see no real *mortification,* or self-denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no christian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of Christians. *Law.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the *mortification* to lose the sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

To MO'RTIFY, môr'tê-fî. *v. a.* [*mortifier,* French.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is called mortification, as when quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine or spittle. *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid spirits. *Boyle.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness, *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakspeare.*

Suppress thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned lust,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust. *Prior.*

He modestly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harass; in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind.

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakspeare.*

We *mortify* ourselves with fish, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from flesh. *Brown.*

Mortify'd was he to that degree,
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*

With fasting *mortify'd,* worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of sev'nty years. *Harte.*

5. To humble; to depress; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakspeare.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported by a smile. *Addison.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought. *Addison.*

To MO'RTIFY, môr'tê-fî. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will *mortify* and become tender sooner; or with dead flies with water cast upon them, to see whether it will putrify. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give alms of all that he hath, watch, and fast, and *mortify,* and live according to the strictest rules of temperance, meekness, and humanity. *Law.*

MO'RTISE, môr'tîs.[240 441] *n. s.* [*mortaise, mortoise,* Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise.* *Shakspeare.*

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with cavities, as *mortesses* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MO'RTISE, môr'tîs. *v. a.*

1. To cut a mortise; to join with a mortise.

'Tis a massy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd *Shakspeare.*
The walls of spiders legs are made,
Well *mortised* and finely laid. *Drayton.*

2. It seems in the following passage improperly used:

The one half of the ship being finished, and by help of a screw launched into the water, the other half was joined by great brass nails *mortised* with lead *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'RTMAIN, môrt'mâne. *n. s.* [*morte* and *main*, French.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot shift away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands were allotted, since no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenser.*

Mo'RTPAY, môrt'pâ. *n. s.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with some statutes conducing thereunto; as the severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages. *Bacon.*

Mo'RTRESS, môr'três. *n. s.* [from *mortier de sagesse. Skinner.*] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon.*

Mo'RTUARY, môr'tshû-âr-rê. *n. s.* [*mortuaire*, French; *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris*

Mosa'ICK, mô-zâ'ik.[509] *adj.* [*mosaique*, Fr. supposed corrupted from *musæus*, Lat.]

Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wotton.*

Each beauteous flow'r,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaick. *Milton.*

The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *mosaick* pavement, the finest I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addison.*

Mo'SCHATEL, môs'kâ-têl. *n. s.* [*moschatellina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mosque, môsk. *n. s.* [*mosquée*, French; *moschit*, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, môs. *n. s.* [*muscus*, Latin; meoſ, Saxon.] A plant.

Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art: the botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter season, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in such cases is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between those left remaining; and in the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape off the *moss.* *Miller.*

Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better sorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moss* their beds. *Dryden.*

Such *mosses* as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places, have seeds that, when shaken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Moss, môs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss.

An oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shaksp.*
Will these *moss'd* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out. *Shaksp.*

Mo'SSINESS, môs'sê-nês. *n. s.* [from *mossy.*] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be very cold, and so do the *mossiness* of trees. *Bacon.*

Mo'SSY, môs'sê. *adj.* [from *moss.*] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young; for that the sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

About the *mossy* brooks and springs,
And all inferiour beauteous things. *Cowley.*
The *mossy* fountains and the sylvan shades
Delight no more. *Pope.*

MOST, môst. *adj.* the superlative of *more.* [mæſt, Saxon; *meest*, Dutch.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas *Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

2. Greatest. Obsolete.

They all repair'd both *most* and least. *Spenser.*

Most, môst. *adv.* [*maists*, Gothick; mæſt, Saxon; *meest*, Dutch; *mest*, Danish.]

1. In the greatest degree.

Coward dogs
Most spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shaksp.*
He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake. *Dryden.*

Whilst comprehended under that consciousness, the little finger is as much a part of itself as what is *most* so. *Locke.*

That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

2. The particle noting the superlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne.*

Most, môst. [This is a kind of substantive, being, according to its signification, singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number: in this sense it is plural.

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples, sent or carried the books of the four evangelists, to *most* of the churches they had planted. *Addison.*

Gravitation not being essential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among those laws which arise from the disposition of bodies, such as *most* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greatest value: in this sense singular.

The report of this repulse flying to London, the *most* was made of that which was true, and many falsities added. *Hayward.*

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or nature. *L'Estrange.*

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most.* *Bacon.*

Mo'STICK, môs'tik. *n. s.* A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'STLY, môst'lê. *adv.* [from *most.*] For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

Mo'STWHAT, môst'hwôt. *adv.* [*most* and *what.*] For the most part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *mostwhat* conditionate, the christian grace of hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

Mota'TION, mô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

Mote, môte. *n. s* [mot, Saxon; *atomus*, Latin.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did see;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shaksp.*

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind. *Bacon.*

Mote, môte for *might* or *must.* [*moet*, Dutch.] Obsolete.

Most ugly shapes,
Such as dame Nature self *mote* fear to see,
Or shame, that ever should so foul defects,
From her most cunning hand escaped be. *Spenser.*

Moth, môth.[467] *n. s.* [moð, Saxon.] A small winged insect that eats cloth and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths.* *Shaksp.*

Every soldier in the wars should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience. *Shaksp.*

He as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job.*

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot. *Dryden.*

MO'THER, mûth'ûr.[469] *n. s.* [moðor, Saxon; *moder*, Danish; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous stoutness. *Shaksp.*
Come sit down every *mother's* son,
And rehearse your parts. *Shaksp.*
I had not so much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shaksp.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shaksp.*

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of the inhabitants to those of their *mother* country, occasions a great affinity in the popular diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

The strongest branch leave for a standard, cutting off the rest close to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil society, renders a judicial practice necessary. *Ayliffe.*

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This stopping of the stomach might be the *mother;* forasmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt.*

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious austerities.

7. [*moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will cast up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of distilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out the second stinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

8. [more properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tusser.*

Mo'THER, mŭTH'ŭr.[165] *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatsoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubberd.*

Where did you study all this goodly speech?
—It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shaksp.*

Boccace lived in the same age with Chaucer, had the same genius, and followed the same studies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

To Mo'THER, mŭTH'ŭr. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

Mo'THER *in law*, mŭTH'ŭr-ĭn-lâw. *n. s.* [*mother* and *law.*] The mother of a husband or wife.

I am come to set at variance the daughter in law against the *mother in law.* *Matthew.*

Mo'THER *of pearl*, mŭTH'ŭr-ŏv-pĕrl. A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory sheath, ycarv'd with curious slights,
Whose hilt was burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of *mother-pearl.* *Fairy Queen.*

They were of onyx, sometimes of *mother of pearl.* *Hakewill.*

Mo'THER *of thyme*, mŭTH'ŭr-ŏv-time. *n. s.* [*serpyllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard, as those of thyme, but in every other respect is the same. *Miller.*

Mo'THERHOOD, mŭTH'ŭr-hŭd. *n. s.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother.

Thou shalt see the blessed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of *motherhood.* *Donne.*

Mo'THERLESS, mŭTH'ŭr-lĕs. *adj.* [from mother.] Destitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might shew you my children, whom the rigour of your justice would make complete orphans, being already *motherless.* *Waller.*

My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'THERLY, mŭTH'ŭr-lĕ. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like.*] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cherishing her brethren whilst young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers. *Addison.*

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there wanted not those who endeavoured to create a misunderstanding between them. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'THERLY, mŭTH'ŭr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

Mo'THERWORT, mŭTH'ŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'THERY, mŭTH'ŭr-ē.[557] *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.

MOTHMU'LLEIN, mŏ*th*-mŭl'lĭn. *n. s.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mo'THWORT, mŏ*th*'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

Mo'THY, mŏ*th*'ē. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle, the stirrups of no kindred. *Shaksp.*

MO'TION, mō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*motion*, Fr. *motio*, Lat.]

1. The act of changing place: opposed to *rest.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or *motion.* *Milton.*

The sedentary earth,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least *motion.* *Milton.*

2. That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of *motion.*

3. Animal life and action.

Devoid of sense and *motion.* *Milton.*

The soul
O'er ministerial members doth preside,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and ev'ry *motion* guide. *Blackmore.*

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form. *Milton.*

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood so well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*

5. Change of posture; action.

By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung. *Milton.*

Encourag'd thus she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion.* *Milton.*

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb
Prodigious *motion* felt, and rueful throes. *Milton.*

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean,
For what 's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton.*

9. Impulse communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Decay of Piety.*

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

10. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

11. Proposal made.

What would you with me?
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions;* if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakspeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shakspeare.*

12. [In old language.] A puppet-show.

He compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my land lies. *Shaksp.*

To Mo'TION, mō'shŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

Mo'TIONLESS, mō'shŭn-lĕs. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters fixt, and *motionless.* *Milton.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless.* *Dryden.*

Should our globe have had a greater share
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by such a powerful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain. *Blackmore.*

Mo'TIVE, mō'tĭv.[157] *adj.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.

Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to pass foremost to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the strengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*

We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*

That fancy is easily disproved from the *motive* power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase of men and animals. *Bentley.*

Mo'TIVE, mō'tĭv. *n. s.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or scripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet those *motives* there are in both, which draw most effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shaksp.*

What can be a stronger *motive* to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his son to suffer for us? *Addison.*

The *motive* for continuing in the same state is

only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness. *Locke.*

2. Mover. Not in use.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband. *Shaksp.*

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shaksp.*

Mo'TLEY, mŏt'lė. *adj.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *moth-like* coloured, spotted or variegated like a garden *moth*.] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shaksp.*

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair. *Dryden.*

Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile. *Dryden.*

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungril seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Mo'TOR, mŏ'tŏr.[166] *n. s.* [*moteur*, French; from *moveo*, Lat.] A mover.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator. *Brown.*

Mo'TORY, mŏ'tŭr-rė.[512] *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muscles. *Ray.*

Mo'TTO, mŏt'tŏ. *n. s.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to suffer than to die. *L'Estrange.*

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors; for covetousness and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the second's reign, *Inservi Deo et lætare*, Serve God and be cheerful. *Addison.*

To MOVE, mŏŏv.[164] *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God. *Psalms.*

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job.*

2. To give an impulse to.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him; longer than they *move*;
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left. *Milton.*

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time inattainable. *Locke.*

3. To propose; to recommend.

If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better. *Bishop Bramhall.*

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their suits by an interpreter. *Davies.*

To Indamora you my suit must *move*. *Dryden.*

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shaksp.*

Grittus offered the Transylvanians money; but minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of less expence with the covetous, opinion of ease with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without discretion to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Wotton.*

Could any power of sense the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do. *South.*

When she saw her reasons idly spent,
And could not *move* him from his fixt intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryd.*

What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryd.*

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he see aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he sees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shakspeare.*

It was great ign'rance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts against us. *Shakspeare.*

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Would'st thou be *mov'd* to pity, or bestow
An alms? *Dryden.*

Images are very sparingly to be introduced: their proper place is in poems and orations, and their use is to *move* pity or terror, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Classicks.*

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid *move*,
Or all those tender names in one, thy love. *Pope.*

6. To make angry.

From those bloody hands
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the sentence of your *moved* prince. *Shak.*

7. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth.*

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they *move*
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton.*

To MOVE, mŏŏv.[65] *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to be at rest.

Whether heav'n *move* or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

The senses represent the earth as immoveable; for though it do *move* in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glanville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun
Had first his precept so to *move*, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milt.*

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.

Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a *moving* grove. *Shakspeare.*

On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits *move* up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmost extremity of body, what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself can *move* into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goddess *moves*
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope.*

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, *move*, and have our being. *Acts.*

Every *moving* thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Genesis.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton.*

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Esther.*

MOVE, mŏŏv. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man alas no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

Mo'VEABLE, mŏŏv'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *move*.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a *moveable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *moveable* and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtile, and is consequently *moveable* more easily. *Woodward.*

Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of the most *moveable* rivers in the world, that it is so often shifted out of one channel into another. *Addison.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* festivals of the christian church are regulated. *Holder.*

Mo'VEABLES, mŏŏv'â-blz. *n. s.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture: distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses.

We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *moveables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd. *Shakspeare.*

Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first
You were a *moveable*.
—Why, what's a *moveable*?
—A join'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Surveys rich *moveables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

Mo'VEABLENESS, mŏŏv'â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

Mo'VEABLY, mŏŏv'â-blė. *adv.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew.*

Move'less, mōōv'lĕs. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveless* as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

Mo vemen t, mōōv'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What farther relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion, and pity. *Pope's Essay.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the *movement.* *Swift.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

Mo'vent, mō'vĕnt. *adj.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving.

If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew.*

Mo'vent, mō'vĕnt. *n. s.* [*movens*, Latin.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a farther appeal. *Glanville.*

Mo'ver, mōō'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *move.*]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal *mover* of the heav'ns,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shaksp.*

The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned. *Wilkins.*

2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

You as the soul, as the first *mover*, you
Vigour and life on every part bestow. *Waller.*

So orbs from the first *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer.

See here these *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakspeare.*

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the *movers* thereof. *Bacon.*

Mo'ving, mōō'vĭng. *participial adj.* [from *move.*] Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

Great Jupiter,
The *moving* prayer of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackm.*

Mo'vingly, mōō'vĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *moving.*] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

I would have had them write more *movingly.* *Shakspeare.*

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison.*

Mought, mŏŭt. for *might.* Obsolete.

Mould, mōld.[318] *n. s.* [*moegel*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Moss is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better sorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon*

Another special affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction; for all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in arefaction, will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon.*

The malt made in summer is apt to contract *mould.* *Mortimer.*

A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust upon his soul, and all his airs have aukwardness in them. *Watts.*

2. [molo, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows.

Those *moulds* that are of a bright chesnut or hazelly colour are accounted the best; next to that the dark grey and russet *moulds* are accounted best; the light and dark ash-colour are reckoned the worst, such as are usually found on common or heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but goss, furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the best that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but such as will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between sand and clay. *Miller.*

Though worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys.*

The black earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould.* *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,
One common mass compos'd the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*

Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison.*

4. [*molde*, Spanish; *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be perceived they had all one original *mould.* *Hooker.*

A dangerous president were left for the casting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds.* *Hooker.*

French churches all cast according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds.* *Bacon.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast the mass again into a new and better *mould.* *Burnet.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine
Cast in the same poetick *mould* with mine. *Dryden*

Here in fit *moulds* to Indian nations known,
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

5. Cast; form.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould.* *Shaksp.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould* and making, being the most universally beloved of any man of that age; and having a great office, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could
Preserve from death's hand this their heav'nly *mould.* *Carew.*

Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Of substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r,
And where their weakness. *Milton.*

So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould.* *Waller.*

From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their *mould* bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a lass of London *mould.* *Prior.*

6. The suture or contexture of the skull. *Ainsworth.*

7. It is used in a sense a little strained by *Shakspeare.*

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments cleave not to their *mould*,
But with the end of use. *Shakspeare.*

To Mould, mōld. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen.*

There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To Mould, mōld. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Very coarse, hoary, *moulded* bread the soldiers thrust upon their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better provision. *Knolles.*

To Mould, mōld. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form; to shape; to model.

I feel
Of what coarse metal ye are *moulded.* *Shakspeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak;
Why this was *moulded* on a poringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakspeare.*

The king had taken such a liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a master-piece, and to *mould* him platonically to his own idea. *Wotton.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton.*

He forgeth and *mouldeth* metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

By education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to *mould*,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad.*

A faction in England, under the name of puritan, *moulded* up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

For you alone he stole
The fire that forms the manly soul;
Then to compleat it ev'ry way,
He *moulded* it with female clay. *Swift.*

Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were *moulded* into the form of some fiction or fable like those of Æsop. *Watts.*

2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ains.*

Mo'uldable, mōld'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *mould.*] That may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Mo'ulder, mōld'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To Mo'ulder, mōl'dûr. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatsoever *moulders*, or is wasted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought back again. *Burnet.*

Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and *moulder* away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to recall,
When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Spect.*

To Mo'ULDER, mōl'dŭr. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison.*

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some felt the silent stroke of *mould'ring* age,
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*

Mo'ULDINESS, mōl'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mouldy.*] The state of being mouldy.

Flesh, fish, and plants, after a *mouldiness*, rottenness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon.*

Mo'ULDING, mōld'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work. *Moxon.*

Mo'ULDWARP, mōld'wȧrp. *n. s.* [molꝺ and peoppan, Saxon. This is I believe the proper and original name of the *talpa:* a *mouldwarp* is a creature that *turns mould.* The word is still retained, though sometimes pronounced *mouldy-warp.*] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unsavory damps distemper their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Carew.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp.* *Walton.*

Mo'ULDY, mōl'dē. *adj.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *mouldy?*
—Yea.
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.
—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are *mouldy* lack use. Well said, sir John. *Shakspeare.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preserve it from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOULT, mōlt.[318] *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin red-breasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall *moult* away his wings,
Ere he shall discover
In the whole wide world again
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth.*

To MOUNCH, } *To* MAUNCH, } mŭnsh.[314] { *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much. *Ainsworth.* This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger.* *Machean.*]

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And *mouncht*, and *mouncht*, and *mouncht.* *Shaksp.*

MOUND, mŏŭnd.[313] *n. s.* [mundian, Sax. to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth or stone.

His broad branches laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a *mound.* *Fairy Queen.*

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The *mounds* into salt tears. *Shakspeare.*

God hath thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd. *Milton.*

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, such as laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandish'd in their faces. *South.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds.* *Dryd.*

The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*

To MOUND, mŏŭnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, mŏŭnt.[313] *n. s.* [*mont*, Fr. *mons*, Lat.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount.* *Genesis.*

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place.

He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers. *Knolles.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT, mŏŭnt. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high? *Job.*

I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;
Lest leaden slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakspeare.*

A base ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar. *Shaks.*

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high,
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to *mount* over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun; not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting*, than the single revolution of a day; and that, when the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job.*

3. To get on horseback.

He cry'd, oh! and *mounted.* *Shakspeare.*

4. [for *amount.*] To attain in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount.* *Pope.*

To MOUNT, mŏŭnt. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, wastes it. *Shakspeare.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakspeare.*

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to *mount* herself by. *Raleigh.*

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms once our own? *Dryden.*

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden.*

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well *mounted.* *Grew.*

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. *To* MOUNT *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular post.

6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon.* To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

Mo'UNTAIN, mŏŭn'tĭn.[208] *n. s.* [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such pow'r he did gain,
As kept him o' th' *mountain*, and us on the plain. *Raleigh.*

The ark no more now flotes, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high *mountain* fix'd. *Mill.*

From Acmon's hands a rolling stone there came,
So large, it half deserv'd a *mountain's* name. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been swelled? I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shaksp.*

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body. *Shaksp.*

Mo'UNTAIN, mŏŭn'tĭn. *adj.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* sport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shaksp.*

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

MOUNTAINE'ER, mŏŭn-tĭn-nēēr'. *n. s.* [from *mountain.*]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

A few *mountaineers* may escape, to continue human race; and yet illiterate rusticks, as *mountaineers* always are. *Bentley.*

Amiternian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers*, that from Severus came. *Dryd.*

2. A savage; a freebooter; a rustick.

Yield, rustick *mountaineer.* *Shakspeare.*

No savage, fierce bandit, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

Mo'UNTAINET, mŏŭn-tĭn-nĕt'. *n. s.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a small mount. Elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

Mo'UNTAINOUS, mŏŭn'tĭn-nŭs. *adj.* [from *mountain.*]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in respect of the sea. *Burnet.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakspeare.*

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;
Whose tow'ring strength will ne'er submit
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon.*

Mo'UNTAINOUSNESS, mŏŭn'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it. *Brerewood.*

Mo'UNTAIN-PARSLEY, mŏŭn'tĭn-pärs'lĕ. *n. s.* [*oreosolinum*, Lat.] A plant.

Mo'UNTAIN-ROSE, mŏŭn'tĭn-rōze'. *n. s.* [*chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

Mo'UNTANT, mŏŭn'tänt. *adj.* [*montant*, Fr.] Rising on high.

Hold up you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant;* you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'UNTEBANK, mŏŭn'tē-bänk. *n. s.* [*montare* in *banco*, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Can save the thing from death. *Shakspeare.*

She, like a *mountebank,* did wound
And stab herself with doubts profound,
Only to shew with how small pain
The sores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras.*

But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,
Was the first *mountebank* that trod the stage. *Dryden.*

It looks like a *mountebank* to boast infallible cures. *Baker.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating *mountebanks,*
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

There are *mountebanks* and smatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

To Mo'UNTEBANK, mŏŭn'tē-bänk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'UNTENANCE, mŏŭn'tē-nänse. *n. s.* Amount of a thing in space Obsolete.

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenance*
Retir'd, their steeds to runne an even race. *Spenser.*

Mo'UNTER, mŏŭnt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleness was never shown;
They were two gallant *mounters.* *Drayton.*

Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters.* *Swift.*

Mo'UNTY, mŏŭn'tē. *n. s.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

To MOURN, mŏrne.[318] *v. n.* [munnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Genesis.*

My vineyard being desolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jeremiah.*

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him. *Job.*

They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and *mourn* at the absence thereof. *Bacon.*

Next came one
Who *mourn'd* in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopt off. *Milton.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shakspeare.*

Friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year,
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet-show. *Pope.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief.

Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. *2 Samuel.*

Publish it that she is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* ostentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakspeare.*

To MOURN, mŏrne. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons; till gently rear'd
By th' angel, on thy feet thou stoodst at last,
Though comfortless, as when a father *mourns*
His children, all in view destroy'd at once. *Milton.*

The muse that *mourns* him now his happy triumph sung. *Dryden.*

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

MOURNE, mŏrne. *n. s.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne,* that they prettily represented sheep hooks. *Sidney.*

Mo'URNER, mŏrn'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret,
—Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Because they have been still my adversaries. *Shaksp.*

To cure thy woe, she shews thy fame;
Lest the great *mourner* should forget
That all the race whence Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*

From noise and riot he devoutly kept,
Sigh'd with the sick, and with the *mourner* wept. *Harte.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his son;
Before his face his wife and brother burn. *Dryden.*

3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

Mo'URNFUL, mŏrn'fŭl. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shakspeare.*

The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* musick made. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow.

Upon his tomb,
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;
The treach'rous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

No *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shaksp.*

On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'URNFULLY, mŏrn'fŭl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

Beat the drum, that it speak *mournfully.* *Shaks.*

Mo'URNFULNESS, mŏrn'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mournful.*]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

Mo'URNING, mŏrn'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *mourn.*]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the beginning of sorrows and great *mournings.* *2 Esdras.*

2. The dress of sorrow.

They through the master-street the corps convey'd,
The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

Mo'URNINGLY, mŏrn'ĭng-lĕ. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly.* *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE, mŏŭse. plural *mice.* *n. s.* [mur, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and cornfields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouse* in absence of the cat. *Shaksp.*

Where *mice* and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse luxuriously were fed. *Dryden.*

This structure of hair I have observ'd in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice.* *Derham.*

To MOUSE, mŏŭze.[313 437] *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shaksp.*

2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, sly; insidious, or predatory; rapacious; interested.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Estrange.*

MOUSE-EAR, mŏŭse'ēēr. *n. s.* [*myosotis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOUSEHUNT, mŏŭse'hŭnt. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hunt.*] Mouser; one that hunts mice.

You have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE-HOLE, mŏŭse'hōle. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouse only may run in.

He puts the prophets in a *mouse-hole:* the last man ever speaks the best reason. *Dryden and Lee.*

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again. *Stillingfleet.*

Mo'USER, mŏŭz'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mouse.*] One that catches mice.

Puss, a madam, will be a *mouser* still. *L'Estra.*

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser.* *Swift.*

Mo'USETAIL, mŏŭse'tâle. *n. s.* [*myosura.*] A herb.

Mo'USE-TRAP, mŏŭse'trâp. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *trap.*] A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to conclude, in their principle, are not simply mechanical, although a *mouse-trap*, or Architas' dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*

Madam's own hand the *mouse-trap* baited. *Prior.*

MOUTH, mŏŭth.[467] *n. s.* [muð, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Genesis.*

There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have consisted with a soul. *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles.*

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a bason of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise. *Bacon.*

The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure. *Addison.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with these *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themselves in swearing. *Shaksp.*

Either our history shall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless *mouth*,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakspeare.*

Call the damsel, and enquire at her *mouth.* *Genesis.*

Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the first four days, and in four more the story will talk itself asleep. *L'Estrange.*

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it. *Locke.*

There is a certain sentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

5. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs
Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shaksp.*

The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All spread their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee. *Addison.*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to *make mouths.*

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shaksp.*

Against whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Isaiah.*

Why they should keep running asses at Coleshill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison.*

7. *Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

But upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were *down in the mouth.* *L'Estrange.*

To MOUTH, mŏŭth.[467] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shaksp.*

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,
And for the *mouthing* actor verse indite;
Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,
Nor can'st thou strain thy throat. *Dryden.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. *Addis.*

To MOUTH, mŏŭth. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounce it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town crier had spoke my lines. *Shaksp.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Corne carried let such as be poore go and glean,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean. *Tusser.*

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feasts *mouthing* the flesh of men. *Shak.*

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; first *mouth'd* to be last swallow'd. *Shaksp.*

Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involv'd in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown.*

Mo'UTHED, mŏŭth'd.[359] *adj.* [from *mouth.*]

1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well-*mouth'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims. *Pope.*

2. In composition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or bashful; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.

Mo'UTH-FRIEND, mŏŭth'frênd. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who professes friendship without intending it.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends:* smoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection. *Shaksp.*

Mo'UTHFUL, mŏŭth'fŭl. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *full.*]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden.*

Mo'UTH-HONOUR, mŏŭth'ŏn-nŭr. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shaksp.*

Mo'UTHLESS, mŏŭth'lês. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

Mow, mŏŭ.[323] *n. s.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a house; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.

Learn skilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow.* *Tusser.*

Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our passion knew. *Gay.*

Beans when moist give in the *mow.* *Mortimer.*

To Mow, mŏŭ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To Mow, mŏ.[324] *v. a.* pret. *mowed;* part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a *mow*, is pronounced as *now; mow* to *cut*, as *mo.*]

1. To cut with a sithe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown.* *Spenser.*

The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise. *Shaksp.*

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to *mow*
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shaksp.*

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings.* *Amos.*

Whatever
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unspar'd. *Milton.*

Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.

He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage poll'd. *Shaksp.*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakspeare.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden.*

Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden.*

To Mow, mŏ. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Waller.*

Mow, mŏŭ. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *mouth; moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mows* at me. *Psalms.*

Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shaksp.*

Those that would make *mows* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shaksp.*

To Mow, mŏŭ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that will run round in the mouth. *Ascham.*

For every trifle are they set upon me;

Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shaksp.*

To Mo'WBURN, mŏŭ'bŭrn. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

House it not green, lest it *mowburn.* *Mortimer.*

Mo'WER, mŏ'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mow;* sounded as *mo-er.*] One who cuts with a sithe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Tusser.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath. *Shakspeare.*

All else cut off
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A field of thistles. *Ben Jonson.*

Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

Mo'XA, mŏk'sâ. *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE, mŏĭl.[329] *n. s.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and betake themselves to *moyles;* a beast which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew.*

'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

MUCH, mŭtsh.[352] *adj.* [*mycker,* Swedish; *mucho,* Spanish.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time: opposed to *little.*

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deuteronomy.*

I am well served, to take so *much* pains for one resolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*

You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off with *much* ado. *Swift.*

2. Many in number: opposed to *few.*

Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That else must perish here. *Shaksp.*

MUCH, mŭtsh.[352] *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far: before some word of comparison.

Isaac, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Genesis.*

Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying lips a prince. *Proverbs.*

We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence; shall we not *much* rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Hebrews*

If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth, *much* more shall we not escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven. *Heb.*

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done or occasioned, or rejoice
Much more, that *much* more good thereof shall spring. *Milton.*

Patron or intercessor none appear'd,
Much less that durst upon his own head draw
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they should tell no man: but the more he charged them, so *much* the more a great deal they published it. *Mark.*

There is, said Michael, if thou well observe,
The rule of not too *much,* by temp'rance taught. *Milton.*

3. To a great degree.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much,* bent rather how I may be quit
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge. *Milton.*

So spake, so wish'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subscrib'd not. *Milton.*

Somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear,
Yet not so *much* but that I noted well
Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your *much*-lov'd fleet shall soon
Besiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*

If his rules of reason be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker.*

Oh *much* experienc'd man! *Pope.*

Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope.*

4. Often, or long.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think *much,* speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, subject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

MUCH, mŭtsh. *n. s.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity: opposed to a *little.*

They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye take too *much* upon you. *Numbers.*

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden.*

They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

The fate of love is such,
That still it sees too little or too *much.* *Dryden.*

Much suff'ring heroes next their honours claim;
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.

Thou think'st it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep. *Shaksp.*

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate. *Dryd.*

3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there remained not so *much* as one. *Exodus.*

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou shalt need. *2 Chronicles.*

The matter of the universe was created before the flood; and if any more was created, then there must be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational assurance, or perhaps so *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose heart is changed. *South.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

It is *much,* if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had passed before that time. *Tillot.*

5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from a more streight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and gladly make *much* of that entertainment which she allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

When thou camest first,
Thou stroaked'st and mad'st *much* of me; and would'st give me
Water with berries in it. *Shaksp.*

MUCH *at one,* mŭtsh-ât-wŭn'. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's pow'r. *Dryden.*

MU'CHWHAT, mŭtsh'hwŏt. *adv.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as in the first imaginant. *Glanville.*

The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the form of them, is *muchwhat* as follows. *More.*

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot know all things, we shall do *muchwhat* as wisely as he who would not use his legs because he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unless he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism. *Atterbury.*

MUCH, mŭtsh. is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive: when it is joined with a passive, as *much loved,* it seems to be an adverb; when it is joined with an active, as *much enduring,* it may be more properly considered as a noun.

MU'CHEL, mŭk'kl. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle.* [mycel, Sax.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Spenser.*

MU'CID, mŭ'sĭd. *adj.* [*mucidus,* Latin; *mucre,* Fr.] Slimy; musty.

MU'CIDNESS, mŭ'sĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

MU'CILAGE, mŭ'sĕ-lâdje.[90] *n. s.* [*mucilage,* Fr.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alaternus seed move with a broom, that the seeds clog not together, unless you will separate it from the *mucilage,* for then you must a little bruise it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray.*

MU'CILAGINOUS, mŭ-sĕ-lâd'jĭn-ŭs. *adj.* [*mucilagineux,* French; from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.

There is a two-fold liqour prepared for the inunction and lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones: an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous,* supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray.*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but resinous gums, even in common rosin. *Grew.*

MUCILA'GINOUS *glands,* mŭ-sĕ-lâd'jĭn-ŭs. *Mucilaginous glands* are of two sorts: some are small, and in a manner milliary glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another. *Quincy.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, mŭ-sĕ-lâd'jĭn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK, mŭk. *n. s.* [mèox, Saxon; *myer,* Islandick.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Hale out thy *mucke,* and plow out thy ground. *Tusser.*

It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised. *Bacon.*

The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville.*

There are, who
Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fat'ning *muck*
Besmear the roots. *Philips.*

Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abase the high heroick spirit
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen.*

3. *To run a* Muck, signifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

To Muck, mŭk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately well trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tusser.*

Mu'ckender, mŭk'in-dŭr. *n. s.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spanish; *muccinium*, low Latin.] A handkerchief.

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the slabberings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*

To Mu'cker, mŭk'kŭr. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To scramble for money; to hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word used by *Chaucer*, and still retained in conversation.

Mu'ckerer, mŭk'kŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.

Mu'ckhill, mŭk'hil.[406] *n. s.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.

Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from home, seeing a crow-scrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Burton.*

Mu'ckiness, mŭk'kē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

Mu'ckle, mŭk'kl.[403] *adj.* [mycel, Sax.] Much.

Mu'cksweat, mŭk'swĕt. *n. s.* [*muck* and *sweat:* in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.

Mu'ckworm, mŭk'wŭrm. *n. s.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miser; a curmudgeon.

Worms suit all conditions;
Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians. *Swift.*

Mu'cky, mŭk'kē. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*

Mu'cous, mū'kŭs.[314] *adj.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne.*

Mu'cousness, mū'kŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MU'CRO, mū'krō. *n. s.* [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff. *Brown.*

Mu'cronated, mū'krŏn-ā-tĕd. *adj.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

Mu'culent, mū'kū-lĕnt.[508 511 530] *adj.* [from *mucus*, Latin.] Viscous; slimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS, mū'kŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] It is more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cibriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD, mŭd. *n. s.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.

The purest spring is not so free from *mud*
As I am clear from treason. *Shaksp.*

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon.*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and stinking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

A fountain in a darksome wood,
Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising *mud*. *Addison.*

To Mud, mŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my son lies. *Shaksp.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries. *Glanville.*

Mu'ddily, mŭd'dē-lē. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

Mu'ddiness, mŭd'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber; the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Swift.*

To Mu'ddle, mŭd'dl.[405] *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water, and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let the goddess smile or frown,
Bread we shall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled;* they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuthnot.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley.*

Mu'ddy, mŭd'dē. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shaksp.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shakspeare.*

Carry it among the whitsters in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shaksp.*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring
From such a *muddy* and polluted spring? *Sandys.*

I strove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Roscommon.*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuaries are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds;
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grosly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shaksp.*

If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferior station seeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift.*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation? *Shaksp.*

Yet I,
A dull and *muddy* mettled rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant in my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shakspeare.*

To Mu'ddy, mŭd'dē. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people *muddied*
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shaksp.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground, or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew.*

Mu'dsucker, mŭd'sŭk-kŭr. *n. s.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A seafowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Derham.*

Mudwa'll, mŭd'wăll. *n. s.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, that as

such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

2. [*aphiaster.*] A bird so called. *Ainsw.*

MUDWA'LLED, mŭd'wăll'd.[339] *adj.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Present a turkey, or a hen,
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

To MUE, mŭ. *v. a.* [*muer*, French.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF, mŭf. *n. s.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference soft and rough,
This is a gantlet, that a *muff.* *Cleaveland.*
What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff.* *Suckling.*
The lady of the spotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*
A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Locke.*

To MU'FFLE, mŭf'fl.[405] *v. a.* [from *moufle*, Fr. a winter glove.]

1. To cover from the weather.

His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleaveland.*
You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*
The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Add.*
Balbutius *muffled* in his sable cloke,
Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shaksp.*
We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled.* *Shaksp.*
Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in mists and darkness. *Glanville.*
Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heav'nly form obscur'd with tears;
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*
One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his sect will not enter into debate with a person who will question any of those things which to him are sacred. *Locke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.

This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys.*
The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden.*
They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

To MU'FFLE, mŭf'fl. *v. n.* [*maffalen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.

The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER, mŭf'fl-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *muffle.*]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shaksp.*
Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which imbibe these vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shaksp.*
The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers.* *Isaiah.*

MU'FTI, mŭf'tē. *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, mŭg. *n. s.* [*Skinner* derives it from *mwgl*, Welsh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous strong. *Gay.*

MU'GGY, mŭg'gē.[383] } *adj.* [corrupted
MU'GGISH, mŭg'gĭsh.[383] } from *mucky*, for *damp.*] Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mort.*

MU'GHOUSE, mŭg'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*mug* and *house.*] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.

Our sex has dar'd the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street. *Tickel.*

MU'GIENT, mŭ'jē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT, mŭg'wŭrt. *n. s.* [mugpÿrt, Sax. *artemisia*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Miller.*
Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's-betony, and *mugwort.* *Wiseman.*

MULA'TTO, mŭ-lăt'tō. *n. s.* [Spanish; *mulat*, Fr. from *mulus*, Latin.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.

MU'LBERRY, mŭl'bĕr-rē. } *n. s.*
MU'LBERRY-*tree*, mŭl'bĕr-rē-trēē. }
[morberiz, Saxon; *morus*, Latin.]

1. The tree.

It hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silk worms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose. *Miller.*
Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use *mor* upon a *tun;* and sometimes a *mulberry tree*, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden.*

2. The fruit of the tree.

The ripest *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shaksp.*
A body black, round, with small grain-like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry.* *Woodward.*

MULCT, mŭlkt. *n. s.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Doe you then Argive Hellena, with all her treasure here,
Restore to us, and pay the *mulct*, that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*
Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
Look humble upward, see his will disclose
The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MULCT, mŭlkt. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulcter*, French.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon.*

MULE, mŭle. *n. s.* [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which like your asses, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakspeare.*
Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
Producing *mules* of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*
Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule* which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*
Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*

MU'LETEER, mŭ-lĕt-trēēr'. *n. s.* [*muletier*, French; *mulio*, Latin.] Mule-driver; horseboy.

Base *muleteers*,
Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shaksp.*
Your ships are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shaksp.*

MULIE'BRITY, mŭ-lē-ĕb'brĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

To MULL, mŭll. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]

1. To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shaksp.*

2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

MULLE'IN, mŭl'lĭn. *n. s.* [*verbascum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MU'LLER, mŭl'lŭr.[88] *n. s.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *mullet.*

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grind-stone. *Peacham.*

MU'LLET, mŭl'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*mullus*, Latin; *mulet*, French.] A sea-fish.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for small turbots such esteem profess. *Pope.*

MU'LLIGRUBS, mŭl'lē-grŭbz. *n. s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness. *Ainsworth.*

MU'LLOCK, mŭl'lŭk. *n. s.* Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*

MULSE, mŭlse. *n. s.* [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR, mŭlt-ăng'gŭ-lăr. *adj.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY, mŭlt-ăng'gŭ-lăr-lē.

adv. [from *multangular.*] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS, mŭlt-ăng'gŭ-lăr-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *multangular.*] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, mŭl-tē-kăp'shŭ-lăr.[452] *adj.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS, mŭl-tē-kā'vŭs. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus.*] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS, mŭl-tē-fā'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *More.*

When we consider this so *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More.*

His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and humour which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinionists. *Glanville.*

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through so *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, mŭl-tē-fā'rē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *multifarious.*] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

If only twenty-four parts may be so *multifariously* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be? *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, mŭl-tē-fā'rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *multifarious.*] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariousness* of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

MULTIFI'DOUS, mŭl-tĭf'fē-dŭs. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without sight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MUL'TIFORM, mŭl'tē-fôrm. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform.* *Milton.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadstone. *Watts.*

MULTIFO'RMITY, mŭl-tē-fôr'mē-tē. *n. s.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILA'TERAL, mŭl-tē-lăt'tĕr-ăl. *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides. *Dict.*

MULTILO'QUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'lō-kwŭs.[518] *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MULTINO'MINAL, mŭl-tē-nŏm'mē-năl. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Dict.*

MULTI'PAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'pā-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous;* or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding *Ray.*

MU'LTIPEDE, mŭl'tē-pēd. *n. s.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An insect with many feet; a sow or woodlouse. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE, mŭl'tē-pl.[405] *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. Manifold.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, mŭl'tē-plī-ă-bl. *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply.*] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, mŭl'tē-plī-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE, mŭl'tē-plē-kă-bl. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND, mŭl-tē-plē-kănd'. *n. s.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TE, mŭl-tĭp'plē-kăte.[91] *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICA'TION, mŭl-tē-plē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*multiplication*, French; *multiplicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers styles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplication* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addison.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR, mŭl-tē-plē-kā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, mŭl-tē-plĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphisbæna is not an animal of one denomination; for that animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY, mŭl-tē-plĭs'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another god include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? and if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden.*

MU'LTIPLIER, mŭl'tē-plī-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from multiply.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPLY, mŭl'tē-plī. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Lat.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands among us, and *multiplieth* his words against God. *Job.*

He shall not *multiply* horses. *Deuteronomy.*

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause,
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to atchieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fears. *Milton.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one stock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPLY, mŭl'tē-plī. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisdom.*

2. To increase themselves.

The *multiplying* villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiply* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South.*

MULTI'POTENT, mŭl-tĭp'pō-tĕnt. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou should'st not hear from me a Greekish member. *Shakspeare.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE, mŭl-tē-prĕz'ĕnse. *n. s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS, mŭl-tĭs'shŭs. *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS, mŭl-tē-sĭl'lē-kwŭs. *adj.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Latin.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS, mŭl-tĭs'sō-nŭs. *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds. *Dict.*

MU'LTITUDE, mŭl'tē-tūde. *n. s.* [*multitude*, Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.
2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a multitude of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS, mŭl-tē-tū'dē-nŭs. *adj.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* sea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shaksp.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shaksp.*

MULTI'VAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'vā-gănt. } *adj.*
MULTI'VAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vā-gŭs. } [*multivagus*, Lat.] That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict.*

MULTI'VIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vē-ŭs. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'kū-lăr. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham.*

MUM, mŭm. *interject.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mome:* it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed. *Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers* and *maskers* are the same. *Upton.*] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speech he aunswered nowhit,
But stood still mute, as if he had beene dum,
Ne signe of sence did shew, ne common wit,
As one with griefe and anguishe over-cum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum.* *Spenser.*
Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakspeare.*
Well said, master; *mum!* and gaze your fill. *Shakspeare.*
The citizens are *mum*, say not a word. *Shaksp.*
Intrust it under solemn vows
Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

MUM, mŭm. *n. s.* [*mumme*, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout
With bowls of fat'ning *mum.* *Philips.*
The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

To MU'MBLE, mŭm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Lat.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain
Is tost with troubled sights, and fancies weake,
He *mumbled* soft, but would not all his silence break. *Spenser.*
Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shaksp.*
A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalateable law. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE, mŭm'bl. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carry-tale, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Some *mumble*-news; told our intents before. *Shakspeare.*
Here stood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To stand 's auspicious mistress. *Shaksp.*
He with *mumbled* pray'rs attones the deity. *Dryden.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in silence for all her pertness. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER, mŭm'bl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *mumble.*] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY, mŭm'bl-ĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mŭm. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolick in disguise.

The thriftless games
With *mumming* and with masking all around. *Hubberd's Tale.*

MU'MMER, mŭm'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the cholick, you make faces like *mummers.* *Shakspeare.*
Jugglers and dancers, antieks, *mummers.* *Milton.*
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of *mummers.* *Addison.*
Peel'd, patch'd, and pyebald, linsey-woolsey brothers;
Grave *mummers!* *Pope.*

MU'MMERY, mŭm'mŭr-rē.[557] *n. s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. This is sometimes written *mommery.*

Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And sorrows only real be. *Wotton.*
This open day-light doth not shew the masques and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half so stately as candle-light. *Bacon.*
Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

MU'MMY, mŭm'mē. *n. s.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. derived by *Salmasius* from *amomum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy:* one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials, or suffered to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spongy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second, in its liquid state, is a thick opaque, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy.* What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The silk
Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakspeare.*

It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years. *Bacon.*

Sav'd by spice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Dunciad.*

2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*
3. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Ainsworth.*

To MUMP, mŭmp. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dut.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen,
Nor frisk about the house
Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.
3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Ainsworth.*

MU'MPER, mŭmp'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [in cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS, mŭmps. *n. s.* [*mompelen*, Dut.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS, mŭmps. *n. s.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

To MUNCH, mŭnsh.[352] *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewise written to *mounch;* see MOUNCH.

Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat:
—Truly a peck of provender; I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shakspeare.*

To MUNCH, mŭnsh. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons. *Dryden.*

MU'NCHER, mŭnsh'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND, mŭnd. *n. s.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbreck:* so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Irenæus, Hesychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

MUNDA'NE, mŭn'dāne. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us. *Glanville.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separated in a *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley.*

MUNDA'TION, mŭn-dâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDA'TORY, mŭn'dâ-tŭr-rê.[512] *adj.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDICK, mŭn'dĭk. *n. s.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals are in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew.*

MUNDIFICA'TION, mŭn-dê-fê-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferiour account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE, mŭn-dêf'fê-kâ-tĭv. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown.*

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundificative*. *Wiseman.*

To MU'NDIFY, mŭn'dê-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

MUNDI'VAGANT, mŭn-dĭv'vâ-gânt. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Latin.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS, mŭn-dŭng'gŭs. *n. s.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale *mundungus* ill perfuming scent. *Philips.*

MU'NERARY, mŭ'nêr-â-rê.[512] *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL, mŭng'grĭl.[99] *n. s.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mastiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tyke, or trundle tail. *Shakspeare.*

MU'NGREL, mŭng'grĭl. *adj.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate.

Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakspeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howel.*

Mungrel curs bawl, snarle and snap, when the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Estrange.*

A foreign son is sought and a mixt *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNI'CIPAL, mŭ-nĭs'sê-pâl. *adj.* [*municipal*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE, mŭ-nĭf'fê-sênse. *n. s.* [*munificence*, French; *munificentia*, Latin.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison.*

2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.

Their importune sway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Spenser.*

MUNI'FICENT, mŭ-nĭf'fê-sênt. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor, and most potent protector? *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY, mŭ-nĭf'fê-sênt-lê. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT, mŭ'nê-mênt. *n. s.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakspeare.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

To MUNI'TE, mŭ-nîte'. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. Not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of fire. *Bacon.*

Men, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION, mŭ-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

Victors under-pin their acquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* sent,
To underprop this action? *Shakspeare.*

The king of Tripolie in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*

It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys.*

MU'NNION, mŭn'yŭn.[113] *n. s.*

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE, mŭ'rĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL, mŭ'râl.[177] *adj.* [*muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn.*

A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addison.*

MU'RDER, mŭr'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [morðor, morðer, Saxon; *murdrum*, law Latin: the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time,
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakspeare.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To MU'RDER, mŭr'dŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can'st thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again. *Shaksp.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery sun;
Murd'ring impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDER, mŭr'dŭr. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men i' th' dark! where be these bloody thieves?
Ho *murder! murder!* *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDERER, mŭr'dŭr-ŭr.[557] *n. s.* [from *murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*

I am his host,
Who should against his *murd'rer* shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakspeare.*

Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty sure,
That eyes, that are the frail'st and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shakspeare.*

The very horrour of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*

Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having sought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addison.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*

MU'RDERESS, mŭr'dŭr-ês. *n. s.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murd'ress!* I am dead,
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see. *Donne.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
The *murd'ress* mother and consuming son. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murd'ress* then of wretched Laius? *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT, mŭr'dŭr-mênt. *n. s.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS, mŭr'dŭr-ŭs.[555] *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murd'rous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shaksp.*
Oh *murd'rous* coxcomb! what should such a fool
Do with so good a wife. *Shakspeare.*
Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murd'rous* king
Were dead who sought his life; and missing, fill'd
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem.
Milton.
If she has deform'd this earthly life
With *murd'rous* rapine and seditious strife;
In everlasting darkness must she lie. *Prior.*

MURE, mûre. *n. s.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use.
The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.
Shakspeare.

To MURE, mûre. *v. a.* [*murer*, French; *murus*, Latin.] To enclose in walls.
All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to sally out at. *Knolles.*

MU'RENGER, mû'rên-jûr.[177] *n. s.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overseer of a wall.
Ainsworth.

MURIA'TICK, mû-rê-ât'tîk. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*
If the scurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK, mûrk. *n. s.* [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.
Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shakspeare.

MURK, mûrk. *n. s.* Husks of fruit.
Ainsworth.

MU'RKY, mûr'kê. *adj.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.
The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shaksp.*
So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*
A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

MU'RMUR, mûr'mûr. *n. s.* [*murmur*, Latin; *murmure*, French.]
1. A low shrill noise.
Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour sound.
Bacon.
When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,
Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*
Black melancholy sits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*
2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.
Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs;*
How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR, mûr'mûr. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *murmurer*, Fr.]
1. To give a low shrill sound.
The *murmuring* surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high. *Shakspeare.*
Amid an isle around whose rocky shore
The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar,
A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*
The busy bees with a soft *murm'ring* strain,
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*
2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent: with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.
The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*
Murmur not *at* your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake.*
The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring against* the government, are very visible. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER, mûr'mûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.
Heav'n's peace be with him!
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakspeare.*
The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*
Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

MU'RNIVAL, mûr'nê-vâl. *n. s.* [*mornesle*, French; from *morner*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner and Ainsworth.*

MU'RRAIN, mûr'rîn.[208] *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.
Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill?
Sidney.
Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*
A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun.
Garth.

MURRE, mûr. *n. s.* A kind of bird.
Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creyscrs, and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY, mûr'rê.[270] *adj.* [*morée*, French; *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.
Leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon.*
They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*. *Boyle.*
Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown.*
Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his body. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'RRION, mûr'rê-ûn.[113] *n. s.* [often written *morion*. See MORION. *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.
Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,
And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd.
King.

MURTH *of Corn*, mûr*th*. *n. s.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SCADEL, mûs'kâ-dêl. } *adj.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, French; *moscatello*, Italian; either from the fragrance resembling the nutmeg, *nux moscata*, or from *musca*, a fly: flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.
MU'SCADINE, mûs'kâ-dîne.[149] }
He quafft off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shaksp.*

MU'SCLE, mûs'sl.[351 405] *n. s.* [*muscle*, French; *musculus*, Lat. mur cula, Sax.]
1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open; for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres.
Quincy.
The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*
2. A bivalve shellfish.
Of shell-fish, there are wrinklers, limpets, cockles, and *muscles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.
Hakewill.
Two pair of small *muscle* shells were found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward.*

MUSCO'SITY, mûs-kôs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Mossiness.

MU'SCULAR, mûs'kû-lâr.[88] *adj.* [from *musculus*, Latin.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.
By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY, mûs-kû-lâr'rê-tê. *n. s.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.
The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*. *Grew.*

MU'SCULOUS, mûs'kû-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*musculeux*, French; *musculosus*, Latin.]
1. Full of muscles; brawny.
2. Pertaining to a muscle.
The uvea has a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transmission of light. *More.*

MUSE, mûze. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.
The tidings strange did him abashed make,
That still he sat long time astonished
As in great *muse*, ne word to creature spake.
Fairy Queen.
He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*
2. The power of poetry.
Begin my *muse*. *Cowley.*
The *muse*-inspired train
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again.
Waller.
Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,

The *muse* shall sing, and what she sings shall last. *Pope.*

To MUSE, mûze. *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr. *muysen*, Dutch; *musso*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.

If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *muse* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*

Cæsar's father oft,
When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kisses. *Shaksp.*

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *muse* of understanding. *Psalms.*

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mused* what it might be. 2 *Esdras.*

All men *mused* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *Luke.*

On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*

We *muse* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury.*

Man superiour walks
Amid the glad creation *musing* praise,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson.*

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *musing* and curs'd melancholy? *Shakspeare.*

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musing and sighing with your arms across. *Shaksp.*

The sad king
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
Lists not to eat, still *muses*, sleeps unsound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shaksp.*

Do not *muse* at me,
I have a strange infirmity. *Shaksp.*

MU'SEFUL, mûze'fûl. *adj.* [from *muse.*] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of *museful* mopings, which presage
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MU'SER, mû'zûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *muse.*] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MU'SET, mû'zêt. *n. s.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MUSE'UM, mû-zê'ûm. *n. s.* [μουσεῖον.] A repository of learned curiosities.

MU'SHROOM, mûsh'rôôm. *n. s.* [*muscheron*, French.]

1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered.

The true champignon or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *mushrooms;* these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot-beds. *Miller.*

2. An upstart; a wretch risen from a dunghil.

Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms.* *Bacon.*

Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE, mûsh'rôôm-stône. *n. s.* [*mushroom* and *stone.*] A kind of fossil.

Fifteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK, mû'zîk.[400] *n. s.* [μουσικη; *musique*, Fr.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds.

The man that hath no *musick* in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shaksp.*

Now look into the *musick*-master's gains,
Where noble youth at vast expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden.*

2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When she spake,
Sweet words, like dropping honey she did shed;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly brake
A silver sound, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make. *Fairy Queen.*

Such *musick*
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton.*

By *musick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
Warriours she fires with animated sounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-masters and *musick*-masters. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony.

What *musick*, and dancing, and diversions, and songs, are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions, and psalms are to you. *Law.*

MU'SICAL, mû'zê-kâl. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick.*]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

The merry birds
Chanted above their chearful harmony,
And made amongst themselves a sweet consort,
That quicken'd the dull spirit with *musical* comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet bird that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most *musical*, most melancholy,
Thee chauntress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers. *Dryden*

2. Belonging to musick.

Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

MU'SICALLY, mû'zê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *musical.*] Harmoniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, *musically* coy,
Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*

MU'SICALNESS, mû'zê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *musical.*] Harmony.

MUSI'CIAN, mû-zîsh'ûn.[357] *n. s.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*, French.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick.

Though the *musicians* that should play to you,
Stand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;
Yet strait they shall be here. *Shaksp.*

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shaksp.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in musick, and not by rule. *Bacon.*

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK, mûsk. *n. s.* [*muschio*, Ital. *musc*, Fr.] A dry, light, and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochin China: the animal which produces it is of a very singular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of the size of a common goat, but taller: the bag which contains the *musk* is three inches long, and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours, as civet and *musk.* *Bacon.*

MUSK, mûsk. *n. s.* [*musca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth; or grape flower.

MU'SKAPPLE, mûsk'âp-pl.[405] *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKCAT, mûsk'kât. *n. s.* [*musk* and *cat.*] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY, mûsk'tshêr-rê. *n. s.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKET, mûs'kît.[99] *n. s.* [*mousquet*, Fr. *mosquetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]

1. A soldier's hand-gun.

Thou
Was shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets.* *Shaksp.*

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have out of your *muskets.* *Bacon.*

They charge their *muskets*, and with hot desire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-shot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, shot with a *musket*-ball on the right side of his head. *Wiseman.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow hawk so that eyas *musket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—
How now my eyas *musket*, what news with you? *Shakspeare.*

The *musket* and the coystrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best. *Dryden.*

MUSKETEE'R, mûs-kê-têêr'. *n. s.* [from *musket.*] A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musketeers*, they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON, mûs-kê-tôôn'. *n. s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

MU'SKINESS, mûs'kê-nês. *n. s.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk.

Muskme'lon, můsk'mĕl-lŭn. *n. s.* [*musk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *muskmelons*, which are sown upon a hot bed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the south sun. *Bacon.*

Mu'skpear, můsk'pâre. *n. s.* [*musk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

Mu'skrose, můsk'rōze. *n. s.* [*musk* and *rose.*] A rose so called, I suppose from its fragrance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the *musk*, which comes later. *Bacon.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every *muskrose* of the dale. *Milton.*

The *muskrose* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers in autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*

Mu'sky, můs'kē. *adj.* [from *musk.*] Fragrant; sweet of scent.

There eternal summer dwells,
And west winds, with *musky* wing,
About the cedar 'n allies fling
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton.*

Mu'slin, můz'lĭn. *n. s.* [*mousselin*, Fr.] A fine stuff made of cotton.

By the use of certain attire made of cambrick or *muslin* upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

In half-whipt *muslin* needless uses lie,
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*

Mu'srol, můz'rōle. *n. s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

Muss, můs. *n. s.* A scramble.

When I cry'd hoa!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth,
And cry, Your will? *Shaksp.*

Mussita'tion, můs-sē-tā'shŭn. *n.s.* [*mussito*, Latin.] Murmur; grumble.

Mu'ssulman, můs'sŭl-mân.[88] *n. s.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST, můst. *verb imperfect.* [*mussen*, Dutch.] To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

Do you confess the bond?
—I do.
—Then *must* the Jew be merciful.
—On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that. *Shaks.*

Must I needs bring thy son again unto the land from whence thou camest? *Genesis.*

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;
'Tis but what we *must* in our autumn do. *Waller.*

Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *must* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by the pope. *Addison.*

MUST, můst. *n. s.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-press where sweet *must* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound. *Milton.*

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,
Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with sufficient *must*
His casks replenish'd yearly: he no more
Desir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

To Must, můst. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welsh; stinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *moist.*] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn. *Mortimer.*

To Must, můst. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

Musta'ches, můs-stā'shĭz.[99] *n. s.* [*mustaches*, French.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, save only their *mustaches*, which they wear long. *Spenser.*

Mu'stard, můs'tŭrd.[88] *n. s.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *moustard*, French; *sinapis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shaksp.*

Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,
The roguish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose. *King.*

Mustard, in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

'Tis your's to shake the soul,
With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard* pot. *Swift.*

To Mu'ster, můs'tŭr.[98] *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
So dispossessing all my other parts
Of necessary fitness? *Shaksp.*

They reach the destin'd place,
And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,
And draw together. *Blackmore.*

To MU'STER, můs'tŭr. *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenser.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all
From twelve to seventy. *Shaksp.*

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people. *2 Kings.*

I could *muster* up as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

Old Anchises
Review'd his *muster'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotson.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward.*

Mu'ster, můs'tŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no less great
In hell than here: that when we would repeat
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A register of forces mustered

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false *musters*, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat. *South.*

3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*

4. *To pass* Muster. To be allowed.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God, who will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible. *South.*

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while: but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

Mu'sterbook, můs'tŭr-bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*muster* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are registered.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him: for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *musterbook*. *Shakspeare.*

Mu'stermaster, můs'tŭr-mā-stŭr. *n. s.* [*muster* and *master.*] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster* was appointed embassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Knolles' History.*

Mustermasters carry the ablest men in their pockets. *Raleigh.*

Mu'ster-roll, můs'tŭr-rōle. *n. s.* [*muster* and *roll.*] A register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there in the christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service? *Decay of Piety.*

One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *Pope.*

Mu'stily, můs'tē-lē. *adv.* [from *musty.*] Moudily.

Mu'stiness, můs'tē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *musty.*] Mould; damp foulness.

Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Evelyn.*

Mu'sty, můs'tē. *adj.* [from *must.*]

1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid.

Was 't thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and *musty* straw. *Shaksp.*

Pistachios, so they be good and not *musty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. *Harvey.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age.

While the grass grows—the proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shaksp.*

3. Vapid with fetidness.

Let not, like Nævius, every error pass;
The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Spectator.*

Mutabi'lity, mū-tā-bĭl'lē-tē. *n. s.* [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, most free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*. *Shakspeare.*

MU'TABLE, mū'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the *mutable* rank-scented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shaksp.*
I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS, mū'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTA'TION, mū-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakspeare.*

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the seed. *Bacon.*

MUTE, mūte. *adj.* [*muet*, French; *mutus*, Latin.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*

Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief destroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakspeare.*
All sat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milton.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE, mūte. *n. s.*

1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakspeare.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let my eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remains speechless; as one must do, who from an infant should be bred up amongst *mutes*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To MUTE, mūte. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tobit.*

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben Jonson.*

The bird not being able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant. *Brown.*

MU'TELY, mūte'lê. *adv.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where she had *mutely* sat two hours before. *Milton.*

To MU'TILATE, mū'til-lâte. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated.* *Stilling fleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

MUTILA'TION, mū-tê-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject hath been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, mutilate in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TINE, mū'tîn.[140] *n. s.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakspeare.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakspeare.*

MUTINE'ER, mū-tîn-nêêr'. *n. s.* [from *mutin*, Fr.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish *mutineers*, was unjust. *Bacon.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

MU'TINOUS, mū'tîn-nŭs.[314] *adj.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied
To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUSLY, mū'tîn-nŭs-lê. *adv.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes, employ their zeal for persons. *Sprat.*

MU'TINOUSNESS, mū'tîn-nŭs-nês. *n. s.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiousness; turbulence.

To MU'TINY, mū'tê-nê. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this servitude. *Shakspeare.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæsar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no argument could appease them. *South.*

MU'TINY, mū'tê-nê. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this *mutiny.* *Sidney.*

I' th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakspeare.*

In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself.
—There's *mutiny* in 's mind. *Shakspeare.*

Less than if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The stedfast earth. *Milton.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of seditious. *Temple.*

To MU'TTER, mŭt'tŭr.[98] *v. n.* [*mutire*, *mussare*, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand so *mutt'ring* on! *Shakspeare.*

How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutter?* *Shakspeare.*

Sky lowr'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder some sad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin
Original! *Milton.*

They may trespass, and do as they please; no man dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play, play;
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself, ha, *gens barbare!*
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering.* *Addison.*

To MU'TTER, mŭt'tŭr. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain several factions. *Shaksp.*

A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shaksp.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. *Isaiah.*

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* pois'nous whispers in men's ears. *Creech.*

MU'TTER, mŭt'tŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER, mŭt'tŭr-ŭr.[555] *n. s.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

MU'TTERINGLY, mŭt'tŭr-îng-lê. *adv.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MU'TTON, mŭt't'n.[103] [170] *n. s.* [*mouton*, Fr.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds will baste them. *Swift.*

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons.* *Shakspeare.*

The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand *muttons.* *Hayward.*

MUTTONFI'ST, mŭt't'n-fist. *n. s.* [*mutton* and *fist.*] A hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonfist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth? *Dryden.*

MU'TUAL, mū'tshū-âl.[463] *adj.* [*mutuel*, Fr. *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocally; each

acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakspeare.*

What should most excite a *mutual* flame
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

Mu'tually, mû'tshû-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakspeare.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shaksp.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for heating them. *Newton.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain confidence and security. *Atterbury.*

May I the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

Mutua'lity, mû·tshû·âl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate conclusion. *Shakspeare.*

Mu'zzle, mûz'zl.[405] *n. s.* [*museau*, Fr.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Serv.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The *muzzle* of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on every innocent. *Shaksp.*

Greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To Mu'zzle, mûz'zl. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

To Mu'zzle, mûz'zl. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the power to *muzzle* him; therefore best
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakspeare.*

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*
Lest it should bite its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakspeare.*

My, mî, *or* mê. *pronoun possessive.* [See Mine.] Belonging to me. *My* is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently before both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is* my *book; this book is* mine.

Her feet she in *my* neck doth place. *Spenser.*

I conclude *my* reply with the words of a christian poet. *Bramhall.*

If *my* soul had free election
To dispose of her affection. *Waller.*

I shall present *my* reader with a journal. *Addis.*

My'nchen, mîn'tshên. *n. s.* [mỳnchen, Sax.] A nun. *Dict.*

My'ography, mî-ôg'grâ-fê.[116 187 518] *n. s.* [μυογραφία.] A description of the muscles.

My'ology, mî-ôl'lô-jê.[116 187] *n. s.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole system of *myology.* *Cheyne.*

My'opy, mî'ô-pê. *n. s.* [μυωψ.] Shortness of sight.

My'riad, mîr'rê-âd.[108 109] *n. s.* [μυριας.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

My'rmidon, mêr'mê-dûn.[166] *n. s.* [μυρμηδὼν.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own representatives. *Swift.*

Myro'balan, mê-rôb'â-lân, *or* mî-rôb'â-lân.[187] *n. s.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet, and yet an astringent. *Bacon.*

Myro'polist, mê-rôp'pô-list, *or* mî-rôp'pô-list.[157 518] *n. s.* [μῦρον and πωλέω.] One who sells unguents.

Myrrh, mêr.[108 109] *n. s.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, and of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the same name. *Hill.*

The *myrrhe* sweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenser.*

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh.* *Wiseman.*

My'rrhine, mêr'rîn.[140] *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups, imboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton.*

My'rtiform, mêr'tê-fôrm. *adj.* [*myrtus*, Latin, and *form.*] Having the shape of myrtle.

My'rtle, mêr'tl.[108 109] *n. s.* [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short starlike cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle.* *Shaksp.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn-dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakspeare.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle;* for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomson.*

Myse'lf, mê-sêlf'. *n. s.* [*my* and *self.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I:* as, *I* myself *do it*, that is, not I by proxy; not another.

As his host,
I should against his murth'rer shut the door,
Not bear the knife *myself.* *Shakspeare.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.

They have missed another pain, against which I should have been at a loss to defend *myself.* *Swift.*

3. *I* is sometimes omitted, to give force to the sentence.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addison.*

Mystago'gue, mîs'tâ-gôg.[338] *n. s.* [μυσταγωγὸς; *mystagogus*, Lat.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*

Myste'riarch, mîs-tê'rê-ârk. *n. s.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχη.] One presiding over mysteries.

Myste'rious, mîs-tê'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*mysterieux*, Fr. from *mystery.*]

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton.*

Then the true Sun of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for *mysterious* skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, mîs-tê'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *mysterious.*]

1. In a manner above understanding.
2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor.*

Each stair *mysteriously* was meant. *Milton.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, mîs-tê'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *mysterious.*]

1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of *mysteriousness.* *Taylor.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE, mîs'tê-rize. *v. a.* [from *mystery.*] To explain as enigmas.

Mysterizing their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Brown.*

MY'STERY, mîs'tê-rê. *n. s.* [μυστηριον; *mystere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those *mysteries*, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare.*

Upon holy days let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery.* *Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shaksp.*

Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mistery*, from *mestier*, French, a trade.

And that which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenser.*

Instruction, manners, *mysteries*, and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shaksp.*

MY'STICAL, mîs'tê-kâl.[88] } *adj.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]
MY'STICK, mîs'tîk. }

1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor, concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*

From salvation all flesh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move
In *mystick* dance, not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton.*

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical.* *Taylor.*

It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet.*

3. Obscure; secret.

Lest new fears disturb the happy state,
Know, I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY, mîs'tê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *mystical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS, mîs'tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *mystical.*] Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL, mîth-ô-lôd'jê-kâl. *adj.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, mîth-ô-lôd'jê-kâl-le.[187] *adv.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, mê-thôl'lô-jîst.[187] *n. s.* [from *mythology.*] A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings *Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest. *Norris.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE, mê-thôl'lô-jize. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY, mê-thôl'lô-je.[187 518] *n. s.* [μυθος and λογος; *mythologie*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

N, ên. is a semivowel, and has in English an invariable sound: as, *no*, *name*, *net;* it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn*, *contemn.*

To NAB, nâb. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

NA'CKER, or NAKER, nâk'kûr. *n. s.* [*concha margritifera*, Latin.] A shell that contained a pearl.

NA'DIR, nâ'dûr.[418] *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprize,
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

NAFF, nâf. *n. s.* [*mergus cirrhatus.*] A kind of tufted sea bird.

NAG, nâg. *n. s.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]

1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour: in contempt.

Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoists sails and flies. *Shakspeare.*

NAIL, nâle.[202] *n. s.* [nœȝl, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]

1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shaksp.*

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

3. A spike of metal, by which things are fastened together.

As one *nail* by strength drives out another,
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shaksp.*

For the body of ships, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails*, to fasten them together. *Bacon.*

The load-stone mines in the shore of India are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails.* *Brown.*

A beechen pail
Hung by the handle on a driven *nail.* *Dryden.*

An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A stud; a boss.

For not the desk, with silver *nails*,

Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

5. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. I once supposed it from a counter studded with nails, but have since found in an old record, *solvere super unguem.* It therefore means into the hand.

We want our money *on the nail,*
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*

To NAIL, nâle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with nails.

To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton.*
He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The second shaft came swift and unespy'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side.
Dryden.

2. To stud with nails.

In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold.
Dryden.

NA'ILER, nâ'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nail.*] One whose trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA'KED, nâ'kîd.[99] *adj.* [nacoð, Saxon.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.

A philosopher being asked, in what a wise man differed from a fool? answered, Send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon.*

He pitying how they stood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Must suffer change;
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.

Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shaksp.*

Ungrateful men,
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow.
Addison.

3. Plain; evident; not hidden.

The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shaksp.*

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, save only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY, nâ'kîd-lê. *adv.*

1. Without covering.

2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.

Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in syllables. *Holder.*

3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise
This overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest-sighted eyes,
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS, nâ'kêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;
And with presented *nakedness* out-face
The winds and persecutions of the sky. *Shakspeare.*
Nor he their outward only, with the skins
Of beasts, but inward *nakedness,* much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, cover'd from his Father's sight. *Milton.*

I entreat my gentle readers to sow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness,* but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addison.*

Thou to be strong must put off every dress,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedness.* *Prior.*

2. Want of provision for defence.

Spies, to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye come. *Genesis.*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

Why seek'st thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness.* *Shaks.*

NALL, nâll. *n. s.* An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use.

Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather and *nall*
With collars and harness. *Tusser.*

NAME, nâme. *n. s.* [nama, Saxon; *naem,* Dutch.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy *name?*
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
—My *name* 's Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Genesis.*

Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *names* some nobler poem shall adorn.
Dryden.

2. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished.

What's in a *name?* That which we call a rose,
By any other *name* would smell as sweet. *Shaksp.*

If every particular idea that we take in, should have a distinct *name, names* must be endless. *Locke.*

3. Person.

They list with women each degen'rate *name,*
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.

What men of *name* resort to him?
—Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shaks.*

Visit eminent persons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,
Thy *name,* 'tis all a ghost can have, remains.
Dryden.

A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name.* *Dryd.*
These shall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a *name.*
Dryden.

Bartolus is of great *name;* whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him. *Shakspeare.*

7. Fictitious imputation.

When Ulysses with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's *name,*
My kinsman fell. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.

I'll to him again in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in *name.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

9. An opprobrious appellation.

The husband
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand *names;*
In vain she kneels. *Granville.*

Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them *names.* *Swift.*

To NAME, nâme. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.

I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with speed so pace
To speak of Perdita. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou *named* after any of them. *Tobit.*

His name was called Jesus, which was so *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke.*

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion *nam'd.*
Milton.

2. To mention by name.

Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Ecclus.*

My tongue could *name* whate'er I saw. *Milton.*

Those whom the fables *name* of monstrous size.
Milton.

3. To specify; to nominate.

Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd?* your Edgar. *Shaksp.*

Bring me him up whom I shall *name.* 1 *Samuel.*

Let any one *name* that proposition, whose terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be *named* on them. *Genesis.*

5. To entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *nam'd*
Of them the highest. *Milton.*

NA'MELESS, nâme'lês. *adj.* [from *name.*]

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a *nameless* thing. *Denham.*

The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameless* stars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and *nameless* stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.
Pope.

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they come from suspected, that is, from *nameless* pens. *Atterbury.*

Such imag'ry of greatness ill became
A *nameless* dwelling, and an unknown name. *Harte.*

NA'MELY, nâme'lê. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the same which diligent beholders of her works have observed; *namely,* that she provideth for all living creatures nourishment which may suffice. *Hooker.*

Which of these sorrows is he subject to?
To none of these, except it be the last;
Namely, some love that drew him oft from home.
Shakspeare.

The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against her life; and *namely,* that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her to go less abroad weakly attended. But the queen answered, that she had rather be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon.*

For the excellency of the soul, *namely,* its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us; *namely,* that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addison.*

NA'MER, nâ'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE, nâme'sâke. *n. s.* One that has the same name with another.

Nor does the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *namesake* in the heavens. *Brown.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is said of their *namesakes;* but immediately shut their eyes. *Addison.*

NAP, nâp. *n. s.* [hnœppan, Sax. to sleep.]

1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth, making such a noise, as nobody could lay the stealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney.*

Let your bounty take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakspeare.*

The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking your *nap*. *L'Estrange.*

2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly
With excellent device and wond'rous slight;
The velvet *nap*, which on his wings doth lie,
The silken down, with which his back is dight.
Spenser.

Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new *nap* upon it. *Shakspeare.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift.

To NAP, nâp. *v. a.* [hnœppan, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure; to be supinely careless.

They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras.*

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that foul linen, stopt in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may guess to have been the philosophy and information of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were then taken *napping* just when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley.*

NA'PTAKING, nâp'tâ-kîng. *n. s.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surprise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *Carew.*

NAPE, nâpe. *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; *Junius*, with his usual Greek sagacity, from νάπη, *a hill;* perhaps from the same root with *knob.*] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves. *Shakspeare.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY, nâ'pûr-ê. *n. s.* [*naperia*, Ital.] Table linen. *Dict.*

NA'PHEW, nâf'ù. *n. s.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA, nâp'thâ. *n. s.* [*naphtha*, Lat.] *Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell, of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. *Hill.*

Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims on the top of the water of wells and springs. That found about Babylon is in some springs whitish, though it be generally black, and differs little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

NA'PKIN, nâp'kîn. *n. s.* [from *nap;* which etymology is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis; naperia*, Italian.]

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands.

By art were weaved *napkins*, shirts, and coats, inconsumptible by fire. *Brown.*

The same matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland.

I am glad I have found this *napkin;*
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.
Shakspeare.

NA'PLESS, nâp'lês. *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he
Appear in the market place, nor on him put,
The *napless* vesture of humility. *Shakspeare.*

NA'PPINESS, nâp'pê-nês. *n. s.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, nâp'pê. *adj.* [from *nap.* *Lye* derives it from nappe, Sax. a cup.] Frothy; spumy: from *nap;* whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

When I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

NARCI'SSUS, nâr-sîs'sûs.[81] *n. s.* [Latin; *narcisse*, Fr.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narcissus* fair
As o'er the fabled fountain hanging still. *Thomson.*

NARCO'TICK, nâr-kôt'tîk.[509] *adj.* [ναρκοω; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quin.*

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

NARD, nârd. *n. s.* [*nardus*, Latin; νάρδος.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come
Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, cassia, *nard* and balm.
Milton.

2. An odorous shrub.

Smelt, o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben Jonson.*

NARE, nâre. *n. s.* [*naris*, Lat.] A nostril: not used, except as in the following passage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras.*

NA'RRABLE, nâ'râ-bl.[81 405] *adj.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To NA'RRATE, nâr'râte.[91] *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell: a word only used in Scotland.

NARRA'TION, nâr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*narratio*, Lat. *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration.* *Abbot.*

They that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter, we have been careful might have profit. 2 *Maccabees.*

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*

Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations.* *Broome.*

NA'RRATIVE, nâr'râ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*narratifve*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate to things past.

Age, as *Davenant* says, is always *narrative.* *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,
And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE, nâr'râ-tîv. *n. s.* A relation; an account; a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.* *Tatler.*

NA'RRATIVELY, nâr'râ-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR, nâr-râ'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*narrateur*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faithful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts.*

NA'RROW, nâr'rô. *adj.* [neapu, Sax. from nÿp.]

1. Not broad or wide; having but a small distance from side to side.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath pass'd in safety thro' the *narrow* seas. *Shaks.*

The angel stood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numbers.*

In a *narrow* bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn. *Mortimer.*

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*

2. Small; of no great extent: used of time as well as place.

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no informity. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rise of letters and languages is truly to be ascribed to them. *Wilkins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire.
Sidney.

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions between the several orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat.*

The greatest understanding is *narrow.* How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew.*

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify, would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Smallridge.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so *narrow*-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*

It is with *narrow*-soul'd people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Swift.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then Mnestheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milton.*

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection. *Addison.*

To NA'RROW, nâr'rô. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

In the wall he made *narrowed* rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 *Kings.*

By reason of the great continent of Brasilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it varieth, about five or six. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill-ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock. *Locke.*

Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee;
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* still by art,
A trifling head and a contracted heart. *Pope.*

4. To confine: to limit.

I most find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary sapping the foundation on which he stands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole. *Watts.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. In farriery.

A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA'RROWLY, nâr'rô-lê. *adv.* [from *narrow.*]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly*. *Shakspeare.*

If it be *narrowly* considered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Swift.*

5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NA'RROWNESS, nâr'rô-nês. *n. s.* [from *narrow.*]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power and *narrowness* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confess the *narrowness* of human attainments. *Glanville.*

Cheap vulgar art, whose *narrowness* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word which either the barbarity or the *narrowness* of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty.

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the *narrowness* of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

NA'RWHALE, nâr'hwâle. *n. s.* A species of whale.

Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales*. *Brown.*

NAS, nâs. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*] Obsolete.

For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy,
But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*

NA'SAL, nâ'zâl.[88] *adj.* [*nasus*, Lat.] Belong to the nose.

To pronounce the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder.*

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe though the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp.*

NA'SICORNOUS, nâz'ê-kôr-nûs. *adj.* [*nasus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Moffetus. *Brown.*

NA'STILY, nâs'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *nasty.*]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept. *Bacon.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS, nâs'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *nasty.*]

1. Dirt; filth.

This caused the seditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as High Dutch bride,
Such *nastiness* and so much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Pope.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dryden.*

NA'STY, nâs'tê.[79] *adj.* [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *nasty* ideas. *Swift.*

2. Obscene; lewd.

NA'TAL, nâ'tâl.[88] *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes' children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

NA'TATION, nâ-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of swimming.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown.*

NA'THLESS, nâth'lês. *adv.* [*na*, that is, *not*, *the less*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *natheless*, *nath'less*. Obsolete.

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*

The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire,
Nath'less he so endur'd, 'till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE, nâth'môre. *adv.* [*na the more.*] Never the more. Obsolete.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty speech,
Could his blood-frozen heart emboldon'd be. *Spens.*

NA'TION, nâ'shûn. *n.s.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Lat.]

1. A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Raleigh.*

A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*

2. A great number: emphatically.

When after battle I the field have seen
Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;
A *nation* crusht! a nation of the brave!
A realm of death! and on this side the grave!
Are there, said I, who from this sad survey,
This human chaos, carry smiles away! *Young.*

NA'TIONAL, nâsh'ûn'âl.[535] [88] *adj.* [*national*, French; from *nation.*]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when sins
National interrupt their public peace. *Milton.*

Such a *national* devotion inspires men with senti-

ments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addison.*

The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*

God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and *national* too. *Rogers.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY, nâsh'ûn-âl-lè. *adv.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS, nâsh'ûn-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE, nâ'tîv. *adj.* [*nativus*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
Their *native* musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itself is *native* in the breast. *Davies.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;
And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham.*

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakspeare.*

Many of our bodies shall no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shakspeare.*

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death? is this the way
I must return to *native* dust? O sight
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE, nâ'tîv.[157] *n. s.*

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion; God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices. *Bacon.*

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden.*

There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place. *Addison.*

Our *natives* have a fuller habit, squarer, and more extended chests, than the people that be beyond us to the south. *Blackmore.*

2. Offspring.

Th' accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation. *Shakspeare.*

NA'TIVENESS, nâ'tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY, nâ-tîv'vè-tè. *n. s.* [*nativite*, Fr.]

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon those as the true days of their *natirity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world. *Nelson.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband, and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakspeare.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death. *Shakspeare.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows so born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shaksp.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezekiel.*

3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL, nât'tshû-râl.[461] *adj.* [*naturalis*, Lat. *naturel*, French.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton.*

5. Following the stated course of things.

If solid piety, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and should be obliged unto, by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shakspeare.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison.*

10. Opposed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL, nât'tshû-râl. *n. s.* [from *nature.*]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural.* *Shaksp.*

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural.* *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen. *Abbot.*

Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in use.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke's, his practical. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALIST, nât'tshû-râl-îst. *n. s.* [from *natural.*] A student in physicks, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wise Creator. *More.*

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison.*

NATURALIZA'TION, nât-tshû-râ-lè-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compass, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To NA'TURALIZE, nât'tshû-râl-îze. *v. a.* [from *natural.*]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NA'TURALLY, nât'tshû-râl-lè. *adv.* [from *natural.*]

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a serious performance of holy intercession, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of spite and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of mankind. *Law.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

These things so in my song, I *naturally* may show;
Now as the mountain high, then as the valley low;
Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath be bare;
Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare. *Drayton.*

That part
Was aply fitted, and *naturally* performed. *Shaksp.*

This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclos'd within the earth. *Burnet.*

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: as, there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NA'TURALNESS, nât'tshû-râl-nês. *n. s.* [from *natural.*]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

NA'TURE, nâ'tshûre.[293 459 460 461] *n. s.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound *Shaksp.*

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die, he said, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the postillion *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

Heav'n bestows
At home all riches that wise *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
Beyond the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake,
What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake? *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures.* *Hale.*

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. *Wilkins.*

3. The constitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shaks.*

We're not ourselves,
When *nature*, being oppress, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shaksp.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdu'd *nature*
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shaks.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none, on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy. *Shaksp.*

5. The regular course of things.

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shaks.*

6. The compass of natural existence.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature.* *Glanville.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen
The murd'ring son ascend his parent's bed,
Thro' violated *nature* force his way,
And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

9. The state or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

Nature and Homer were, he found, the same. *Pope*

12. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

13. Of this word which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficultly defined, *Boyle* has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomised.

Nature sometimes means the Author of Nature, or *natura naturans;* as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal, and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word *creator.*

Nature sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality.*

Nature sometimes means what belongs to a living creature, as its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expressed by saying, *the man was born so;* or, *the thing was generated such.*

Nature sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by *nature;* for this we may say, that *the motion up or down is spontaneous*, or *produced by its proper cause.*

Nature sometimes means the established course of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order*, or *settled course.*

Nature means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one; as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution*, *temperament*, or *structure of the body.*

Nature is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as, there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature.* For *nature* thus applied, we may use, *the world*, or *the universe.*

Nature is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of semidcity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all. *Boyle.*

NATU'RITY, nâ-tshû'rê-tê. *n. s.* [from *nature.*] The state of being produced by nature. Not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity.* *Brown.*

NA'VAL, nâ'vâl. *adj.* [*naval*, French; *navalis*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of ships.

Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Walter.*

As our high vessels pass their watry way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ships.

Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*

NAVE, nâve. *n. s.* [nap, Sax.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods
In general synod take away her pow'r;
Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shaksp.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [from *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe.*

NA'VEL, nâ'v'l.[102] *n. s.* [napela, navela, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

Imbrasides addrest
His javeline at him, and so ript his *navill*, that the wound,
As endlessly it shut his eyes, so open'd on the ground,
It powr'd his entrailes. *Chapman.*

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel:* here they feed not so. *Davies.*

The use of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muse did take,
She cut my *navel.* *Cowley.*

There is a superintending Providence, that some animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the secundines and parted from the *navel string.* *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interiour part.

Being prest to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates *Shaksp.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells *Milton.*

NA'VELGALL, nâ'v'l-gâll. *n. s.*

Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT, nâ'v'l-wûrt. *n. s.* [*cotyledon.*] A plant. It hath the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW, nâ'vû. *n. s.* [*napus*, Latin; *navet*, *naveau*, Fr.] A plant.

It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the isle of Ely the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT, nâwt.[213 393] *adj.* [naht, naphht, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless; it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught.* *Hooker.*

Thy sister's *naught:* Oh Regan! she hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakspeare.*

NAUGHT, nâwt. *n. s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly written *nought.* See AUGHT and OUGHT.

Be you contented

To have a son set your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench.
Shakspeare.

NA'UGHTILY, nâw'tè-lè *adv.* [from *naughty*] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS, nâw'tè-nês. *n. s.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney.*

NA'UGHTY, nâw'tè. *adj.* The same with *naught.*

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

These *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights.
Shakspeare.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shaksp.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,
But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR, nâv-vîk'kû-lâr. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Latin; *naviculaire*, French.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE, nâv'vè-gâ-bl. *adj.* [*navigable*, French; *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other. *Raleigh.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. *Heylin.*

Almighty Jove surveys
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS, nâv'vè-gâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE, nâv'vè-gâte. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Latin; *naviger*, French.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

To NA'VIGATE, nâv'vè-gâte. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbuth.*

NAVIGA'TION, nâv-vè-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*navigation*, French; from *navigate.*]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation.*
More.

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the polestar shone.
Dryden.

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Vessels of *navigation.*

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, tho' the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shaksp.*

NAVIGA'TOR, nâv'vè-gâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [*navigateur*, French; from *navigate.*] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the sounding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep. *Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens. *Wilkins.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many *navigators.* *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE nâw'lîdje. *n. s.* [*naulum*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY, nâw'mâ-kè.[353] *n. s.* [*naumachie*, French; *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock seafight.

To NAU'SEATE, nâw'shè-âte.[450] [542] *v. n.* [from *nausea*, Latin.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it.
Watts on the Mind.

To NAU'SEATE, nâw'shè-âte. *v. a.*

1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decry'd and *nauseated* in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,
And hates the muse by which she was undone.
Dryden.

The patient *nauseates* and loaths wholesome foods.
Blackmore.

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the best,
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail.
Swift.

NAU'SEOUS, nâw'shûs.[450] *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nausée*, French.] Loathsome; disgustful; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
And from those gaieties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY, nâw'shûs-lè. *adv.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomely; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauseously* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their satire's praise;
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garth.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS, nâw'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

NAU'TICAL, nâw'tè-kâl. } *adj.* [*nauticus*,
NAU'TICK, nâw'tîk.[213] } Latin.] Pertaining to sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compass with *aut magnes, aut magna.* *Camden.*

NAU'TILUS, nâw'tîl-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat. *nautile*, French.] A shellfish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.
Pope.

NA'VY, nâ'vè. *n. s.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy.*
Shaksp.

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the *navy* for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NAY, nâ. *adv* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye.*]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only yea, and t' other *nay.* *Denham.*

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is absent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their stile.
Ben Jonson.

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty *nay* invitation to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryd.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, *nay*, the place itself would be razed. *Spectator.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily; *nay* verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts.*

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be said *nay;* so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay.* *Proverbs.*

NA'YWORD, nâ'wûrd. *n. s.* [*nay* and *word.*]

1. The side of denial; the saying nay. Not in use.

You would believe my saying,
Howe'er you lean to the *nayword.* *Shaksp.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shaksp.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.

I have spoke with her: and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shaksp.*

NE, nè. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nill* from *ne will* or *will not; nas* for *ne has* or *has not; nis* for *ne is* or *is not.*] Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser.*

NEAF, nêfe.[227] *n. s.* [*nefi*, Islandick.] A fist. It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural *neaves.*

Give me thy *neaf*, monsieur Mustardseed. *Shaks.*

To NEAL, nêle.[227] *v. a.* [onœlan, Saxon, to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of fire as they call their *nealing* heats; lest it should shiver by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually cooled or *nealed.* *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Moxon.*

To NEAL, nêle. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP, nêpe.[227] *adj.* [nepþlod, Sax. næþtig, poor.] Low; decrescent. Used only of the tide, and therefore sometimes used substantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill.*

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows, its springs and *neap*-tides, and still retain its saltness, so convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR, nêre. *prep.* [neþ, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scotish.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh; not far from. It is used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shaksp.*

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one *near* death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryd.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR, nêre. *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd
Near from the mid-day's point thro'out the western world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an adjective.

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jeremiah.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so sensible of every restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*

NEAR, nêre. *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Genesis.*

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance, at a *nearer* view lost much of their terrour. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his ideas as much as he pleases, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they *nearer* liv'd to the blest times,
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the desart fraught
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all churches in the world should know them to be the best, and so know them that there may not remain any question about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the *nearest* way. *Milton.*

To measure life, learn then betimes, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest* way. *Milton.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantages of blank verse, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Leviticus.*

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shaksp.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Ev'ry minute of his being thrusts
Against my *near'st* of life. *Shaksp.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness: as, a *near* man.

NEAR *hand*, nêre-hând'. Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entring *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon.*

NEA'RLY, nêre'lê. *adv.* [from *near.*]

1. At no great distance, not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood; they are diligent to observe whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton.*

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money. *Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS, nêre'nês. *n. s.* [from *near.*]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of *nearness*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and gross with distance; which was well seen in the controversy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the statue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between persons of near blood, as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expense.

It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon.*

NEAT, nête.[227] *n. s.* [neat, nýten, Sax. *naut*, Islandick and Scotish.]

1. Black-cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all called *neat.* *Shaksp.*

Smoak preserveth flesh; as we see in bacon, *neats'* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon.*

His droves of asses, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great. *Sandys.*

What care of *neat*, or sheep is to be had,
I sing, Mecænas. *May's Virgil.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A shoe be Spanish or *neat's* leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, in hog or *neat.* *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats'* dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tusser.*

Go and get me some repast—
What say you to a *neat's* foot?—
'Tis passing good; I prythee, let me have it. *Shaks.*

NEAT, nête. *adj.* [*net*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country messes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dresses. *Milton.*

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.

Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall;
Neat and divine drink. *Chapman.*

When the best of Greece besides, mixe ever, at our cheere,
My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferior mates
Drinke even that mixt wine measured too; thou drinkst without those crutes
Our old wine, *neate.* *Chapman.*

NE'ATHERD, nête'hêrd. *n. s.* [neaðýrð, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. Βουκόλος, *bubulcus.*

There *neatherd* with cur and his horn,
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tusser.*

The swains and tardy *neatherds* came, and last
Menalcas, wet with beating winter mast. *Dryden.*

NE'ATLY, nête'lê. *adv.* [from *neat.*]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly.* *Shaksp.*

To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanlily.

NEA'TNESS, nête'nês. *n. s.* [from *neat.*]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.

Pelagius carped at the curious *neatness* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

2. Cleanliness.

NEB, nĕb. *n. s.* [nebbe, Sax.]

1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.

How she holds up the *neb!* the bill to him,
And arms her with the boldness of a wife. *Shaksp.*

Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb. Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.

NE'BULA, nĕb'bŭ-lâ. *n. s.* Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS, nĕb'bŭ-lŭs. *adj.* [*nebulosus*, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES, nĕs'sĕs-sĕr-rĭz.[99] *n. s.* [from *necessary.*] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use. *Quibus doleat natura negatis.*

The supernatural *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it. *Hammond.*

We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Duty of Man.*

The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, give him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NE'CESSARILY, nĕs'sĕs-sĕr-rĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *necessary.*]

1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*

Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation and well-being. *Wilkins.*

2. By inevitable consequence.

They who recal the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

3. By fate; not freely.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever. *Pearson.*

They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself; who executes *necessarily*, that which he first proposed freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS, nĕs'sĕs-sĕr-rĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *necessary.*] The state of being necessary.

NE'CESSARY, nĕs'sĕs-sĕr-rĕ. *adj.* [*necessarius*, Latin.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be *necessary* to declare what is this holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called saints. *Pearson.*

All greatness is in virtue understood;
'Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Dryden.*

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness. *Tillotson.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come. *Shaksp.*

3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference. *White.*

No man can show by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. *Tillotson.*

To NECE'SSITATE, nĕ-sĕs'sĕ-tâte. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Hast thou proudly ascribed the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy sins and follies to the *necessitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Duppa.*

The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Man seduc'd,
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Against his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *necessitate* his fall. *Milton.*

Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our *necessitated.* *Milton.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

Th' Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *necessitate;*
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority arising thence, a servile and *necessitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness. *Rogers.*

NECESSITA'TION, nĕ-sĕs-sĕ-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *necessitate.*] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

This necessity, grounded upon the *necessitation* of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *necessitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *necessitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

NECE'SSITIED, nĕ-sĕs'sĕ-tĕd. *adj.* [from *necessity.*] In a state of want. Not used.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bad her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shaksp.*

NECE'SSITOUS, nĕ-sĕs'sĕ-tŭs. *adj.* [from *necessity.*] Pressed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor, and *necessitous.* *Clarendon.*

In legal seisures, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly insolvent, are yet very *necessitous*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities. *Kettlewell.*

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, nĕ-sĕs'sĕ-tŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *necessitous.*] Poverty; want; need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be a quarrelling. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE, nĕ-sĕs'sĕ-tŭde. *n. s.* [from *necessitudo*, Latin.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual office between them. *Hale.*

2. Friendship.

NECE'SSITY, nĕ-sĕs'sĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*necessitas*, Latin.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.

Necessity and chance
Approach not me, and what I will is fate. *Milton.*

Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.

Urge the *necessity*, and state of times. *Shaksp.*

Racine used the chorus in his Esther, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal musick. *Dryden.*

We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *necessities* is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shaksp.*

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

We are first to consult our own *necessities*, but then the *necessities* of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare. *L'Estran.*

4. Things necessary for human life.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repose, and not for us
To waste these times. *Shaksp.*

Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortune at their own disposal. *Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.

There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but that he hath found by an irresistible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being. *Raleigh.*

Good-nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of *necessity* will give allowance to the failings of others. *Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulsion.

Never shall
Our heads get out; if once within we be,
But stay compell'd by strong *necessitie.* *Chapman.*

NECK, nĕk. *n. s.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The part between the head and body.

He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his *neck.* *Shaksp.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck.* *Brown.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing against your tow'rs,
And thrust out her long *neck* even to your doors. *Dryden.*

I looked on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck.* *Addison.*

2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread. *Dryden.*

3. *On the* NECK; immediately after; from one following another closely.

He depos'd the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, task'd the whole state. *Shaksp.*

The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sundry ways; first by committing one sin *on the neck* of another; as David did when he added murther to adultery. *Perkins.*

Instantly *on the neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Isabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF, nĕk'bēēf. *n. s.* [*neck* and *beef.*] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH, nĕk'klŏth. *n. s.* [*neck* and *cloth.*] That which men wear on their neck.

Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry sunday morn thy *neckcloth* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKATEE, nĕk'kâ-tē. } *n. s.* A
NE'CKERCHIEF, nĕk'kĕr-tshēfe. } gorget; handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE, nĕk'lāse. *n. s.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of silver and gold set with precious stones. *Arbuthnot.*

Or lose her heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

NE'CKWEED, nĕk'wēēd. *n. s.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

NE'CROMANCER, nĕk'krō-mân-sŭr. *n. s.* [νεκρος and μάντις.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raised to life. *Swift.*

NE'CROMANCY, nĕk'krō-mân-sē.[519] *n. s.* [νεκρος and μάντις; *necromance*, Fr.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghosts. *Brown.*

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much skilled. *Abbot.*

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempests needs to fear. *Drayton.*

NE'CTAR, nĕk'tŭr.[83] *n. s.* [Latin.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities.

NE'CTARED, nĕk'tŭr'd.[88] *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feasts of Jove. *Fenton.*

NECTA'REOUS, nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE, nĕk'tĕr-ĭn. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell;
Nectarine fruits. *Milton.*

NE'CTARINE, nĕk'tĕr-ĭn.[150] *n. s.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind, and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; and of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long; of the murry there are several sorts. *Temple.*

NEED, nēēd.[246] *n. s.* [neod, Sax. *nood*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

That spirit that first rush'd on thee;
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And summon all thy reason at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; distressful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shaksp*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Ecclus.*

The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremest *needs*;
And future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shakspeare.*

God who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in *need* of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*

To NEED, nēēd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

The basest beggars
Are in the poorest things superfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*,
Man's life is cheap as beasts. *Shaksp.*

The whole *need* not a physician, but the sick. *Matthew.*

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
For regal sceptre then no more shalt *need*. *Milton.*

To ask Whether the will has freedom? is to ask, Whether one power has another? A question too absurd to *need* an answer. *Locke.*

To NEED, nēēd. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would discourse of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, *needed* but use the word body. *Locke.*

NEE'DER, nēēd ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
In the absence of the *needer*. *Shaksp.*

NEE'DFUL, nēēd'fŭl. *adj* [*need* and *full.*] Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Give us all things that be *needful* both for our souls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shaksp.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mnestheus, and brave Seresthus walk the round. *Dryden.*

To my present purpose it is not *needful* to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely desart and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison.*

NEE'DFULLY, nēēd'fŭl-lē. *adv.* [from *needful.*] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems yet both ask and read,
And like them too; must *needfully*, though few,
Be of the best. *Ben Jonson.*

NEE'DFULNESS, nēēd'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *needful.*] Necessity.

NEE'DILY, nēēd'dē-lē. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS, nēēd'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade, to use them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE, nēē'dl.[405] *n. s.* [nædl, Sax.]

1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

The most curious works of art, the sharpest finest *needle*, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the forge. *Wilkins.*

2. The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

Go bid the *needle* its dear north forsake,
To which with trembling rev'rence it doth bend. *Cowley.*

The use of the loadstone and the mariner's *needle* was not then known. *Burnet.*

NEE'DLE-FISH, nēē'dl-fĭsh. *n. s.* [*belone*; *needle* and *fish.*] A kind of sea fish.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL, nēē'dl-fŭl. *n. s.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER, nēēd'dlŭr. } *n s.*
NEE'DLEMAKER, nēē'dl-mā-kŭr. } [from *needle.*] He who makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK, nēē'dl-wŭrk. *n. s.* [*needle* and *work.*]

1. The business of a sempstress.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

NEE'DLESS, nēēd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *need.*]

1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hooker.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward. *Shaksp.*

Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their happiness, if it were confined within the compass of this life only. *Atterbury.*

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it in *needless* and ridiculous expenses upon ourselves, whilst the poor and the distressed want it for necessary uses. *Law.*

2. Not wanting. Out of use.

For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shaksp.*

NEE'DLESSLY, nêêd'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *needless.*] Unnecessarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needlessly* advance orthography into a troublesome art. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS, nêêd'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *needless.*] Unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of expositors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*, did not daily examples of pious and learned men justify it. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT, nêêd'mênt. *n. s.* [from *need.*] Something necessary.

Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Spenser.*

NEEDS, nêêdz. *adv.* [nedep, Saxon; unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God must *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker.*

I must *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Shaksp.*

Another being elected and his ambassadors returned, he would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Davies.*

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine
Must *needs* impair, and weary human sense. *Milton.*

To say the principles of nature must *needs* be such as philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence. *Glanville.*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself, when nothing else corrupts it; because it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it. *Kettlewell.*

I have affairs below,
Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEE'DY, nêê'dê. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenser.*

—In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shaksp.*

The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Psalms.*

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the *needy*, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Kettlewell.*

Nuptials of form, of int'rest, or of state,
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate;
Let happy men for generous love declare,
And choose the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Glanville.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*

NE'ER, nâre.[97] [247] [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To NEESE, nêêze. *v. n.* [*nyse*, Danish; *niesen*, Dut.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes. 2 *Kings.*

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. *Job.*

NEF, nêf. *n. s.* [old French; from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others. *Addison.*

NEFA'RIOUS, nê-fâ'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Lat.] Wicked; abominable.

The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law stiles incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe.*

NEGA'TION, nê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]

1. Denial: the contrary to *affirmation.*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin. *Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

NE'GATIVE, nêg'gâ'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]

1. Denying: contrary to *affirmative.*

2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *negative* and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE, nêg'gâ-tîv. *n. s.*

1. A proposition by which something is denied.

Of *negatives* we have far the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

2. A particle of denial: as, *not.*

A purer substance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

NE'GATIVELY, nêg'gâ-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he answered *negatively.* *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.

The fathers draw arguments from the scriptures *negatively*, in reproof of that which is evil; scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker.*

To this I shall suggest something by way of answer, both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by shewing wherein it does. *South.*

To NEGLE'CT, nêg-lêkt'. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.

Heaven,
Where honour due and rev'rence none *neglects.* *Milton.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Matthew.*

This my long suff'ring and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton.*

3. To postpone.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shaksp.*

NEGLE'CT, nêg-lêkt'. *n. s.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. Instance of inattention.

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shaksp.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herse be deck'd,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER, nêg-lêkt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

NEGLE'CTFUL, nêg-lêkt'fûl. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: with *of.*

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but being to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful of* a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had not great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful of* it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the father caress them when they do well, shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the difference. *Locke.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY, nêg-lêkt'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedless inattention; with careless indifference. Not used.

NEGLE'CTION, nêg-lêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] The state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shaksp.*

NEGLE'CTIVE, nêg-lêk'tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardless of.

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE, nêg'lê-jênse. *n. s.* [*negligence*, French; *negligentia*, Lat.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up.
Shaksp.

NE'GLIGENT, nĕg'lĕ-jĕnt. *adj.* [*negligent*, French; *negligens*, Latin.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.

My sons, be not now *negligent;* for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Careless of any particular: with *of* before a noun.

Her daughters see her great zeal for religion; but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts of finery. They see she is not *negligent of* her devotion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Law.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Baruch.*

3. Scornfully regardless.

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muse to grace thy song,
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift.*

NE'GLIGENTLY, nĕg'lĕ-jĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas some of the ancients have said that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* observed; for ants go right forward to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* drest. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE, nĕ-gō'shĕ-āte.[542] *v. n.* [*negocier*, French; from *negoti um*, Lat.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat: whether of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shaksp.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against king Richard been hatched. *Bacon.*

It is a common error in *negociating;* whereas men have many reasons to persuade, they trive to use them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

They that receive the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them except one make profit of them. *Hammond.*

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage; an embassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate;* are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can discover none of these intercourses and negotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

NEGOTIA'TION, nĕ-gō-shĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*negociation*, French; from *negotiate.*] Treaty of business, whether publick or private.

Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howard.*

They ceased not from all worldly labour and *negotiation.* *White.*

NEGOTIA'TOR, nĕ-gō'shĕ-ā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*negociateur*, French; from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NE'GRO, nē'grō. *n. s.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF, nēēf. *n. s.* [*néfi*, Islandick; *neef*, Scot.] Fist. It is likewise written *neaf.*

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif.* *Shakspeare.*

To NEIGH, nā. *v. n.* [hnæʒan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakspeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one *neighed.* *Jeremiah.*

Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with shrill *neighings* fill the neighb'ring plain. *Dryden.*

The gen'rous horse, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH, nā. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horse.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shaksp.*

NEI'GHBOUR, nā'bŭr.[314] *n. s.* [neʒebuр, Saxon.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford, and the *neighbouring* garrisons. *Clarendon.*

A kid sometimes for festivals he slew,
The choicer part was his sick *neighbour's* due. *Harte.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another: a word of civility.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours,*
Will you undo yourselves? *Shaksp.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man shall set me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shaksp.*

4. Intimate confidant.

The deep-revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses, and damages, whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindred. *Perkins.*

The gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes every man my *neighbour.* *Sprat.*

You should always change and alter your intercessions, according as the needs and necessities of your *neighbours* or acquaintance seem to require. *Law.*

To NEI'GHBOUR, nā'bŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shaksp.*

Give my thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakspeare.*

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore. *Sandys.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Shakspeare.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, nā'bŭr-hŭd. *n. s.* [from *neighbour.*]

1. Place adjoining.

One in the *neighbourhood* mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Addison.*

2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a *neighbourhood;* in order to preserve peace between these states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius suits,
To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

NEI'GHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lĕ. *adj.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him, for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay when he was able. *Shaksp.*

The Woodberry so nigh, and *neighbourly* doth live,
With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He steals my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

NEI'GHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *neighbour.*] With social civility.

NEI'THER, nē'thŭr.[252] *conjunct.* [naþðeр, Saxon; *ne either.*]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor.*

Fight *neither* with small *nor* great, save only with the king. *1 Kings.*

Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandise, *nor* inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylin.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence.

Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Genesis.*

This commandment standeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old English two negatives denied.

If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, whereby the sound cannot be heard, we see that lightnings and coruscations, near at hand, yield *no* sound *neither.* *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither.* *Locke.*

NEI'THER, nē'thŭr. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shaksp.*

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither?* *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shaksp.*

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to *neither.* *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:

Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,
Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither*. *Dryden.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NE'NUPHAR, nē'nū-fär. *n. s.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] Water lily, or water rose.

NEO'PHYTE, nē'ō-fīte.[156] *n. s.* [*neophyte*, French; νεος and φυω.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTE'RICK, nē-ō-tĕr'rĭk.[509] *adj.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricio's of one or two *neotericks*. *Grew.*

NEP, nĕp. *n. s.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.

NE'PENTHE, nē-pĕn'*thē*. *n. s.* [νη and πένθος.] A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once brake their rest, nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW, nĕv'yū. *n. s.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brightest *nephew* and whom best I love. *Dryd.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly signify, after that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching *nephews* smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,
Ev'n thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Spenser.*

NEPHRI'TICK, nē'frĭt'tĭk.[509] *adj.* [νεφριτικος; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The *nephritic* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM, nĕp'ō-tĭzm.[503 535] *n. s.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour; for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addison.*

NERVE, nĕrv. *n. s.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, French.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shaksp.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

If equal powers
Thou would'st inflame, amids my *nerves*, as then
I could encounter with three hundred men. *Chapm.*

Strong Tharysmed discharged a speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope.*

NE'RVELESS, nĕrv'lĕs. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Dunciad.*

NE'RVOUS, nĕr'vŭs.[314] *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]

1. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope.*

2. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whisper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war;
And Philomel, the siren of the plain,
Sung soporific unisons in vain. *Harte.*

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVY, nĕr'vē. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shakspeare.*

NE'SCIENCE, nĕsh'ē-ĕnse.[510] *n. s.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*. *Glanville.*

NESH, nĕsh. *adj.* [nesc, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Skinner.*

NESS, nĕs.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality:* as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness; turbid*, *turbidness; lovely*, *loveliness;* from nysse, Saxon.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from nese, Sax. a *nose of land*, or headland.

NEST, nĕst. *n. s.* [nest, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. *Deuteronomy.*

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humble *nest* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a *nest* of rogues and thieves.

Come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shaksp.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them, will neither for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To NEST, nĕst. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howel.*

NE'STEGG, nĕst'ĕg. *n. s.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for shew,
Like *nesteggs* to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE, nĕs's'l.[472] *v. n.* [from *nest*.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* 'till succours came. *Bacon.*

A cock got into a stable was *nestling* in the straw among the horses. *L'Estrange.*

The king fisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Flutt'ring there they *nestle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which the snails *nestle* all the winter. *Addison.*

Mark where the shy directors creep,
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;
The monsters *nestle* in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift.*

To NE'STLE, nĕs's'l.[359] *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart!
That labour'st yet to *nestle* thee,
Thou think'st by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *nestl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING, nĕst'lĭng. *n. s.* [from *nestle*.] A bird just taken out of the nest.

NET, nĕt. *n. s.* [*nati*, Gothick; net, Sax.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakspeare.*

Impatience entangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor.*

2. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thoms.*

NE'THER, nĕth'ŭr.[98] *adj.* [neoðer, Sax. *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but only in implied comparison; for we say the *nether* part, but never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in use, though it seems

comprised in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper millstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roscommon.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Should gape immense, and rushing down o'er-whelm this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe:
The first sublime in heaven, the last is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shews you are above,
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes,
So speedily can venge. *Shakspeare.*

Numberless were those bad angels, seen
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,
In emulation, opposite to heav'n. *Milton.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky,
The ghosts repine. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST, nĕth'ŭr-mŏst. *adj.* [super. of *nether*.] Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered my soul from the *nethermost* hell. *Psalms.*

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r,
Or spirit, of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *nethermost* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be too good for him. *South.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex *nethermost*. *Keil against Burnet.*

NE'TTING, nĕt'tĭng. *n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE, nĕt't'l.[405] *n. s.* [netel, Sax.] A stinging herb well known.

The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*. *Shakspeare.*

Some so like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE, nĕt't'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estr.*

Although at every part of the apostle's discourse some of them might be uneasy and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK, nĕt'wûrk. *n. s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare,
With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the sinciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*. *Addison.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *net-work* of veins, must be transported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NE'VER, nĕv'ŭr.[98] *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Saxon; *ne* æfre, *not ever*.]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accused, I think with justice, of solecism: as, *he is mistaken though never so wise.* It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, *he is mistaken though* ever *so wise;* that is, *he is mistaken* how *wise* soever *he be.* The common mode can only be defended by supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mistaken though so wise*, as *never was any:* such however is the common use of the word among the best authors.

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say. *Genesis.*

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and the effect of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles.*

Death may be sudden to him, though it comes by *never* so slow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light would not be brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him. *Atterbury.*

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not ever*.

He answered him to *never* a word; insomuch that the governor marvelled. *Matthew.*

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

But a smooth and stedfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carew.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* fear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milt.*

Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raise themselves with mod'rate show'rs;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceasing rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roscommon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden.*

Farewell, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with *never*-wasting food. *Blackm.*

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head,
And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the *never* failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never*-meaning face,
Thy screw'd-up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELE'SS, nĕv-ŭr-THĕ-lĕs'. *adv.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEU'ROLOGY, nū-rŏl'lŏ-jĕ.[518] *n. s.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A description of the nerves.

NEU'ROTOMY, nū-rŏt'tŏ-mĕ.[518] *n. s.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER, nū'tŭr.[98 264] *adj.* [*neuter*, Lat. *neutre*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations. *Addison.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *sedeo*, I sit. *Clarke.*

NEU'TER, nū'tŭr. *n. s.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addison.*

NEU'TRAL, nū'trăl. *adj.* [*neutral*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shaksp.*

He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral*. *Bacon.*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot.*

Neu'tral, nû'trâl. *n. s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

Neutra'lity, nû-trâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*neutralité*, French.]

1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of publick danger, desert the interests of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for *neutrality* assign'd. *Garth.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift.*

2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

Neu'trally, nû'trâl-ê. *adv.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW, nû.[265] *adj.* [*newyd*, Welsh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made, or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and *young* of persons.

What's the *newest* grief!—
—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something *new* be discovered? *Burnet.*

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new*. *Temple.*

4. Different from the former.

Stedfastly purposing to lead a *new* life. *Common Prayer.*

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

Their names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope.*

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will instil their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight. *Dryden.*

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superiour capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

New, nû. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts stinging her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney.*

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some *new*-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come guest. *Spens.*

Your master's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakspeare.*

Wilt you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare.*

Lest by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shakspeare.*

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gasping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shaksp.*

He saw heav'n blossom with a *new*-born light,
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright
The way to Bethl'em, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Crashaw.*

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new*-born day;
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose scoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the *newly*-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

Some tree whose broad smooth leaves together sow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this *new*-comer shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

Their father's state,
And *new*-entrusted sceptre. *Milton.*

The *new*-created world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton.*

His evil
Thou usest, and from thence createst more good;
Witness this *new*-made world, another heav'n. *Milton.*

All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that *new*-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley.*

If it could, yet that it should always run them into such a machine as is already extant, and not often into some *new*-fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can be assigned or imagined. *Ray.*

This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several *new*-moulded. *Burnet.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet.*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Isgrim's counsel, her *new*-chosen mate. *Dryden.*

Shewn all at once you dazzled so our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods surprise;
When springing forth from Jove's *new*-closing wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryden.*

A bird *new* made, about the banks she plies,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*

Our house has sent to-day
T' insure our *new*-built vessel, call'd a play. *Dryd.*

Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-fashioned chair. *Dryden.*

A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden.*

If thou ken'st from far
Among the Pleiades a *new*-kindled star;
If any sparkles from the rest more bright,
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

If we consider *new*-born children, we shall have little reason to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellum-thunder shake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay.*

Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and presents the *new*-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe.*

The *new*-fallen young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*

Learn all the *new*-fashion words and oaths. *Swift.*

Ne'wel, nû'îl.[99] *n. s.*

1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

2. Novelty. *Spenser.*

Newfa'ngled, nû-fâng'gl'd.[359] *adj.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's *newfangled* shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakspeare.*

Those charities are not *newfangled* devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

Newfa'ngledness, nû-fâng'gl'd-nês. } **Newfa'ngleness**, nû-fâng'gl-nês. } *n. s.* [from *new-fangled.*] Vain and foolish love of novelty.

So to *newfangleness* both of manner, apparel, and each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in *newfangledness* did pass. *Hubberd's Tale.*

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in *newfangledness* of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter. *Carew.*

Ne'wing, nû'îng. *n. s.* [from *new.*] Yest or barm. *Ainsworth.*

Ne'wly, nû'lê. *adv.* [from *new.*]

1. Freshly; lately.

Her breath indeed those hands have *newly* stopp'd. *Shakspeare.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had stung it *newly*. *Suckling.*

He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dryden.*

2. In a manner different from the former.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

Ne'wness, nû'nês. *n. s.* [from *new.*]

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else was performed in that *newness* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity. *Raleigh.*

In these disturbances,
And *newness* of a wav'ring government,
T' avenge them of their former grievances. *Daniel.*

When Horace writ his satyrs, the monarchy of his Cæsar was in its *newness*, and the government but just made easy to his conquer'd people. *Dryden.*

2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to stile, they have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace like *newness*. *Ben Jonson.*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish. *South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled, which, for their significance and sound, deserved not to be antiquated. *Dryden.*

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shaksp.*

5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new as his *newness* shamed most of the others long exercise. *Sidney.*

NEWS, nûze. *n. s.* without the singular, unless it be considered as singular; *Milton* has joined it with a singular verb. [From *new; nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble pieces of service which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these *news*, she fled from her husband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh.*

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits. *Milt.*

With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantick gesture he receives the *news*. *Waller.*

We talk in ladies' chambers love and *news*. *Cowley.*

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal use
The pulpit and the steeple. *Denham.*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

2. Something not heard before.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the people into different sentiments, who generally consider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addison.*

Advertise both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. *Swift.*

NEWS-MONGER, nûze'mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whose employment is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling pick-thanks and base *news-mongers*. *Shakspeare.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aside his father's will, and turning stockjobber, *news-monger*, and busybody, meddling with other people's affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

NEWT, nûte. *n. s.* [eɼeꝛe, Saxon. *Newt* is supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an evet*.] Eft; small lizard: they are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water: they are harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and eyeless venom'd worm. *Shakspeare.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*

Such humility is observed in *newts* and water-lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or pricked. *Brown.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nû'yêrz-gift. *n. s.* [*new*, *year*, and *gift*.] Present made on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift*. *Shakspeare.*

When he sat on the throne distributing *new-year's gifts*, he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all good christians refused to do. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT, nêkst. *adj.* [nexꝛ, Sax. by a colloquial change from nehɼꝛ, or nÿhɼꝛ, the superlative of neh or nÿh; *neest*, Scotish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

The queen already sat
High on a golden bed; her princely guest
Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The *next* in place and punishment were they
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whose turn should be the *next*. *Gay.*

3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had staid at London, or, which had been the *next* best, kept his court at York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily subdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the second praise. *Dryden.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expansion and duration, the *next* thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impossible. *Rowe.*

There, blest with health, with business unperplext,
This life we relish, and ensure the *next*. *Young.*

NEXT, nêkst. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Th' unwary nymph
Desir'd of Jove, when *next* he sought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison.*

NIAS, nî'âs. *n. s.* [*niais*, Fr.] Simple, silly, and foolish.

A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself, and hence nisey, a silly person. *Bailey.*

NIB, nîb. *n. s.* [neb, Sax. the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.

2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal. *Derham.*

NI'BBED, nîbb'd.[369] *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE, nîb'bl.[405] *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover them to keep. *Shakspeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's eating him out of house and home? *L'Estrange.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Granville.*

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE, nîb'bl. *v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeon's bill, so wedlock would be *nibbling*. *Shakspeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to stay your stomach. *Dryden.*

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, casts out the string; which the little fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

NI'BBLER, nîb'bl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nîse. *adj.* [neɼe, Saxon, soft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden.*

Thus criticks of less judgment than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts,
As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgment, so sensible of the smallest error, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *nice* but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shaksp.*

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women *nice*,
Rais'd maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice. *Hallifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taste,
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd!
How *nice* the reputation of the maid! *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules. *Addison.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large. *Newton.*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtle happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste
No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milton.*

8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.

When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests. *Shaksp.*

9. *To make* Nice. To be scrupulous; perhaps from *faire le delicat.*

He that stands upon a slipp'ry place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shaksp.*

Ni'cely, nise'lė. *adv.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants
That stretch their duties *nicely.* *Shaksp.*

What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride? *Donne.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country speech *nicely*, and speak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doses ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot.*

At *nicely* carving shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniencies attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

Ni'ceness, nise'nės. *n. s.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the spark express? *Dryd.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed
With trifles, which she took for *niceness* more than need. *Drayton.*

Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryd.*

Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the *niceness* of their nose. *Dryd.*

Ni'cety, ni'sė-tė. *n. s.* [from *nice.*]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns. *Addison.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting *nicety,*
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Spenser.*

So love doth loath disdainful *nicety.* *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds. *Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

Ni'char, ni'kär. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE, nitsh.[352] *n. s.* [Fr.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* seize,
If they be little images that please. *Dryden.*

On the south a long majestic race
Of Ægypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire. *Swift.*

NICK, nik. *n. s.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some politick respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick.* *Howel.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up he wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick,
Had it come in the *nick*,
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while,
She'll after shew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And some with symbols, signs, and tricks,
Engrav'd with planetary *nicks*,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange.*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch.*]

3. A score; a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

Launce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick.* *Shaksp.*

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, French; a ludicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede, the usual trick
Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nick.* *Prior.*

To Nick, nik. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witness
A *nicking* more than half the bus'ness? *Hudibras.*

The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

Take away passion while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *South.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience, and the while
His man with scissars *nicks* him like a fool *Shaksp.*

Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* sashes. *Prior.*

3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks.

Words *nicking* and resembling one another, are applicable to different significations. *Camden.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship, at such a point. *Shak.*

Ni'ckname, nik'nāme. *n. s.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in scoff or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname.* *Ben Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely surmised me to be a feigned person, giving me *nicknames*, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained. *Bacon.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the same *nickname* in derision. *L'Estrange.*

To Ni'ckname, nik'nāme. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth. *Shaksp.*

Less seem these facts which treason's *nickname* force,
Than such a fear'd ability for more. *Denham.*

To Ni'ctate, nik'tāte. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Lat.] To wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*

Nide, nide. *n. s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

Ni'dget, nid'jit. *n. s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding.* The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal standard in times of exigency.] A coward; a dastard.

There was one true English word of greater force than them all, now out of all use; it signifieth no more than abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget.* *Camden.*

Nidifica'tion, nid-ė-fė-kā'shun. *n. s.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Derham.*

Ni'ding, nid'ing. *adj.* [from nith, Saxon; vileness.]

Niding, an old English word signifying abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Carew.*

Ni'dorous, nid'ō-rus. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot.*

Nidoro'sity, nid-ō-rōs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *nidorous.*] Eructation with the taste of undigested roastmeat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Floyer.*

Nidula'tion, nid-jū-lā'shun.[293] *n. s.* [*nidu-*

lor, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of halcyons, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown.*

NIECE, nēēse. *n. s.* [*niece*, *nieſce*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster. *Shak.*

While he thus his *niece* bestows,
About our isle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD, nĭg'gûrd.[88] *n. s.* [*ninggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make weres to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

Be not a *niggard* of your speech. *Shaksp.*

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worst avarice is that of sense. *Pope.*

NI'GGARD, nĭg'gûrd. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

One she found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate
Had set him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shaksp.*

To NI'GGARD, nĭg'gûrd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest. *Shaksp.*

NI'GGARDISH, nĭg'gûrd-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS, nĭg'gûrd-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity profusion. *Addison.*

NI'GGARDLY, nĭg'gûrd-lē. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

Love, a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer. *Dryden.*

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money? *Locke.*

Providence not *niggardly* but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise. *Granv.*

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY, nĭg'gûrd-lē. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her. *Shaksp.*

NI'GGARDNESS, nĭg'gûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. Not used.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice. *Sidney.*

NIGH, nī.[390] *prep.* [nȳh, Saxon.] At no great distance from.

They shone
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds. *Milton.*

Nigh this recess, with terror they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannick sway. *Garth.*

NIGH, nī. *adv.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events: when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death. *Philippians.*

2. To a place near.

Mordecai sent letters both *nigh* and far. *Esther.*

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton.*

I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, shall not be *nigher* brought. *Dryden.*

3. Almost: as, he was *nigh* dead.

NIGH, nī. *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

The figtree putteth out leaves, summer is *nigh*. *Matthew.*

The loud tumult shews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

Now too *nigh* th' archangel stood. *Milton.*

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asaneo to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends. *Knolles.*

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Leviticus.*

To NIGH, nī. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast. *Hubberd.*

NI'GHLY, nī'lē. *adv.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS, nī'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT, nīte.[391] *n. s.* [*nauts*, Gothick; nihc, Saxon; *nuit*, French.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here this *night*. *Shaksp.*

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the spoil. *Genesis.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy *night* be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whose days shall never sleep in *night*. *Crashaw.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by *night* and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. The end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning after the long Gothic *night*,
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

4. State of not being understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in *night*. *Pope.*

5. It is much used in composition.

To NIGHT, nīte. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Joshua.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER, nīte-brâwl'ûr. *n. s.* [*night* and *brawler*.] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *nightbrawler*. *Shaksp.*

NI'GHTCAP, nīte'kâp. *n. s.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps*. *Shaksp.*

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

How did the humble swain detest
His prickly beard, and hairy breast!
His *night-cap* bordered round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW, nīte'krō. *n. s.* [*night* and *crow*; *nycticorax*, Latin.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time. *Shaksp.*

NI'GHTDEW, nīte'dū. *n. s.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dews* sweat;
E'en lust and envy sleep. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTDOG, nīte'dôg. *n. s.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chas'd. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTDRESS, nīte'drĕs. *n. s.* [*night* and *dress*.] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED, nīte'ĕd. *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ign'rance, Glo'ster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakspeare.*

Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shaksp.*

NIGHTFA'RING, nīte'fâ-rĭng. *n. s.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE, nīte'fīre. *n. s.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness:
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY, nīte'flī. *n. s.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody. *Shaksp.*

NIGHTFO'UNDERED, nīte-fôûn'dûr'd. *adj.* [from *night* and *founder*.] Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *nightfoundered* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

NI'GHTGOWN, nite'gôûn. *n. s.* [*night* and *gown.*] A loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakspeare.*

They have put me in a silk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addison.*

To meagre muse-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own loose skin. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG, nite'hâg. *n. s.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *nighthag*, when called
In secret, riding through the air, she comes
Lur'd with the smell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton.*

NI'GHTINGALE, nite'tîn-gâle. *n. s.* [from *night* and ȝalan, Saxon, to sing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a sound or echo.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think,
The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shaksp.*

Although the wezon, throtle, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we assign the cause unto any particular formation; and I perceive the *nightingale* hath some disadvantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wise *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,
To foreign groves does her old musick bring. *Waller.*

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale!*
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTLY, nite'lè. *adv.* [from *night.*]

1. By night.

Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit. *Milton.*

Let all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That shake us *nightly*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

NI'GHTLY, nite'lè. *adj.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the stars and shining moon attend
Your *nightly* sports, as you vouchsafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryden.*

Soon as the flocks shook off their *nightly* dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

NI'GHTMAN, nite'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE, nite'mâre. *n. s.* [*night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a spirit that, in the northern mythology, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shaksp.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness, drowsiness, vertigos, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and *night-mares*. *Arbuthnot.*

NI'GHTPIECE, nite'pêêse. *n. s.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candlelight, not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sunshine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

NI'GHTRAIL, nite'râle. *n. s.* [*night* and reȝl, Saxon; a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail;* but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addison.*

NIGHTRA'VEN, nite-râ'v'n.[103] *n. s.* [*night* and *raven; nycticorax.*] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac't owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere. *Spenser.*

I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTRO'BBER, nite-rôb'bûr. *n. s.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more easily pursued and encountered. *Spenser.*

NI'GHTRULE, nite'rûle. *n. s.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night.

How now, mad sprite,
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove? *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTSHADE, nite'shâde. *n. s.* [nihȣ ȝcaba, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds; 1. Common nightshade. [*solanum.*] 2. Deadly nightshade. [*belladona.*] *Miller.*

NIGHTSHI'NING, nite'shi-nîng. *adj.* [*night* and *shine.*] Showing brightness in the night.

None of these noctiluca, or *night-shining* bodies, have been observed in any of the ancient sepulchres. *Wilkins.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK, nite'shrêêk. *n. s.* [*night* and *shriek.*] A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:
The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a *night-shriek;* and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,
As life were in't. *Shaksp.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING, nite'trip-îng. *adj.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle cloths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTWALK, nite'wâk. *n. s.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear, unsent for, next morning. *Walton.*

NI'GHTWALKER, nite'wâk-ûr. *n. s.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers*. *Ascham.*

NIGHTWAR'BLING, nite-wâr'bling. *adj.* [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWARD, nite'wârd.[88] *adj.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching toward night.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWATCH, nite'wôtsh. *n. s.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*. *Psalms.*

NIGRE'SCENT, ni-grês'sênt.[130 510] *adj.* [*nigrescens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION, nig-rè-fè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*niger* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY, ni-hîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*nihilité*, Fr. *nihilum*, Lat.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts.*

To NILL, nîl. *v. a.* [from *ne will;* nillan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made so happy do intend,
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,
Another happiness, another end. *Spenser*

In all affections she concurreth still;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The self-same things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben Jonson.*

NILL, nîl. *n. s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM, nîm. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to steal.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be *nimming* something or other for the love of thieving. *L'Estrange.*

NI'MBLE, nîm'bl.[405] *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the rest,
And more industrious, gathered more store. *Spens.*

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes. *Shaksp.*

You have dancing shoes
With *nimble* soles. *Shaksp.*

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heaven,
Consum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful steam;
The others not, for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

Thro' the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS, nîm'bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *nimble.*] Quickness; activity; speed; agility; readiness; dexterity; celerity; expedition; swiftness.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere long the stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himself shewing at one instant both steadiness and *nimbleness*. *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in *nimbleness* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and subtile spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing. *Hooker.*

We, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence and *nimbleness*. *Shaksp.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility; but as he did not much care for

the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison.*

NI'MBLEWITTED, nĭm'bl-wĭt-tĕd. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me, a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY, nĭm'blē. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Shakspeare.*

The air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself. *Shaksp.*

Most legs can *nimbly* run, though some be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the crystals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly.* *Boyle.*

NI'MBLESS, nĭm'lĕs. *n. s.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NI'MIETY, nĭ-mī'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*nimietas*, school Latin.] The state of being too much.

NI'MMER, nĭm'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP, nĭn'kŭm-pōōp. *n. s.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

NINE, nine. *n. s.* [*niun*, Gothick, nıȝon, Sax.] One more than eight; one less than ten.

The weyward sisters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up *nine.* *Shakspeare.*

A thousand scruples may startle at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a *nine*-days wonder. *L'Estrange.*

At ninety-*nine*, a modern and a dunce. *Pope.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift.*

NI'NEFOLD, nine'fōld. *n. s.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton.*

NI'NEPENCE, nine'pĕnse. *n. s.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A silver coin valued at nine pence.

Three silver pennies, and a *nincpence* bent. *Gay.*

NI'NEPINS, nine'pĭnz. *n. s.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and schoolboys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. *Peacham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *nine-pins*, they strike others down. *Hudibras.*

NI'NESCORE, nine'skōre. *adj.* [*nine* and *score.*] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a-year; but never values himself above *nine-score*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. *Addison.*

NI'NETEEN, nine'tēēn. *adj.* [nıȝontȳne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH, nine'tēēn*th.* *adj.* [nıȝonteoðа, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. *2 Kings.*

NI'NETIETH, nine'tē-ĭth.[279] *adj.* [hundnıȝonteoȝoðа, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY, nine'tē. *adj.* [hundnıȝontıȝ, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years, and begat Cainan. *Genesis.*

NI'NNY, nĭn'nē. *n. s.* [*nino*, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pied *ninny's* this! *Shaksp.*

The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a *ninny*, that the captain suppos'd he was a curate. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER, nĭn'nē-hăm-mŭr. *n. s.* [from *ninny.*] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, numskull'd *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot.*

NINTH, nĭn*th.* *adj.* [neȝoðа, Sax.] That precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the *ninth* day. *Brown.*

To NIP, nĭp. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon.*

2. To cut off by any slight means.

The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nipt* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shaksp.*

A flower doth spread and dye,
Thou would'st extend me to some good,
Before I were by frost's extremity *nipt* in the bud. *Herbert.*

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity *Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To pinch as frost.

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold.—
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shaksp.*

When isicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shaksp.*

5. To vex; to bite.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Spenser.*

6. To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel so good men to *nip.* *Hub. Tale*

Quick wits commonly be in desire new fangled; in purpose unconstant; bold with any person; busy in every matter; soothing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent. *Ascham.*

NIP, nĭp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Ascham.*

2. A small cut.

What this a sleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple tart?
Here's snip, and *nip*, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shaksp.*

3. A blast.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifry of rip'ning show'rs,
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NI'PPER, nĭp'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nip.*] A satirist. Out of use.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham.*

NI'PPERS, nĭp'pŭrz. *n. s.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY, nĭp'pĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *nip.*] With bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE, nĭp'pl.[405] *n. s.* [nȳpele, Sax.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me.—
I would while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from its boneless gums. *Shakspeare.*

In creatures that nourish their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suction. *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Chapman* of a man.

As his foe, went then suffis'd away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham.*

NI'PPLEWORT, nĭp'pl-wŭrt. *n. s.* [*lampsana.*] A weed.

NISI PRIUS, nī'sē-prī'ŭs. *n. s.* [In law.]

A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is panelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the county. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the man impannelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint;* whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county associated to him. *Cowell.*

NIT, nĭt. *n. s.* [hnıtu, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham.*

NI'TENCY, nī'tĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*nitentia*, Lat.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [from *nitor*, Latin.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented: that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

NI'THING, nī'*th*ĭng. *n. s.* [or *niding;* see NIDING.] A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NI'TID, nit'tid.[544] *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua-fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle.*

NI'TRE, nī'tûr.[416] *n. s.* [*nitre*, French; *nitrum*, Latin.]

The salt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline, pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the number of those salts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earth, stones, and other fossil substances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is sometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores or on the surface of old walls; these efflorescences dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular and proper crystals of *nitre*. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds, and never in any other situation. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali, plainly of the nature of those made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular crystallization, which those salts are not. It is found on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, spungy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a pale brownish white colour. In scripture we find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abstersive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this salt, but not with salt-petre, as do many different qualities ascribed to it by the ancients. *Hill.*

Some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*

Some steep their seed, and some in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre*, and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

NI'TROUS, nī'trûs.[314] *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them have severally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food. *Blackm.*

NI'TRY, nī'trē. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY, nit'tē-lē. *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Lousily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventrous. *Hayward.*

NI'TTY, nit'tē. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL, nī'vâl. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with snow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS, nīv'ē-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NI'ZY, nī'zē. *n. s.* [from *niais*.] A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, and bid the trifling *nisy*
Go read Quintilian. *Anon.*

NO, nō. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yea* or *yes*.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no* woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest,
In russet yeas and honest kersy *noes*. *Shakspeare.*

If you will not consider these things now, the time will shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The word of denial, opposite to concession or affirmation.

I think it would not sort amiss, to handle the question, whether war for the propagation of the christian faith, without another cause of hostility, be lawful or *no*, and in what cases? *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth.—
—The Devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.—
—*No*, nor more fearful. *Shakspeare.*

Never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:
No; let the Grecian pow'rs opprest in fight,
Unpity'd perish in their tyrant's sight. *Dryden.*

4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative, *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dies. *Waller.*

NO, nō. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee. *Gen.*

Some dire misfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. *Swift.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. *Pope.*

Our bard
No common object to your sight displays. *Pope.*

Poor Edwin was *no* vulgar boy. *Beattie.*

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb: as, the days are yet *no* shorter.

When we saw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel. 1 *Samuel.*

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In sweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryd.*

3. *No one;* none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to those only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own sincerity. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE, nō-bîl'lē-tāte. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY, nō-bîl'lē-tē. *n. s.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryd.*

Long galleries of ancestors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or esteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true *nobility*." *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpos'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and she desired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; considering the reputation he had to be the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed himself, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney.*

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility
To work my goddess so by thy invention,
On me to cast those eyes where shine *nobility*. *Sidney.*

Base men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them. *Shaksp.*

They thought it great their sov'reign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE, nō'bl.[405] *adj.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

From virtue first began,
The diff'rence that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good. *Dryden.*

3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both of men and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Maccabees.*

To vice industrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Tim'rous. *Milton.*

A *noble* stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. *Milton.*

Those two great things that so engross the desires and designs of both the *nobler* and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My share in pale Pyrene I resign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately: as, a *noble* parade.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE, nō'bl. *n. s.*

1. Of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Israel he laid not his hand. *Exodus.*

How many *nobles* then should hold their places
That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort! *Shaksp.*

What the *nobles* once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongst the Romans took care in their last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be slaves,
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. *Pope.*

It may be the disposition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accomplishments of a good education without the least expence of time or study. *Swift.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or senate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

Men should press forward in Fame's glorious chace,
Nobles look backward, and so lose the race. *Young.*

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence; the sum of six and eight-pence.

He coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a *noble.* *Shakspeare.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is six shillings and eight-pence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

No'BLE *liverwort*, nō'bl-lĭv'ûr-wûrt. [*hepatica.*] A plant.

No'BLEMAN, nō'bl-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled.

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners. *Shakspeare.*

The *nobleman* is he, whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

No'BLENESS, nō'bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *noble.*]

1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The *nobleness* of life
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,
And such a twain can do't. *Shakspeare.*

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleness* impose. *Shakspeare.*

True *nobleness* would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakspeare.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity. *Taylor.*

Greatness of mind, and *nobleness*, their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleness* of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleness*, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

No'BLESS, nō'blĕs. *n. s.* [*noblesse*, Fr.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense.

Fair branch of *nobless*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Spenser.*

2. Dignity; greatness.

Thou whose *nobless* keeps one stature still,
And one true posture, tho' besieg'd with ill. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it,
And call the *nobless* to the audience. *Shakspeare.*

I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the *nobless* of France would never suffer in their peasants. *Dryden.*

No'BLY, nō'blĕ. *adv.* [from *noble.*]

1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a second laurel did adorn
His collegue Catulus, tho' *nobly* born:
He shar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakspeare.*

This fate he could have scap'd, but would not lose
Honour for life; but rather *nobly* chose
Death from their fears, than safety from his own. *Denham.*

3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument. *Addison.*

No'BODY, nō'bŏd-ē. *n. s.* [*no* and *body.*] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of *nobody.* *Shakspeare.*

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and *nobody* seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

No'CENT, nō'sĕnt. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent;* yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon.*

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head, well-stor'd with subtile wiles:
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless, unfeared, he slept. *Milton.*

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Philips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts.*

NOCK, nŏk. *n. s.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A slit; a nick; a notch.

2. The fundament. *Les fesses.*

When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout. *Hudibras.*

To NOCK, nŏk. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

Then took he up his bow
And *nocke* his shaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

NOCTA'MBULO, nŏk-tăm'bŭ-lō. *n. s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos?* There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuth.*

NOCTI'DIAL, nŏk-tĭd'yăl, *or* nŏk-tĭd'jĕ-ăl. [294] [376] *adj.* [*noctes* and *dies*, Latin.] Comprising a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS, nŏk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs.[518] *adj.* [*nox* and *fero.*] Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTI'VAGANT, nŏk-tĭv'vă-gănt. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Lat.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

No'CTUARY, nŏk'tshŭ-ă-rĕ.[461] *n. s.* [from *noctis*, Lat.] An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

No'CTURN, nŏk'tûrn. *n. s.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the mattins for the honour of the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL, nŏk-tûr'năl.[88] *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such time as you yourself shall gratify the public with any of your *nocturnal* discoveries. *Addison.*

NOCTU'RNAL, nŏk-tûr'năl. *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eighth degree and a half of the southern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a *nocturnal*, and shew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To NOD, nŏd. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: νεύω, Greek; *nuto*, Latin; *amneidio*, Welsh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;
Your enemies with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare.*

Cleopatra hath *nodded* him to her. *Shakspeare.*

On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a slight bow.

Cassius must bend his body,
If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To bend downward with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn upon the plains,
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threat'ning all,
This way and that she *nods*, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

4. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding.* *Addison.*

NOD, nŏd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by their parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word and wait my *nod:*
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.

Every drowsy *nod* shakes their doctrine, who teach that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance.

Will he give you the *nod?* *Shakspeare.*

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating *nod*, and be off to them most counterfeitly. *Shakspeare.*

NODA'TION, nō-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *nodo.*] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

No'DDER, nŏd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nod.*] One who makes nods.

A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offsprings of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

No'DDLE, nŏd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head in contempt.

Her care shall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all fine,
Or call up the master and break his dull *noddle.* *Ben Jonson.*

My head's not made of brass,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras*

He would not have it said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it, are too subtle for their *noddles*. *Stillingfleet.*

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you. *L'Estrange.*

Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at so fond and vain a task,
Will strip thy hoary *noddle* of its mask. *Addison.*

Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn *noddles*, solemn pace. *Fenton.*

NO'DDY, nŏd'dė. *n. s.* [from *naudin*, Fr.] A simpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange.*

NODE, nōde. *n. s.* [*nodus*, Latin.]

1. A knot; a knob.
2. A swelling on the bone.

If *nodes* be the cause of the pain, foment with spirit of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wiseman.*

3. Intersection.

All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY, nō-dŏs'sė-tė. *n. s.* [from *nodosus*, Lat.] Complication; knot.

These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant; from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel. *Brown.*

NO'DOUS, nō'dŭs.[314] *adj.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

NO'DULE, nŏd'jūle.[293 461] *n. s.* [*noduius*, Latin.] A small lump.

Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward.*

NO'GGEN, nŏg'gĭn.[382] *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.

He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendrel's. *Escape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN, nŏg'gĭn.[382] *n. s.* [*nossel*, Ger.] A small mug.

Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

NOI'ANCE, nŏė'ŭnse.[88] *n. s.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is. *Tusser.*

The single and peculiar life is bound
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noiance*. *Shakspeare.*

To NOIE, nŏė. *v. a* To annoy. An old word disused.

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,
To stub out the bushes that *noieth* the land. *Tusser.*

NOI'ER, nŏė'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. An old word in disuse.

The north is a *noier* to grass of all suits,
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tusser.*

NOI'OUS, nŏė'ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noious* unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duessa leaving *noious* night,
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Spenser.*

But neither darkness foul, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noious* smell his purpose could with-hold. *Spenser.*

NOISE, nŏėze.[299] *n. s.* [*noise*, French.]

1. Any kind of sound.

Noises, as of waters falling down, sounded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them. *Wisdom.*

Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious *noise* of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wisdom.*

Great motions in nature pass without sound or *noise*. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without *noise* to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent musick. *Bacon.*

Fear
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the isle they hear
A lasting *noise*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*

2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.

What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood? *Baker.*

3. Occasion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much *noise* through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*

4. A concert. Obsolete.

To NOISE, nŏėze. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.

Harm
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none;
Tho' *noising* loud and threat'ning nigh. *Milton.*

To NOISE, nŏėze. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the hill country. *Luke.*

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noised*. *Wotton.*

They might buz and whisper it one to another; and tacitly with-drawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lift up their voices and *noised* it about the city. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL, nŏėze'fŭl. *adj.* [*noise* and *full*.] Loud; clamorous.

That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whose *noiseful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak assistance will his friends destroy. *Dryd.*

NOI'SELESS, nŏėze'lĕs. *adj.* [from *noise*.] Silent; without sound.

On our quick'st decrees,
Th' inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shaksp.*

So *noiseless* would I live, such death to find,
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the sapless bough. *Dryd.*

Convinc'd that *noiseless* piety might dwell
In secular retreats, and flourish well. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS, nŏė'zė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *noisy*.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER, nŏėze'mā-kŭr. *n. s.* [*noise* and *maker*.] Clamourer.

The issue of all this noise is, the making of the *noisemakers* still more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*

NOI'SOME, nŏė'sŭm.[166] *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are *noisome* too much. *Tusser.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of *noisome* winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milt.*

Gravisca *noisome* from the neighb'ring fen,
And his own Cære sent three hundred men. *Dryd.*

The *noisome* pest'lence, that in open war
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air,
And scatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The seeing these effects, will be
Both *noisome* and infectious. *Shaksp.*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*. *Shaksp.*

The filthiness of his smell was *noisome* to all his army. *2 Maccabees.*

An error in the judgment, is like an imposthume in the head, which is always *noisome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOI'SOMELY, nŏė'sŭm-lė. *adv.* [from *noisome*.] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOMENESS, nŏė'sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *noisome*.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and *noisomeness* about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South.*

NOI'SY, nŏė'zė.[438] *adj.* [from *noise*.]

1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the *noisy* town, O come and see
Our country cotts, and live content with me! *Dryden.*

To *noisy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd. *Swift.*

NO'LI me tangere, nō-lī-mė-tăn'jĕr-ė. [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.
2. A plant.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION, nō-lĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*nolitio*, Lat.] Unwillingness: opposed to *volition*.

Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale.*

NOLL, nōle.[406] *n. s.* [hnol, Sax.] A head; a noddle.

An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shaksp.*

NO'MANCY, nō'mān-sė. *n. s.* [*nomance*, *nomancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Lat. and μαντεια, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

NO'MBLES, nŭm'blz.[359] *n. s.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR, nōm-ĕn-klā'tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

There were a set of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*; men who could call every man by his name. *Addison.*

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

NOMENCLA'TURE, nōm-ĕn-klā'tshūre.[461] *n. s.* [*nomenclature*, French; *nomenclatura*, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To say were notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The watry plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown.*

No'MINAL, nŏm'mĕ-nâl.[88] *adj.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*,
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word, is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Pearson.*

The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinction of adhering to its interests. *Addison.*

No'MINALLY, nŏm'mĕ-nâl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *nominal.*] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE, nŏm'mĕ-nâte. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impossible. *Shaksp.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Wotton.*

2. To entitle; to call.

Aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou behight me born of English blood,
Whom all a fairy's son doen *nominate*. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shaksp.*

Never having intended, never designed any heir in that sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate* or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NOMINA'TION, nŏm-mĕ-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*nomination*, French; from *nominate.*]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to his *nomination*. *Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of divines; his invincible loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, not being so valid arguments against his *nomination*, as the repute of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have some title to him. *Fell.*

2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of persons to places, being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbishop: and after *nomination*, he sends a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him. *Ayliffe.*

No'MINATIVE, nŏm'mĕ-nâ-tĭv. *n. s.* [in grammar, *nominatif*, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.

NON, nŏn. *adv.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance cast my faith,
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant still. *Shaksp.*

Behold also there a lay *non*-residency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Holyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last judgment, concerning God's concurrence, or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or *non*-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non*-act, which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage. *Ayliffe.*

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alledged. And the reason of this *non*-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tenths to such a man; and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of persons to support the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a general diffidence of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequences of *non*-attention so fatal. *Swift.*

No'NAGE, nŏn'ăd̀je. *n. s.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself
Shall govern well. *Shaksp.*

Be love but there, let poor six years
Be pos'd with the maturest fears
Man trembles at, we straight shall find
Love knows no *nonage*, nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that so which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glanville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and withal, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* 'till these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nursling spare. *Dryden.*

NONCE, nŏnse. *n. s.* [The original of this word is uncertain; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *own* or *once*; or from *nutz*, German, *need* or *use*: *Junius* derives it less probably from *noiance*, to do *for the nonce*; being, according to him, to do it *merely for mischief.*] Purpose; intent; design. Not in use.

I saw a wolf
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While she her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spenser.*

They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shaksp.*

Such a light and metall'd dance;
Saw you never;
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grindle-stones. *Ben Jonson.*

A voider for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cleavel.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton.*

NONCONFO'RMIST, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'mĭst. *n. s.* [*non* and *conformist.*] One who refuses to join in the established worship.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *non-conformist*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*non* and *conformity.*]

1. Refusal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conformity or *non-conformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and buttress of *non-conformity*. *South.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *non-conformity* in this particular. *Spectator.*

NONE, nŭn.[165] *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.]

1. Not one: used both of persons and things.

Ye shall flee when *none* pursueth you. *Leviticus.*

That killing power is *none* of thine,
I gave it to thy voice and eyes:
Thy sweets, thy graces, all are mine;
Thou art my star, shin'st in my skies *Carew.*

That fowl which is *none* of the lightest, can easily move itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the least advantages of hope is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments. *Spect.*

2. Not any: *no* was in this sense used anciently before a consonant, and *none* before a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall be *none*. *Exodus.*

Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou shalt have *none* assurance of this life. *Deuteronomy.*

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of those tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cause in ours. *Burnet.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are *none* of the finest. *Felton.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the house of God, and the gate of heaven. *Genesis.*

4. *None of* sometimes signifies only emphatically *nothing*.

My people would not hearken to my voice: and Israel would *none of* me. *Psalms.*

5. *None* is always used when it relates to a substantive going before; as, we shall have *no* wine; wine we shall have *none*.

6. *None* seems originally to have signified according to its derivation, *not one*, and therefore to have had no plural, but it is now used plurally.

Terms of peace were *none*
Vouchsaf'd. *Milton.*

In at this gate *none* pass
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from Heav'n. *Milton.*

Nor think though men were *none*
That heav'n would want spectators, God want praise. *Milton.*

NONE'NTITY, nŏn-ĕn'tē-tē. *n. s.* [*non* and *entity*.

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.

When they say nothing from nothing, they must understand it as excluding all causes. In which sense it is most evidently true; being equivalent to this proposition, that nothing can make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its no-self out of *nonentity* into something. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius should not be better employed, than in looking after that theological *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

NONEXI'STENCE, nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse. *n. s.* [*non* and *existence*.]

1. Inexistence; negation of being.
2. The thing not existing.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles is, to salve not only real verities, but also *nonexistences*. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING, nŏn-jū'rĭng.[410] *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR, nŏn'jū-rŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNA'TURALS, nŏn-năt'tshŭ-rălz. *n. s.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturals* are such as neither naturally constitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstances. *Brown.*

NONPARE'IL, nŏn-pā-rĕl'. *n. s.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and master loves you: O such love
Could be but recompens'd, tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shaksp.*

2. A kind of apple.
3. Printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS, nŏn'plŭs. *n. s.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed all their thoughts: take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley.*

To NO'NPLUS, nŏn'plŭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplust* by the most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville.*

His parts were so accomplisht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplust*. *Hudib.*

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute?
Somewhat *nonplust* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spectator.*

NONRE'SIDENCE, nŏn-rĕs'sē-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonresidence*. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT, nŏn-rĕs'sē-dĕnt. *n. s.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to nonresidents, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*. *Swift.*

NONRESI'STANCE, nŏn-rē-zĭs'tănse. *n. s.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

NO'NSENSE, nŏn'sĕnse. *n. s.* [*non* and *sense*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

'Till understood, all tales,
Like *nonsense*, are not true nor false. *Hudibras.*

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *nonsense* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

What's the world to him,
'Tis *nonsense* all. *Thomson.*

NONSE'NSICAL, nŏn-sĕn'sē-kăl. *adj.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonsensical* systems of the whole. *Ray.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS, nŏn-sĕn'sē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSO'LVENT, nŏn-sŏl'vĕnt. *adj.* [*non* and *solvent*.] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION, nŏn-sŏ-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.

Athenæus instances ænigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *nonsolution*. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING, nŏn-spā'rĭng. *adj.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying.

Is't I expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonsparing* war. *Shaksp.*

To NONSU'IT, nŏn'sūte.[342] *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited*, in default of appearance. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE, nōō'dl.[405] *n. s.* [from *noddle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK, nōōk.[306] *n. s.* [from *een hoeck*, Dut.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakspeare.*

Buy a foggy and a dirty farm
In that *nook* shotten isle of Albion. *Shaksp.*

Thus entred she the light-excluding cave,
And through it sought some inmost *nook* to save
The gold. *Chapman.*

The savages were driven out of their great ards into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now possess a little territory. *Davies.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor crankling *nooks* as she. *Drayton.*

Unsphere
The spirit of Plato to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshy *nook*. *Milton.*

Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*. *Milton.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,
By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Milton.*

NOON, nōōn.[306] *n. s.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welsh; *none*, Erse; supposed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the *ninth* hour, at which their *cæna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the stocks, there he shall sit 'till *noon*.—
'Till *noon*! till night, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to due repast at *noon*. *Dryden.*

If I turn my eye at *noon* towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his heart was light:
He sung his hymns at morning, *noon*, and night. *Harte.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the *noon* of night,
He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

NOON, nōōn. *adj.* meridional.

How oft the *noon*, how oft the midnight bell,
That iron tongue of death! with solemn knell,
On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home! *Young.*

NOO'NDAY, nōōn-dā'. *n. s.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.

The bird of night did sit,
Ev'n at *noonday*, upon the market-place,
Houting and shrieking. *Shakspeare.*

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fitly compares to those of an owl at *noonday*. *Boyle.*

NOO'NDAY, nōōn-dā'. *adj.* Meridional.

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky. *Addison.*

NOO'NING, nōōn'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *noon*.] Repose or repast at noon.

NOO'NTIDE, nōōn'tīde. *n. s.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night. *Shakspeare.*

NOO'NTIDE, nōōn'tīde. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick. *Shaksp.*

All things in best order to invite
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milton.*

We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain.

The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in storm, or red in light'ning fire. *Prior.*

NOOSE, nôôse.[437] *n. s.* [*nosada*, entangled; a word found in the glosses of *Lipsius*. Mr. *Lye*.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can'st thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *noose* inthral? *Sandys.*
Where the hangman does dispose,
To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hudibras.*
They run their neck into a *noose*,
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hudibras.*
Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose*,
And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryden.*
A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters. *Arbuthnot.*

To NOOSE, nôôze.[437] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The sin is woven with threads of different sizes, the least of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue.*

NOPE, nôpe. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*, Lat.] A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR, nôr.[64] *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not*.

I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakspeare.*
Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am sure there is *no* force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakspeare.*

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates, hill wolves and lions lay,
Which with her virtuous drugs so tame she made,
That wolfe, *nor* lion, would one man invade. *Chapman.*
Pow'r, disgrace, *nor* death could aught divert
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Dan.*
Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there;
A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. *Nor* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modest, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myself, *nor* thee. *Ben Jonson.*
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton.*
But how perplext, alas! is human fate!
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh.*

NORTH, nôrth. *n. s.* [noꝼ ð, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the *north;*
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping south. *Shaksp.*
The tyrannous breathing of the *north*,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*
Fierce Boreas issues forth
T' invade the frozen waggon of the *north*. *Dryden.*

NORTH, nôrth. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This shall be your *north* border from the great sea to mount Hor. *Numbers.*

NORTHEA'ST, nôrth-êêst'. *n. s.* [*north* and *east*.] The point between the north and east.

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian Cabot, in behalf of Henry the seventh of England, discovered all the *north-east* coasts hereof, from the Cape of Florida in the south, to Newfoundland and Terra d' Laborador in the north. *Heylin.*

The inferiour sea towards the south-east, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the *northeast* side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'RTHERLY, nôr'thûr-lê.[88] *adj.* [from *north*.] Being toward the north.

The *northerly* and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN, nôr'thûrn.[88] *adj.* [from *north*.] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakspeare.*

If we erect a red hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the *northern* point. *Brown.*

NORTHSTA'R, nôrth'stâr. *n. s.* [*north* and *star*.] The polestar; the lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the *northstar*. *Shaksp.*

NO'RTHWARD, nôrth'wârd. *adj.* [*north* and peaꝼð, Sax.] Being toward the north.

NO'RTHWARD, nôrth'wârd.[88] } *adv.* [*north*
NO'RTHWARDS, nôrth'wârdz. } and peaꝼð Sax.] Toward the north.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shaksp.*
Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*
Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow. *Dryd.*
A close prisoner in a room twenty foot square, being at the northside of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not to walk twenty foot *northward*. *Locke.*

NORTHWE'ST, nôrth-wêst'. *n. s.* [*north* and *west*.] The point between the north and west.

The bathing-places, that they may remain under the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is *northwest*. *Brown.*

NORTHWI'ND, nôrth'wînd. *n. s.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind*. *Milton.*
When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

NOSE, nôze. *n. s.* [nœꝼe, noꝼa, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent, and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the *nose*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shaksp.*
Nose of Turks and Tartars' lips. *Shaksp.*
Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the *nose*. *Shaksp.*
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a *nose* flatter, could not have consisted with such a soul. *Locke.*
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my *nose*. *Pope.*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the asperia arteria is the *nose* of the bellows. *Holder.*

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier.*

4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To drag by force: as a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft *led by the nose* with gold. *Shaksp.*
In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his referendaries, else he may be *led by the nose*. *Bacon.*
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How saints *lead* brothers *by the nose*. *Hudibras.*
This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be *led by the noses* into a fool's paradise. *L'Estrange.*

5. *To thrust one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busybody.

6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE, nôze. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell.

Nose him as you go up the stairs. *Shaksp.*

2. To face; to oppose.

To NOSE, nôze. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.

Adult'rous Antony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noses* it against us. *Shaksp.*

NO'SEBLEED, nôze'blêêd. *n. s.* [*nose* and *bleed; millefolium*.] A kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY, nôze'gâ. *n. s.* [*nose* and *gay*.] A posy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shaksp.*
Ariel sought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclin'd,
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*
Get you gone into the country to dress up *nosegays* for a holy-day. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'SELESS, nôze'lês. *adj.* [from *nose*.] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shaksp.*

NO'SESMART, nôse'smârt. *n. s.* [*nose* and *smart; nasturtium*.] The herb cresses.

NO'SLE, nôz'zl. *n. s.* [from *nose*.] The extremity of a thing: as, the nosle *of a pair of bellows*.

NOSO'LOGY, nô-zôl'lô-jê. *n. s.* [νοσος and λογος.] Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOE'TICK, nô-sô-pôê-êt'tîk. [νοσος and ποιέω.] Producing diseases.

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick;* that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'STRIL, nôs'trîl. *n. s.* [*nose* and ðÿꝼl, a hole, Sax.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostrils*. *Shak.*
Stinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon.*
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton.*
The secondary action subsisteth in concomitancy with the other; so the *nostrils* are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*
These ripe fruits recreate the *nostrils* with their aromatic scent. *More.*

NO'STRUM, nôs'trûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti;* for nobody ever used it before. *Stillingfleet.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

NOT, nôt. *adv.* [ne aught, Sax. *niet*, Dut.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the *not* deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hests despise? *Spenser.*

His countenance likes me *not*. *Shaksp.*

The man held his peace, to wit, whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or *not*. *Gen*

The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it. *Sanderson.*

He is invulnerable, I *not*. *Milton.*

Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, *not* I, 'till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic action enterprised for the christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak but to speak correctly: where rhetoric is *not* necessary, grammar may be spared. *Locke.*

This day be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope.*

2. The first member of a negative sentence; followed by *nor* or *neither*.

I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest. *Job.*

Not for price, *nor* reward. *Isaiah.*

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but *not* for ever. *Kings.*

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and sin *not*. *Psalms.*

Forsake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me. *Psalms.*

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*. *Job.*

NO'TABLE, nô'tâ-bl, *or* nôt'â-bl. *adj.* [*notable*, French; *notabilis*, Latin.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable: it is now scarcely used but in irony.

The success of those wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

The same is notified in the *notablest* places in the diocese. *Whitgift.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Davies.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. *2 Maccabees.*

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay still, without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Clarendon.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record. *Addison.*

It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

2. Careful; bustling: in contempt and irony.

This absolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods. *Addison.*

NO'TABLENESS, nôt'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *notable*.] Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

NO'TABLY, nô'tâ-blê, *or* nôt'â-blê. *adv.* [from *notable*.]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon.*

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with show of importance: ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*, but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

NOTA'RIAL, nô-tâ'rê-âl. *adj.* [from *notary*.] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY, nô'tâ-rê. *n. s.* [*notaire*, French; from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorised *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
Your bond. *Shaksp.*

One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial *notary;* for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*. *Temple.*

NOTA'TION, nô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action: and so is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *South.*

NOTCH, nôtsh. *n. s.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock.

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure oppositely set, and with transverse *notches*. *Grew.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pounds. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for *nich*.

He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift*

To NOTCH, nôtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli. he scotch'd him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakspeare.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*. *Grew.*

From him whose quill stands quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

NOTCHWEE'D, nôtsh'wêêd. *n. s.* [*notch* and *weed; artiplex olida*.] An herb called orach.

NOTE, nôte.[64] [for *ne mote*.] May not.

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base
That *note* without an hound fine footing trace. *Spenser.*

NOTE, nôte. *n. s.* [*nota*, Latin; *note*, French.]

1. Mark; token: as, Bellarmine's *notes* of the church.

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shaksp.*

I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Shaksp.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abbot.*

Andronicus and Junia are of *note* among the apostles. *Romans.*

As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us that even they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traytor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakspeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. Not used.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note;* unless the sun were post,
The man i' th' moon's too slow. *Shaksp.*

In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been hid but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery. *Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.

Small matters come with great commendation because they are continually in use and in *note;* whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*

I now must change
Those *notes* to tragick. *Milton.*

You that can tune your sounding string so well,
Of ladies' beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common *note* on either lyre did strike
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden*

8. Single sound in musick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Thro' all the compass of the *notes* it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st reservation to bestow them,
As *notes* whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakspeare.*

In the body's prison so she lies,
As through the body's windows she must look,
Her divers powers of sense to exercise,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book.
Davies.

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by short *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A small letter.

A hollow cane within her hand she brought,
But in the concave had inclos'd a *note*. *Dryden.*

12. A written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of *notes*, may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His *note* will go further than my bond. *Arbuth.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations. *Felton.*

This put him upon a close application to his studies. He kept much at home, and writ *notes* upon Homer and Plautus. *Law.*

To NOTE, nōte. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, French.]

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shakspeare.*

If much you *note* him,
You shall offend him. *Shakspeare.*

Some things may in passing be fitly *noted*. *Hammond.*

I began to *note*
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addison.*

Wand'ring from clime to clime, observant stray'd,
Their manners *noted*, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

2. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters read. *Hooker.*

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Isaiah.*

3. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for*.

Sine veste Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both *noted of* incontinency. *Dryden.*

4. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

NO'TEBOOK, nōte'bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

Cassius all his faults observ'd;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth. *Shakspeare.*

NO'TED, nō'tĕd. *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A *noted* chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

NO'TER, nō'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

NO'THING, nŭth'ĭng.[165] *n. s.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scotish.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something*.

It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself; and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning. *Grew.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts.*

2. Nonexistence.

Mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty *nothing*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There shall *nothing* die. *Exodus.*

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Philosophy wholly speculative is barren, and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden.*

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addison on the War.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a steady resolution brought to practice; God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake.*

Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* else under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no use; no value.

The outward shew of churches draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church. *Spens.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Isaiah.*

7. No possession of fortune.

A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate. *Shakspeare.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*

10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum was struck, than idly sit
To hear my *nothings* monster'd. *Shakspeare.*

My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Crashaw.*

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not see your dropsy belly swell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do. *Pope's Letters.*

Narcissus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace? *Young.*

11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech *nothing* worth? *Job.*

Auria, *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course. *Knolles.*

But Adam, with such counsel *nothing* sway'd. *Milton.*

NO'THINGNESS, nŭth'ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *nothing*.]

1. Nihility; nonexistence.

His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness*,
From dull privations, and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

I a *nothingness* in deed and name,
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcase. *Hudibras.*

NO'TICE, nō'tĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*: very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other persons! *Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwal and his duchess will be here. *Shakspeare.*

NOTIFICA'TION, nō-tĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder.*

To NO'TIFY, nō'tĕ-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*notifier*, French; *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This solar month is by civil sanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year: a kind of standard by which we measure time. *Holder.*

NO'TION, nō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*notion*, French; *notio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I shall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the sons of men. *Pearson.*

The fiction of some beings which are not in nature, second *notions* as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being. *Dryden.*

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newton.*

There is nothing made a more common subject of discourse than nature and its laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, &c. *Watts.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves,
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addison.*

Sensual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in *Shakspeare*, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargy'd. *Shakspeare.*
So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton.*

NO'TIONAL, nō'shŭn-ăl[88] *adj.* [from *notion.*]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We must be wary, lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville.*

NOTIONA'LITY, nō-shŭn-ăl'lē-tē. *n.s.* [from *notional.*] Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not in use.

I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality.* *Glanville.*

NO'TIONALLY, nō'shŭn-ăl-lē. *adv.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute. *Norris.*

NOTORI'ETY, nō-tō-rī'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*notorieté*, Fr. from *notorious.*] Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages: and indeed of several, that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to publick *notoriety.* *Addison.*

NOTO'RIOUS, nō-tō'rē-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether public or secret.

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious.* *Whitgift.*

The goodness of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious.*
Shakspeare.

I shall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* shame. *Shakspeare.*

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious.* *Davies.*

This presbyterian man of war congratulates a certain *notorious* murther, committed by a zealot of his own devotion. *White.*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious* malefactor before he hath had licence to propose his plea. *Fell.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation? *Tillotson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison.*

The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY, nō-tō'rē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.*

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown.*

Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after-ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, nō-tō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame; notoriety.

To NOTT, nŏt. *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*

NO'TWHEAT, nŏt'hwēte. *n. s.* [*not* and *wheat.*]

Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING, nŏt-wĭ*th*-stănd'ĭng. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*; it is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithstanding his loss;* it is not so proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding he has lost much;* yet this mode of writing is too frequent. *Addison* has used it: but when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert *that;* as *he is rich notwithstanding* that *he has lost much.* When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this* or *that* being understood, as in the following passages of *Hooker.*]

1. Without hinderance or obstruction from.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Although: this use is not proper.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison.*

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*

The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven; *notwithstanding* this much we know even of saints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as winter *Shakspeare.*

NO'TUS, nō'tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The southwind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Sierra Liona. *Milton.*

NOVA'TION, nō-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

NOVA'TOR, nō-vā'tŭr.[166 521] *n. s.* [Lat.] The introducer of something new.

NO'VEL, nŏv'vĕl.[102] *adj.* [*novellus*, Lat. *nouvelle*, Fr.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.

The presbyterians are exacters of submission to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Decay of Piety.*

Such is the constant strain of this blessed saint, who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the new, *novel*, upstart heresy, folly and madness. *Waterland.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VEL, nŏv'vĕl. *n. s.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.]

1. A small tale, generally of love.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous pastime lost,
The coxcomb's *novel*, and the drunkard's toast.
Prior.

2. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELIST, nŏv'vĕl-lĭst. *n.s.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator; assertor of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists.* *Bacon.*

The fathers of this synod were not schismatical, or *novelists* in the matter of the sabbath. *White.*

Aristotle rose,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novelists* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of some affected *novelist* have discredited new discoveries. *Glanville.*

The abettors and favourers of them he ranks with the Abonites, Argemonites, and Samosaterians, condemn'd hereticks, brands them as *novelists* of late appearing. *Waterland.*

2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY, nŏv'vĕl-tē. *n. s.* [*nouveauté*, French.]

1. Newness; state of being unknown to former times.

They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty.* *Hooker.*

2. Freshness; recentness; newness with respect to a particular person.

Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shakspeare.*

As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South.*

NOVE'MBER, nō-vĕm'bŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was

when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham.*

No'VENARY, nŏv'ĕn-ā-rē. *n.s.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder.*

NOVE'RCAL, nō-vĕr'kăl. *adj.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a step-mother; beseeming a step-mother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

NOUGHT, nâwt.[319 393] *n. s.* [ne auht, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing*, we should, according to analogy, write *naught* not *nought* for *nothing;* but a custom has irreversibly prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

Who cannot see this palpable device;
Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth ev'ry passion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shaksp.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *Isaiah.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Milton.*

2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial signification, which *nothing* has sometimes.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,
And noble heart, of rest impatient,
To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

3. *To set at* NOUGHT. Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Proverbs.*

No'VICE, nŏv'vĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Lat.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Hast sold me to this *novice*. *Shaksp.*

Bring me to the sight of Isabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shaksp.*

You are *novices;* 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the cursest shrew. *Shaksp.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pate. *South.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dryden.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances, by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newton.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVI'TIATE, nō-vĭsh'ē-āte. *n. s.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

No'VITY, nŏv'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown.*

NOUL, nŏŭl. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Spenser.*

NOULD, nŏŭld. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN, nŏŭn.[312] *n. s.* [*noun*, old Fr. *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has to any other thing. *Clarke.*

Thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear. *Shaksp.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

To NOU'RISH, nŭr'rĭsh.[314] *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To increase or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Isaiah.*

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She springs aloft. *Thomson.*

You are to honour, improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nourish* it with the love of God and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can. *Law.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shaksp.*

Him will I follow, and this house forgo
That *nourisht* me a maid. *Chapman.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourished* him for her own son. *Acts.*

3. To encourage; to foment. Out of use.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when they were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker.*

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion. *Shaksp.*

Yet to *nourish* and advance the early virtue of young persons was his more chosen desire. *Fell.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourished* war continually with the Jews. 2 *Maccabees.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. 1 *Timothy.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Isaiah.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

To NOU'RISH, nŭr'rĭsh. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHABLE, nŭr'rĭsh-ā-bl. *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Grew.*

NOU'RISHER, nŭr'rĭsh-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shaksp.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd
The earth to yield. *Milton.*

NOU'RISHMENT, nŭr'rĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*nourissement*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate scorbutick or erratick heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOU'RSLING, nŭrs'lĭng. *n. s.* The creature nursed; nursling. *Spenser.*

NOU'RITURE, nŭr'rē-tshūre. *n. s.* [*nourriture*, French: this was afterward contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;
For he had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to oversee. *Spenser.*

To NO'USEL, nŭs'sl. *v. a.* [The same, I believe, with *nuzzel*, and both in their original import corrupted from *nursle*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings sought to *nousel* the common people in ignorance, lest being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelf and masspenny religion. *Spenser.*

To NOU'SEL, nŭs'sl. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *noozle*, *noose*, or *nosel;* from *nose*.] To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

NOW, nŏŭ. *adv.* [nu, Sax. nun, Germ.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle from our youth even until *now*. *Genesis.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have

an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

A patient of mine is *now* living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at several times, cast up from the lungs a large quantity of blood. *Blackmore.*

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shaksp.*
How frail our passions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connexion, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem:* as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them *Shaksp.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *John.*

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind: because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himself be done unto. *White.*

Pheasants which are graniverous birds, the young live mostly upon ants' eggs. *Now* birds being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undoing mischief, which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction. *South.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison.*

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the smell.
Now if some flies, perchance, however small,
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers.*

A human body a forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of nature. *Bentley.*

5. After this; since things are so: in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *L'Estrange.*

6. *Now and then;* at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and then they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine. *Hooker.*

Now and then something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no new species produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places considered as they rise to notice in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now, nôû. *n. s.* Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*
She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd,
For but a *now* heav'n and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*
Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*,
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

No'wadays, nôû'â-dâze. *adv.* [This word, though common, and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half so strait and sore. *Spenser.*
Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays.* *Shaksp.*

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson.*
What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garrick.*

No'wed, nô'ëd. *adj.* [*noué*, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed.* *Brown.*

Nowes, nôze. *n. s.* [from *nou*, old Fr.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes;*
The virgin births with which they spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Crashaw.*

No'where, nô'hwâre. *adv.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

No'wise, nô'wize. *adv.* [*no* and *wise:* this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS, nôk'shûs. *adj.* [*noxius*, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown.*

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*
See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dews,
Arise, the pines a *noxious* shade diffuse;
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious seeds of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift.*

No'xiously, nôk'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfully; perniciously.

No'xiousness, nôk'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

No'zle, nôz'zl. *n. s.* [from *nose.*] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a paultry old sconce, with the *nozle* broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To Nu'bble, nûb'bl. *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knobble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fist.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*

Nubi'ferous, nû-bîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

To Nu'bilate, nû'bîl-âte. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict.*

Nu'bile, nû'bîl.[140] *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow drest,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast. *Prior*

Nuci'ferous, nû-sîf'fêr-ûs.[518] *adj.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS, nû'klê-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the *nucleus.* *Woodward.*

Nu'dation, nû-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

Nu'dity, nû'dê-tê. *n. s.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry, any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene *nudities.* *Dryden.*

Nu'el, nû'îl. See Newel.

Nuga'city, nû-gâs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*nugax*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Nuga'tion, nû-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*nugor*, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation.* *Bacon.*

Nu'gatory, nû'gâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy, were admitted for satisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

Nui'sance, nû'sânse.[342] *n. s.* [*nuisance*, French.]

4. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance;* a person marked out for infamy and scorn. *South.*

A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuisances* in a commonwealth. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

Nuisances, as necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets. *Kettlewell.*

To NULL, nůl. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd.* *Milton.*

Reason hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew.*

NULL, nůl. *adj.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?
For tho' the law makes *null* th' adult'rous deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be *null* and invalid by many. *Lesley.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who held them by king Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift.*

NULL, nůl. *n. s.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls.*

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY, nůl-lē-bī'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The state of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY, nůl'lē-fī.[183] *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY, nůl'lē-tē. *n. s.* [*nullité*, Fr.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the *nullity* of it, which has been solidly done, by most of our polemick writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exteriour sound, insomuch as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a *nullity* of sound; but never an interiour sound. *Bacon.*

NUMB, nům.[347] *adj.* [benumen, benumeð, Sax.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and *numb.* *Shaksp.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Producing chilness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shaksp.*

To NUMB, nům. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and thaw the *numbing* spell. *Milton.*

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail
The pleasing song, or well repeated tale,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldness has embrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

NU'MBEDNESS, nům'ěd-nēs. *n. s.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness.* *Wiseman.*

To NU'MBER, nům'bůr.[98] *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French; *numero*, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered.* *Genesis.*

I will *number* you to the sword. *Isaiah.*

The gold, the vest, the tripods *number'd* o'er,
All these he found. *Pope.*

2. To reckon as one of the same kind.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors, and bare the sin of many. *Isaiah.*

NU'MBER, nům'bůr. *n. s.* [*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Latin.]

1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou increase the *number* of the dead. *Shaksp.*

The silver, the gold, and the vessels, were weighed by *number* and by weight. *Ezra.*

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town. *Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd.*

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in odd *numbers;* they say there is divinity in odd *numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shaksp.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lily hath a root in the ground; and so have a *number* of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers.* *Addis.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of *number.* *2 Esdras.*

Loud as from numbers without *number.* *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies; where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil says, it never troubles a wolf how many the sheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, some few of you shall see the place; and then you may send for your sick, and the rest of your *number*, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon.*

Sir George Summers, sent thither with nine ships and five hundred men, lost a great part of their *numbers* in the isle of Bermudas. *Heylin.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number.*

They, as they move
Their starry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn swift. *Milton.*

8. Verses; poetry.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,
Harmonious *numbers*, as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling. *Milton.*

Yet should the muses bid my *numbers* roll,
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their soul. *Pope.*

9. In grammar.

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a *number* more than one. When men first invented names, their application was to single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak of several things of the same kind together, they found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the noun. *Clarke.*

How many *numbers* is in nouns?—
—Two. *Shakspeare.*

NU'MBERER, nům'bůr-ůr. *n. s.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS, nům'bůr-lēs. *adj.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me. *Shakspeare.*

About his chariot *numberless* were pour'd
Cherub and seraph. *Milton.*

Deserts so great,
Though *numberless*, I never shall forget. *Denham.*

The soul converses with *numberless* beings of her own creation. *Addison.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,
And suffers *numberless* fatigues. *Swift.*

NU'MBLES, nům'blz.[859] *n. s.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NU'MBNESS, nům'nēs.[347] *n. s.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbness;* for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakspeare.*

Till length of years,
And sedentary *numbness* craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

Cold *numbness* strait bereaves
Her corps of sense, and th' air her soul receives. *Denham.*

Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations, since it may proceed from a kind of *numbness* or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make a stir. *South.*

NU'MERABLE, nů'mĕr-ā-bl.[405] *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL, nů'mĕr-ăl.[38] *adj.* [*numeral*, French; from *numerus*, Latin.] Relating to number; consisting of number.

Some who cannot retain the several combinations of numbers in their distinct orders, and the dependance of so long a train of *numeral* progressions, are not able all their lifetime regularly to go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

NU'MERALLY, nů'mĕr-ăl-lē. *adv.* [from *numeral.*] According to number.

The blasts and undulary breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they *numerally* fear'd by navigators. *Brown.*

NU'MERARY, nů'mĕr-ā-rē.[512] *adj.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERA'TION, nů-mĕr-ā'shůn. *n. s.* [*numeration*, French; *numeratio*, Latin.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign, whereby to know it from those before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progression in animals,

we may observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*. *Brown.*

3. The rule of Arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR, nû'mêr-â-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.
2. [*numerateur*, French.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUME'RICAL, nû-mêr'rîk-âl.[509] *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the several ideas about which the demonstration is made. *Locke.*

2. The same not only in kind or species, but number.

Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body, by a re-union of all the scattered parts. *South.*

NUME'RICALLY, nû-mêr'rîk-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *numerical.*] With respect to sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the distilled butter or oil of roses. *Boyle.*

NU'MERIST, nû'mêr-rîst. *n. s.* [from *numerus*, Lat.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists*. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY, nû-mêr-rôs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.

Of assertion if *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth. *Brown.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NU'MEROUS, nû'mêr-rûs.[314] *adj.* [*numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a *numerous*, as a wise council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,
Who now appear so *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*

Many of our schisms in the west, were never heard of by the *numerous* christian churches in the east of Asia. *Lesley.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might like Orpheus, with my *num'rous* moan,
Melt to compassion. *Waller.*

His verses are so *numerous*, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, has surpassed him. *Dryden.*

NU'MEROUSNESS, nû'mêr-rûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *numerous.*]

1. The quality of being numerous.
2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the *numerousness* of his verse. There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

NU'MMARY, nûm'mâ-rê. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreased; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the same, just as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* hath much decreased. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MMULAR, nûm'mû-lâr. *adj.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

NU'MSKULL, nûm'skûl. *n. s.* [probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, insensible, and *skull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.

They have talked like *numskulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The head. In burlesque.

Or toes and fingers, in this case,
Of *numskull's* self should take the place. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED, nûm'skûll'd.[362] *adj.* [from *numskull.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

Hocus has saved that clod-pated, *numskulled* ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN, nûn. *n. s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters
Shall all be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens. *Shakspeare.*

A devout *nun* had vowed to take some young child, and bestow her whole life, and utmost industry to bring it up in strict piety. *Hammond.*

The most blooming toast in the island might have been a *nun*. *Addison.*

Ev'ry shepherd was undone,
To see her cloister'd like a *nun*. *Swift.*

NUN, nûn. *n. s.* [*parus minor.*] A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'NCHION, nûn'tshûn. *n. s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their swords and trunchions,
They took their breakfasts or their *nunchions*. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCIATURE, nûn'shê-â-tûre. *n. s.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, nûn'shê-ô.[357] *n. s.* [Italian; from *nuncio*, Latin.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.

She will attend it better in thy youth,
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aspect. *Shaksp.*

They honoured the *nuncios* of the spring; and the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome in the swallow. *Brown.*

2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE, nûn-kû'pâ-tîv. } NUNCUPA'TORY, nûn-kû'pâ-tûr-rê.[512] } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Latin; *nuncupatif*, French.]

1. Publickly or solemnly declaratory.
2. Verbally pronounced, not written.

NU'NDINAL, nûn'dî-nâl. } NU'NDINARY, nûn'dî-nâr-ê. } *adj.* [*nundinal*, French; from *nundinæ*, Latin.] Belonging to fairs. *Dict.*

NU'NNERY, nûn'nûr-rê.[554] *n. s.* [from *nun.*] A house of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a *nunnery*, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL, nûp'shâl.[88] *adj.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant
Bona to England's king. *Shaksp.*

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage. *Bacon.*

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must pare off whatsoever is amiss, not eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast without a *nuptial* garment. *Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed. *Dry.*

Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this,
With the first ardour of a *nuptial* kiss. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIALS, nûp'shâlz. *n. s.* Like the Latin without singular. [*nuptiæ*, Lat.]

1. Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in spite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryden.*

2. It is in *Shakspeare* singular, but contrarily to use.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have sworn shall come. *Winter's Tale.*

NURSE, nûrse. *n. s.* [*nourrice*, Fr.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out *nurses*, which necessity only ought to commend. *Raleigh.*

2. A woman that has care of a sick person.

Never master had,
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So feat, so *nurse*-like. *Shakspeare.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurse*, or his dry *nurse*, or his cook. *Shakspeare.*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurse* of judgment,
Invited by your noble self, hath sent
One general tongue unto us. *Shaksp.*

We must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country. *Shakspeare.*

4. An old woman, in contempt.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurses* entertain? *Blackmore.*

5. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to *nurse*? *Cleavela*

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but if into a *nurse* pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton.*

To NURSE, nûrse. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish; nourrir*, French.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young.

I was *nursed* in swaddling cloaths with cares. *Wisdom.*

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

2. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may *nurse* the child? *Exodus.*

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side. *Isaiah.*

Our monarchs were acknowledged here,
That they their churches *nursing* fathers were. *Denham.*

The Niseans in their dark abode,
Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving god. *Addison*

4. To tend the sick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurse*, how can it ever cease? *Davies.*

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us, and

by what hands been *nurs'd* up into so uncontroul'd a dominion? *Locke.*

NU'RSER, nûr'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *nurse.*]

1. One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhersed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms. *Shakspeare.*

2. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY, nûr'sûr-rè.[554] *n. s.* [from *nurse.*]

1. The act or office of nursing.

I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery.* *Shakspeare.*

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flow'rs,
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nursery:* they at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew.
Milton.

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors; and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. *Addison.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.

I' th' swathing cloaths, the other from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shaksp.*

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the shape in which he plies
At miss's elbow when she lies;
Or stands before the *nurs'ry* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have publick *nurseries,* where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. *Swift.*

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children; or whence any thing is to be removed, from a *nursery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser.*

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shaksp.*

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. *L'Estrange.*

A *nursery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry.
Dryden.

NU'RSLING, nûrs'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *nurse.*] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was she held in sovereign dignity,
And made the *nursling* of nobility. *Spenser.*

I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight,
His destin'd from the womb. *Milton.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursling* spare.
Dryden.

NU'RTURE, nûr'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [contracted from *nourriture,* French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice descend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred. *Milton.*

2. Education; institution. Little used.

She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture,* not suffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenser.*

The thorny point
Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture.* *Shaksp.*

To NU'RTURE, nûr'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. *2 Esdras.*

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up;* to bring by care and food to maturity.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE, nûs's'l.[472] *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nursle.* See NUZZLE. *Ainsworth.*

NUT, nût. *n. s.* [hnuc, Sax. *noot,* Dut. *noix,* Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut,*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, but if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

NU'TBROWN, nût'brôûn. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton.*

When this *nutbrown* sword was out,
With stomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the *nutbrown* lass, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout.
King.

NU'TCRACKERS, nût'krâk-kûrz. *n. s.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers.* *Addison.*

NU'TGALL, nût'gâll. *n. s.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excrescence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH, nût'hâtsh. } *n. s.* [*picus*
NU'TJOBBER, nût'jôb-bûr. } *martius.*] A
NU'TPECKER, nût'pêk-kûr. } bird. *Ains.*

NU'THOOK, nût'hôôk. *n. s.* [*nut* and *hook.*]

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

2. It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt.

Nuthook, nuthook, you lie. *Shaksp.*

NU'TMEG, nût'mêg. *n. s.* [*nut* and *maguèt,* French.] The kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweetmeat, or as a curiosity. There are two kinds of nutmeg; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. *Hill.*

The second integument, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg.* *Brown.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandys.*

NU'TSHELL, nût'shêl. *n. s.* [*nut* and *shell.*]

1. The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutshell,* and count myself a king of infinite space. *Shaksp.*

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

2. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell* I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*

NU'TTREE, nût'trêê. *n. s.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazel.

Of trees you shall have the *nuttree* and the oak.
Peacham.

Like beating *nuttrees,* makes a larger crop.
Dryden.

NUTRICA'TION, nû-trê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*nutricatio,* Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.* *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT, nû'trê-mênt. *n. s.* [*nutrimentum,* Lat.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment?*
Shakspeare.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment,* diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift.*

NUTRIME'NTAL, nû-trê-mên'tâl.[88] *adj.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental,* for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION, nû-trîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *nutritio, nutrio,* Latin; *nutrition,* French.]

1. The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition,*

or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Glanville.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition;* for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment. Less properly.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS, nû-trîsh'ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious;* and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'TRITIVE, nû'trê-tîv.[158] *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

While the secretory, or separating glands, are too much widened and extended, they suffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to pass through. *Blackm.*

NU'TRITURE, nû'trê-tûre. *n. s.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] The power of nourishing. Not used.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture.* *Harvey.*

To NU'ZZLE, nûz'zl.[405] *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nursle;* but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it.]

1. To nurse; to foster.

Old men long *nozzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *Sidney.*

2. To go with the nose down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot.*

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NYMPH, nîmf.[413] *n. s.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Latin.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. *Dames.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH, nîm'fish. *adj.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nymphish* war. *Drayton.*

NYS, nîs. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obsolete.

Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

O.

O, ô.[161] Has in English a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, droll;* or short, *got, knot, shot, strong, long.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan;* or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone:* when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll;* as, *droll, scroll*, and even then sometimes short; as, *loll.*

1. *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Piety.*

O! were he present, that his eyes and hands
Might see, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden.*

2. *O* is used with no great elegance by *Shakspeare* for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France! or may we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very casks
That did affright the air at Agincourt. *Shaksp.*

OAF, ôfe.[295] *n. s.* [This word is variously written; *auff, ofe*, and *oph;* it seems a corruption of *ouphe*, a demon or fairy; in German *alf*, from which *elf:* and means properly the same with *changeling;* a foolish child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they steal away.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.

These, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother:
Some silly doating brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH, ôfe'ish. *adj.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS, ôfe'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *oafish.*] Stupidity; dulness.

OAK, ôke.[295] *n. s.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, says *Skinner*, to show how easy it is to play the fool, under a show of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from οἶκος, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. *Skinner* seems to have had *Junius* in his thoughts, who on this very word has shown his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave critick, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci potest*, from ἀλκὴ, strength; by taking the three first letters, and then sinking the λ, as is not uncommon; *quercus.*]

The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak.* *Shakspeare.*

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakspeare.*

No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the *oak:* for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. *Bacon.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same *oak.* *Locke.*

A light earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incrusted and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward.*

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

OAK *Evergreen*, ôke. *n. s.* [*ilex.*]

The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak.* The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE, ôke'âp-pl. *n. s.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN, ô'k'n.[103] *adj.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon.*

By lot from Jove I am the pow'r
Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompense of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addison.*

He snatch'd a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandish it. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'KENPIN, ō'k'n-pĭn. *n. s.* An apple.

Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OA'KUM, ō'kŭm. *n. s.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they caulk the seams of the ships, of old sear and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown so rotten as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and washes away with every sea as the ships labour and are tossed. *Raleigh.*

Some drive old *oakum* thro' each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the caulking-iron guide;
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR, ōre.[295] *n. s.* [aṗe, Saxon; perhaps by allusion to the common expression of ploughing the water, from the same root with *ear*, to plough; *aro*, Latin.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pushing on the vessel.

Th' *oars* were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. *Shakspeare.*

So tow'rds a ship the *oar*-finn'd gallies ply,
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR, ōre. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To OAR, ōre. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes
To th' shore. *Shaksp.*

OA'RY, ō'rē. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In skinny films, and shape his *oary* feet. *Addison.*

OAST, ōste. *n. s.* A kiln. Not in use.

Empty the bin into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln to be dried. *Mort.*

OATCA'KE, ōte'kāke.[295] *n. s.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN, ō't'n.[103] *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks. *Shaksp.*

OATH, ōth.[295] *n. s.* [*aith*, Gothick; aƀ, Saxon. The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may show that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,
For whose dear sake thou then didst rend thy faith
Into a thousand *oaths*; and all those *oaths*
Descended into perjury to love me. *Shakspeare.*

All the *oath*-rites said,
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not: and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OA'THABLE, ōth'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *oath*. A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered.

You're not *oathable*,
Altho' I know you'll swear
Into strong shudders th' immortal gods. *Shaksp.*

OATHBREA'KING, ōth'brā-kĭng. *n. s.* [*oath* and *break*.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn. *Shaksp.*

OA'TMALT, ōte'mālt. *n. s.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one-half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL, ōt'mēle, *or* ōte'mēle.[295] *n. s.* [*oat* and *meal*.] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head. *Arbuthnot.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of ashes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

OA'TMEAL, ōte'mēle. *n. s.* [*panicum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OATS, ōtes. *n. s.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shaksp.*

It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer.*

His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE, ōte'*th*is-s'l. *n. s.* [*oat* and *thistle*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OBAMBULA'TION, ŏb-ăm-bŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To OBDU'CE, ŏb-dūse'. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Lat.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

OBDUC'TION, ŏb-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY, ŏb'jū-rā-sē, *or* ŏb-dū'rā-sē.[293 294] *n. s.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency. *Shakspeare.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OBDU'RATE, ŏb'jū-rāte, *or* ŏb-dū'rāte.[91 293 294 503] *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shaksp.*

If when you make your pray'rs,
God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,
How would it fare with your departed souls? *Shakspeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milton.*

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at least
My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryden.*

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn; always with some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breast
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel. *Milton.*

No such thought ever strikes his marble *obdurate* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged.

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants, without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY, ŏb'jū-rāt-lē. *adv.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS, ŏb'jū-rāt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION, ŏb-jū-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *obdurate*.] Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainedly those things, for which conscience was pretended? *Hooker.*

This barren season is always the reward of obstinate *obduration*. *Hammond.*

OBDU'RED, ŏb-dūr'd'.[359] *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdur'd*,
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Insensate. *Milton.*

OBE'DIENCE, ō-bē'jē-ĕnse.[293 376 98] *n. s.* [*obedience*, Fr. *obedientia*, Lat.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shaksp.*

Thy husband

Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shaksp.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteousness. *Romans.*

It was both a strange commission, and a strange *obedience* to a commission, for men so furiously assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon.*

In vain thou bid'st me to forbear,
Obedience were rebellion here. *Cowley.*
Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death. *Milton.*

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk in obedience to him. *Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels, and rational beings on earth are to live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him. *Law.*

OBE'DIENT, ō-bē'jē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. 2 *Corinthians.*

To this her mother's plot
She, seemingly *obedient*, likewise hath
Made promise. *Shakspeare.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives; th' *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL, ō-bē-jē-ĕn'shăl. *adj.* [*obedientiel*, French; from *obedient*.] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect when it produces in us a fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed, and an *obediential* submission to the commands. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

OBE'DIENTLY, ō-bē'jē-ĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *obedient*.] With obedience.

We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men. *Tillotson.*

OBE'ISANCE, ō-bā'sănse.[250] *n. s.* [*obeisance*, French. This word is formed by corruption from *obaisance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,
See drest in all suits like a lady;
Then call him madam, do him all *obeisance*. *Shaksp.*

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. 1 *Kings.*

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeisance* made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

O'BELISK, ŏb'ē-lĭsk *n. s.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION, ŏb-ĕk-kwē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *obequito*, Latin.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION, ŏb-ĕr-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE, ō-bēse'. *adj.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with flesh.

OBE'SENESS, ō-bēse'nĕs. } *n. s.* [from
OBE'SITY, ō-bĕs'sē-tē. } *obese*.] Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew.*

To OBE'Y, ō-bā'. *v. a.* [*obeir*, French; *obedio*, Latin.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*. *Shaksp.*

I am asham'd, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey*. *Shakspeare.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. *Romans.*

The ancient Britons yet a scepter'd king *obeyed*. *Drayton.*

Was she thy god, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton.*

Africk and India shall his pow'r *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway,
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which *Addison* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers: when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obeir au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*

The flit bark, *obeying* to her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire. *Spenser.*

His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*. *Romans.*

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton.*

O'BJECT, ŏb'jĕkt.[492] *n. s.* [*objet*, French, *objectum*, Latin.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*. *Shakspeare.*

They are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *object* send;
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

The act of faith is applicated to the *object* according to the nature of it; to what is already past, as past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that which is present, as it is still present. *Pearson.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sprat.*

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden.*

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own soul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance. *Law.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dishonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shaksp.*

Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke.*

O'BJECTGLASS, ŏb'jĕkt-glăs. *n. s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye.

An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newton.*

To OBJE'CT, ŏb-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will show more so as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse: with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto infidels and heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty *to object* any crime *against* such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretel difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye *object* all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object* all crimes? *Holiday.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object against* too many of its professors; but *against* the faith itself nothing at all. *Sprat.*

It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*

OBJE'CTION, ŏb-jĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*objection*, French; *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection*, and not the decision: and that it is after refuted. *Bacon.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walsh.*

O'BJECTIVE, ôb-jĕk'tĭv. *adj.* [*objectif*, French; *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale.*

O'BJECTIVELY, ôb-jĕk'tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *objective.*]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venemous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

O'BJECTIVENESS, ôb-jĕk'tĭv-nĕs. *n.s.* [from *objective.*] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale.*

OBJE'CTOR, ôb-jĕk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *object.*] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

O'BIT, ôb'ĭt. [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit.*] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsw.*

To OBJU'RGATE, ôb-jŭr'gāte. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, ôb-jŭr-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*objurgatio*, Latin.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

OBJU'RGATORY, ôb-jŭr'gā-tŭr-rē.[512] *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE, ôb-lāte'. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne.*

OBLA'TION, ôb-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sighed, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations.* *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift.*

OBLECTA'TION, ôb-lĕk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.

To O'BLIGATE, ôb'lē-gāte. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION, ôb-lē-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shaksp.*

There was no means for him as a christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryd.*

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forc'd all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Taylor.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

O'BLIGATORY, ôb'lē-gā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate.*] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on.*

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory* to christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory.* *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To OBLI'GE, ô-blīdje', *or* ô-blēēdje'.[111] *v. a.* [*obliger*, French; *obligo*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them *obliged* me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called catholick, in reference to the universal obedience which it prescribeth; both in regard to the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pearson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers.*

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryd.*

When interest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all th' *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and to them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged.* *L'Estrange.*

Happy the people who preserve their honour,
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince! *Addison.*

OBLIGE'E, ôb-lē-jēē'. *n. s.* [from *oblige.*] The person bound by a legal and written contract.

OBLI'GEMENT, ô-blīdje'mĕnt, *or* ô-blēēdje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton.*

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryd.*

OBLI'GER, ô-blī'jŭr, *or* ô-blēē'jŭr. *n. s.* He who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING, ô-blī'jĭng, *or* ô-blēē'jĭng. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, French; from *oblige.*] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd.* *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY, ô-blī'jĭng-lē, *or* ô-blēē'jĭng-lē *adv.* [from *obliging.*] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift.*

OBLI'GINGNESS, ô-blī'jĭng-nĕs, *or* ô-blēē'jĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *obliging.*]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

OBLIQUA'TION, ôb-lē-kwā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Lat.] Declina-

tion from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE, ôb-like'.[158 416] *adj.* [*oblique*, French; *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Spenser.*

If sound be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *obliquer* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone,
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the Gallic sun. *Prior.*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it cast in such and such a position. *Broome.*

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY, ôb-like'lè. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths *obliquely* levelled, which bashfulness persuadeth not to enquire for. *Fell.*

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison.*

OBLI'QUENESS, ôb-like'nês. } *n. s.* [*obliquité*, Fr.
OBLI'QUITY, ôb-lik'wè-tè. } from *oblique*.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milton.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker.*

Count Rodophill, cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Howel.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE, ôb-lit'têr-râte. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale.*

Let men consider themselves as ensnared in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Decay of Piety.*

These simple ideas the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERA'TION, ôb-lit-têr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*obliteratio*, Lat.] Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale.*

OBLI'VION, ô-bliv'vè-ûn.[113] *n. s.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

Can they imagine that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS, ô-bliv'vè-ûs. *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakspeare.*

The British souls
Exult to see the crowding ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none can see awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

OBLO'NG, ôb'lông. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harris.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length, from any other particle. *Bentley.*

OBLO'NGLY, ôb'lông-lè. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spheroidical. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS, ôb'lông-nês. *n. s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY, ôb'lô-kwè.[345] *n. s.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly subject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances. *Hooker.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obloquies*.
Are laid on old deserts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Canst thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn? *Milton.*

Shall names, that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true geniuses, if they were not sunk under the censure and *obloquy* of plodding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' th' world
In me to lose. *Shakspeare.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE, ôb-mû-tês'sênse[510] *n. s.* [from *obmutesco*, Latin.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence*. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS, ôb-nôk'shûs. *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourse of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*

2. Liable to punishment.

All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand,
Watching your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hateth sin; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten Son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder pow'rs
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan tow'rs,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighb'ring crime,
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhime
Shall raise aloft. *Dryden.*

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be prepossest by the contrived and interested schemes of modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,
To basest things. *Milton.*

Beasts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

They leave the government a trunk naked, defenceless, and *obnoxious* to every storm. *Davenant.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY, ôb-nôk'shûs-lè. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, ôb-nôk'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE, ôb-nû'bè-lâte. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.

O'BOLE, ôb'ôle.[543 544] *n. s.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBRE'PTION, ôb-rêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*obreptio*,

Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

To OBRO'GATE, ôb-rô'gâte. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Dict.*

OBSCE'NE, ôb-sêên'. *adj.* [*obscene*, Fr. *obscænus*, Latin.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos th' *obscene* dread of Moab's sons. *Milt.*

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went the sad discourse renew'd,
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,
And of the sight *obscene* so lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the chearful light
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

It is the sun's fate like your's, to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre. *Pope's Letters.*

OBSCE'NELY, ôb-sêên'lê. *adv.* [from *obscene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCE'NENESS, ôb-sêên'nês.[511] } *n. s.* [*obscenité*, French, from *obscene*.]
OBSCE'NITY, ôb-sên'nê-tê.[511]

Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness*. *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To wash th' *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

OBSCURA'TION, ôb-skû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darkening.

2. A state of being darkened.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE, ôb-skûre'. *adj.* [*obscur*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Proverbs.*

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And thro' the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way. *Milton.*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood, and this according to the manner wherein he used to express himself. *Dryden.*

4. Not noted; not observable.

He says, that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE, ôb-skûre'. *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Latin.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* light; which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night *Shakspeare.*

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole. *Pope.*

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscur'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God, he infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown.*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And seest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now, by thy ungrateful pride,
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY, ôb-skûre'lê. *adv.* [from *obscure*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryd.*

There live retir'd,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.

The woman's seed at first *obscurely* told,
Now amplier known, thy Saviour and thy Lord. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS, ôb-skûre'nês. } *n. s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat. *obscurité*, French.]
OBSCU'RITY, ôb-skû'rê-tê.

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish upon the earth. *Esther.*

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obscureness* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Donne.*

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscureness* that attends prophetick raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of sacred scripture had difficulties in it, many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION, ôb-sê-krâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*obsecratio*, from *obsecro*, Lat.] Entreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration*. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUIES, ôb'sê-kwîz.[283] *n. s.* [*obsequies*, French; I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium*.]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friends' help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels dost remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With fun'ral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakspeare.*

I spare the widows' tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their husbands' *obsequies;*
How Theseus at these fun'rals did assist,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismist. *Dryden.*

His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself,
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Creech.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Crashaw.*

Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. *Milton.*

OBSE'QUIOUS, ôb-sê'kwê-ûs. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not so the rising son, that you forget the father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him. *Bacon.*

At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obsequious. *Milton.*

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And, with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd
My pleaded reason. *Milton.*

See how th' *obsequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban swan does upward bear. *Cowley.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, it seems to signify, funeral; such as the rites of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Hamlet.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, ôb-sê'kwê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation. *Locke.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Rich. III.*

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, ôb-sê'kwê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *obsequious.*] Obedience; compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest way to advance a man. *South.*

OBSE'RVABLE, ôb-zêr'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *observo*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *observable* ceremonies. *Abbot.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown.*

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodward.*

The great and more *observable* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY, ôb-zêr'vâ-blê. *adv.* [from *observable.*] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE, ôb-zêr'vânse. *n. s.* [*observance*, French; *observo*, Latin.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shaksp.*

Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay
Observance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.

Use all th' *observance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam. *Shakspeare.*

Love rigid honesty
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

If the divine laws were proposed to our *observance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers' Sermons.*

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *observances;*
As, not to see a woman. *Shakspeare.*

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *observance* of his church. *Rogers.*

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale.*

7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANT, ôb-zêr'vânt. *adj.* [*observans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive: diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* spectators of those masters they admired. *Raleigh.*

Wand'ring from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Obedient; respectful: with *of.*

We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master Aristotle. *Digby.*

3. Respectfully attentive: with *of.*

She now *observant of* the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*

4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT, ôb-zêr'vânt. *n. s.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakspeare.*] A slavish attendant. Not in use.

These kind of knaves in this plainness,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakspeare.*

OBSERVA'TION, ôb-zêr-vâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*observatio*, from *observo;* Latin; *observation*, French.]

1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.

These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation.* *Rogers.*

2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts.*

3. Obedience; ritual practice.

He freed and delivered the christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply, and formally moral. *White.*

OBSERVA'TOR, ôb-zêr-vâ'tûr.[166] [521] *n. s.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker.

The *observator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale.*

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,—
Good *observator*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY, ôb-zêr'-vâtûr-rê.[512] *n. s.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.

Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward.*

To OBSE'RVE, ôb-zêrv'. *v. a.* [*observer*, Fr. *observo*, Lat.]

1. To watch; to regard attentively.

Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Taylor.*

2. To find by attention; to note.

It is *observed*, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were. *Duty of Man.*

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration. *Locke.*

One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

3. To regard or keep religiously.

A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Exodus.*

4. To practise ritually.

In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision, or the sabbath. *White.*

5. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE, ôb-zêrv'. *v. n.*

1. To be attentive.

Observing men may many form judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts.*

2. To make a remark.

I *observe*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. *Kettlewell.*

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case of some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. *Pope.*

OBSE'RVER, ôb-zêrv'ûr. *n. s.* [from *observe.*]

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.

He reads much;
He is a great *observer;* and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. *Shakspeare.*

Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to th' *observer* doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Shakspeare.*

Careful *observers* may foretel the hour,
By sure prognostic when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*

2. One who looks on; the beholder.

If a slow pac'd star had stol'n away,
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again. *Donne.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*

Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged from the glands in the upper part of the wind-pipe, while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which now and then has imposed on undistinguishing *observers.* *Blackmore.*

3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*

He was so strict an *observer* of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer.* *Atterbury.*

OBSE'RVINGLY, ôb-zêr'vîng-lê. *adv.* [from *observing.*] Attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out. *Shakspeare.*

OBSE'SSION, ôb-sêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of besieging.

2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSI'DIONAL, ôb-sîd'ê-ûn-âl, *or* ôb-sîd'jê-ûn-âl.[293] *adj.* [*obsidionalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a siege. *Dict.*

O'BSOLETE, ôb'sô-lête. *adj.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete?* *Swift.*

O'BSOLETENESS, ôb'sô-lête-nês. *n. s.* [from *obsolete.*] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

O'BSTACLE, ôb'stâ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Latin.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction.

Conscience is a blushing shame-faced spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom; it fills
One full of *obstacles*. *Shakspeare.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the right reverence and due of birth. *Shaksp.*

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier.*

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands I am obliged to look into, that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skilful. *Woodward.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle*, to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*

OBSTETRICA'TION, ôb-stêt-trê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *obstetricor*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK, ôb-stêt'trîk.[509] *adj.* [from *obstetrix*, Latin.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetrick* hand. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY, ôb'stê-nâ-sê. *n. s.* [*obstination*, Fr. *obstinatio*, Latin; from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

Chusing rather to use extremities, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply moderate remedies. *King Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATE, ôb'stê-nâte.[91] *adj.* [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakspeare.*

Yield,
Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sov'reign. *Shakspeare.*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find,
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;
Yet thought she was not *obstinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*

Look on Simo's mate;
No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATELY, ôb'stê-nâte-lê. *adv.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately* as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*

A Greek made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man resolv'd, and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just,
Can the rude rabble's influence despise. *Addison.*

My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Tho' tempted chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATENESS, ôb'stê-nâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness.

OBSTIPA'TION, ôb-stê-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, ôb-strêp'pêr-ûs. *adj.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes. *Howel.*

These *obstreperous* villains shout, and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, ôb-strêp'pêr-rûs-lê. *adv.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, ôb-strêp'pêr-rûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION, ôb-strîk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *obstrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right t' exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice,
From national *obstriction*. *Milton.*

To OBSTRU'CT, ôb-strûkt'. *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Latin.]

1. To block up; to bar.

He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstruct heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton.*

In their passage through the glands in the lungs, they *obstruct* and swell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by feverish heat, *obstructs* the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

No cloud interpos'd
Or star to *obstruct* his sight. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER, ôb-strûkt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *obstruct*.] One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU'CTION, ôb-strûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*obstructio*, Lat. *obstruction*, Fr. from *obstruct*.]

1. Hinderance; difficulty.

Sure God by these discoveries did design,
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;
But the *obstruction* from that discord springs,
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt christian kings. *Dennis.*

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obstructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away. *King Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from *obstructions*, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

3. In physick.

The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*

4. In *Shakspeare* it once signifies something heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Measure for Measure.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, ôb-strûk'tîv. *adj.* [*obstructif*, Fr. from *obstruct*.] Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the superstructing all good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, ôb-strûk'tîv. *n. s.* Impediment; obstacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing towards it. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT, ôb'strû-ênt. *adj.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, ôb-stû-pê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*obstupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, ôb-stû-pê-fâk-tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying.

The force of it is *obstupefactive*, and no other. *Abbot.*

To OBTA'IN, ôb-tâne'.[202] *v. a.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.*

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Ephesians.*

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expression. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to *obtain* the thing we desire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Hebrews.*

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain;*
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not *obtain* from myself to shew Absalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke.*

To OBTA'IN, ôb-tâne'. *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did *obtain* in the western parts of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature or practice.

Our impious use no longer shall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain. *Dryd.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable to this which at present *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where wasting the public treasure has *obtained* in a court, all good order is banished. *Davenant.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE, ôb-tâne'â-bl. *adj.* [from *obtain*.]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it cost, not being *obtainable* unless God's only Son

would come down from heaven, and be made man, and pay down his own life for it. *Kettlewell.*

OBTA'INER, ôb-tâ'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE, ôb-têm'pêr-âte. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

To OBTE'ND, ôb-tênd'. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION, ôb-tên-nê-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION, ôb-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST, ôb-têst' *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obtest his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryd.*

OBTESTA'TION, ôb-tês-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*obtestatio*, Latin; from *obtest.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION, ôb-trêk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*obtrecto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRU'DE, ôb-trôôd'.[339] *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the sword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curse, imperiously *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;
For so conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

OBTRU'DER, ôb-trôôd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION, ôb-trôô'zhûn. *n. s.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE, ôb-trôô'sîv.[428] *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retir'd
The more desirable. *Milton.*

To OBTU'ND, ôb-tûnd'. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION, ôb-tû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *obturatus*, Latin.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR, ôb-tûse-âng'gû-lâr. *adj.* [from *obtuse* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE, ôb-tûse.[427] *adj.* [*obtusus*, Lat.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Thy senses then
Obtuse, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milton.*

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY, ôb-tûse'lê. *adv.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. Without a point.
2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS, ôb-tûse'nês. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION, ôb-tû'zhûn. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION, ôb-vên'shûn. *n. s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser.*

To OBVE'RT, ôb-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn toward.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred and kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superficieculæ, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Boyle.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us. *Watts.*

To O'BVIATE, ôb'vê-âte.[91] *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS, ôb'vê-ûs. *adj.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milt.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossest
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found: *Swift* has used it harshly for *easily intelligible.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

Entertain'd with solitude,
While *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milton.*

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are *obvious* to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as *obvious* reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious;* the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY, ôb'vê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *obvious.*]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush contain no instruction. *Locke.*

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviously* particulars concerning place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities. *Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more *obviously*, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS, ôb'vê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE, ôb-ûm'brâte. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villerio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him. *Howel.*

OBUMBRA'TION, ôb-ûm-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION, ôk-kâ'zhûn. *n. s.* [*occasion*, Fr. *occasio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unweeting, and unaware of such mishap,
She brought to mischief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenser.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Genesis.*

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. *Galatians.*

Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milton.*

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occasion* for his fame,
Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *South.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom. *Spenser.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shaksp.*

The fair for whom they strove,
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you,
And you embrace th' *occasion* to depart. *Shaksp.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occasions*. *Shaksp.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:
He married but his *occasion* here. *Shaksp.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shaksp.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*. *Dryden.*

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion* to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occasion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To Occa'sion, ôk-kâ'zhûn. *v. a.* [*occasionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit. *Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increase of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A consumption may be *occasioned* by running sores, or sinuous fistulas, whose secret caves and winding burrows empty themselves by copious discharges. *Blackmore.*

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

Occa'sional, ôk-kâ'zhûn-âl. *adj.* [*occasionel*, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of scripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Mosaical history of the flood, and according to the many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other places of scripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occasional* original hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise *occasional* times for the performance of this duty. *Duty of Man.*

Those letters were not writ to all;
Nor first intended but *occasional*,
Their absent sermons. *Dryden.*

Occa'sionally, ôk-kâ'zhûn-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *occasional*.] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occasionally* scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodward.*

Occa'sioner, ôk-kâ'zhûn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *occasion*.] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occasioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and resolved *occasioner* of my own and my subjects' miseries. *King Charles.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall thereinto and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to his neighbour. *Sanderson.*

Occeca'tion, ôk-sê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and *occecation*, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderson.*

O'ccident, ôk'sê-dênt. *n. s.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory and to stain the tract
Of his bright passage to the *occident*. *Shaksp.*

Occide'ntal, ôk-sê-dên'tâl. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shaksp.*

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and silver. *Howel.*

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and *occidental* climates. *Brown.*

Occi'duous, ôk-sîd'jû-ûs.[293 294] *adj.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Western.

Occi'pital, ôk-sîp'pê-tâl. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'cciput, ôk'sê-pût. *n. s.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more saintly. *Butler.*

Occi'sion, ôk-sîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *occisio*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To Occlu'de, ôk-klûde'. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Brown.*

Occlu'se, ôk-klûse'. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and *occluse*, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and previous, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth. *Holder.*

Occlu'sion, ôk-klû'zhûn. *n. s.* [from *occlusio*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

OCCU'LT, ôk-kûlt'. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

If his *occult* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Hamlet.*

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanville.*

These instincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work. *L'Estrange.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newton.*

Occulta'tion, ôk-kûl-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

Occu'ltness, ôk-kûlt'nês. *n. s.* [from *occult*.] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'ccupancy, ôk'kû-pân-sê. *n. s.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

O'ccupant, ôk'kû-pânt. *n. s.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not so. *Bacon.*

To O'ccupate, ôk'kû-pâte. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon.*

Occupa'tion, ôk-kû-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their *occupations*, about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodward.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* perish. *Shaksp.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts.*

O'ccupier, ôk'kû-pî-ûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *occupy*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeo-

pled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? *Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandise, and the *occupiers* of thy merchandise shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Ezek.*

To O'CCUPY, ôk'kû-pî.[183] *v. a.* [*occupier*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest! 1 *Corinth.*

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater space than before its body *occupied.* *Brown.*

He must assert infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space. *Bentley.*

2. To busy; to employ.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Act of Henry* VIII.

They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. 2 *Maccab.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecclesiasticus.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Most High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in prophesies. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. To follow as business.

They *occupy* their business in deep waters. *Common Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ezekiel.*

4. To use; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY, ôk'kû-pî. *v. n.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy* till I come. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R, ôk-kûr'. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to. A latinism.

Before I begin that, I must *occur* to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCE, ôk-kûr'rênse. *n. s.* [*occurrence*, French; from *occur:* this was perhaps originally *occurrents.*]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and *occurrences* of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT, ôk-kûr'rênt. *n. s.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unseemly and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon.*

OCCU'RSION, ôk-kûr'shûn. *n. s.* [*occursum*, Lat.] Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon justled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glanv.*

O'CEAN, ô'shûn.[357] *n. s.* [*ocean*, French; *oceanus*, Lat.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Shaksp.*

Will all great Neptune's *ocean* wash this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shaksp.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expansion. They are so much of those boundless *oceans* of eternity and immensity, as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and space. *Locke.*

O'CEAN, ô'shûn. *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim th' *ocean* stream. *Milton.*

Bounds were set
To darkness, such as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK, ô-shê-ân'îk.[357 509] *adj.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

OCE'LLATED, ô-sêl'lâ-têd. *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] Resembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one. *Derham.*

O'CHRE, ô'kûr.[416] [*ochre, ocre*, Fr. ὤχρα.]

The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS, ô'krê-ûs. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Consisting of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY, ô'kûr-ê. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other loose matter. *Woodw.*

O'CHIMY, ôk'kê-mê. *n. s.* [formed by corruption from *alchymy.*] A mixed base metal.

O'CTAGON, ôk'tâ-gôn. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL, ôk-tâg'gô-nâl.[518] *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and sides.

OCTA'NGULAR, ôk-tâng'gû-lâr. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS, ôk-tâng'gû-lâr-nês. *n. s.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NT, ôk'tânt. } *adj.* In astrology, is,
OCTI'LE, ôk'til.[140] } when a planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

OCTA'VE, ôk'tâve.[91] *n. s.* [*octave*, French; *octavus*, Latin.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

2. [In musick.] An eighth, or an interval of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*

OCTA'VO, ôk-tâ'vô. [Lat.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in *octavo.* *Boyle.*

OCTE'NNIAL, ôk-tên'nê-âl.[113] *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER, ôk-tô'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [*October*, Lat. *Octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of services. *Peacham.*

OCTOE'DRICAL, ôk-tô-êd'drê-kâl. *adj.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

OCTO'GENARY, ôk-tô'jê-nâr-ê. *adj.* [*octogeni*, Latin.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'CTONARY, ôk'tô-nâr-ê. *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

OCTONO'CULAR, ôk-tô-nôk'kû-lâr. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some senocular. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, ôk-tô-pêt'tâl-ûs. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'CTOSTYLE, ôk'tô-stîle. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος, Greek.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE, ôk'tû-pl.[405] *adj.* [*octuplus*, Latin.] Eight-fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR, ôk'kû-lâr.[88] *adj.* [*oculaire*, French; from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it; give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakspeare.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curse at first. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY, ôk'kû-lâr-lê. *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the observation of the eye.

The same is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Brown.*

O'CULATE, ôk'kû-lâte. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST, ôk'kû-lîst. *n. s.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculist*, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business. *L'Estrange.*

O'CULUS beli, ôk'kû-lûs-bê-lî. [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle resembling the eye; whence its name. *Woodward.*

ODD, ôd. *adj.* [*udda*, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakspeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and *odd;* ascribing the *odd* unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity or imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes, and *odd* seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madness hath the *oddest* frame of sense,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflection of a specular superfices, seems so *odd* a phenomenon, and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of. *Newton.*

So proud I am no slave,
So impudent I own myself no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and *odd;*
What other men dislike is sure to please
Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,
In an *odd* angle of the isle. *Shakspeare.*

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakspeare.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* soe'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,
To put an antick disposition on. *Shakspeare.*

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

With such *odd* maxims to thy flocks retreat,
Nor furnish mirth for ministers of state. *Young.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Sturmius. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in,
On some *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will shake this island. *Shakspeare.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Spectator.*

O'DDLY, ôd'lê. *adv.* [from *odd.* This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d;* but the writers almost all combine against it.]

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

How *oddly* will it sound, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakspeare.*

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks somewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of waking men's ideas, though for the most part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had east him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not: and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some *oddly*-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her aukward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As masters in the clare obscure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

Fossils are very *oddly* and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley.*

O'DDNESS, ôd'nês. *n. s.* [from *odd.*]

1. The state of being not even.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship: and observe the *oddness* of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS, ôdz. *n. s.* [from *odd.*]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great *odds.* *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakspeare.*

I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds.* *Milton.*

Shall I give him to partake
Full happiness with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my pow'r
Without co-partner? *Milton.*

Cromwell with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

Some bishop bestows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And tho' the sword, some understood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'st. *Hudib.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds.* *Shakspeare.*

What is the night?
Almost at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shakspeare.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds.* *Shakspeare.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble bee,
Were still at *odds*, being but three:
Until the goose came out of door,
And staid the *odds* by adding four. *Shakspeare.*

Gods of whatsoe'er degree,
Resume not what themselves have given,
Or any brother god in heav'n:
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they must always be at *odds.* *Swift.*

ODE, ôde. *n. s.* [ὠδή.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. The ode is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton.*

What work among you scholar gods!
Phœbus must write him am'rous *odes;*
And thou, poor cousin, must compose
His letters in submissive prose. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE, ô'dê-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *odi.*] Hateful. *Dict.*

O'DIOUS, ō'jŭs, *or* ō'jē-ŭs.[293 294 376] *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odiosus*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be must *odious* *Sprat.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. *Granville.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most *odious*, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his saints. *Milton.*

4. A word expressive of disgust: used by women.

Green fields and shady groves, and crystal springs,
And larks and nightingales, are *odious* things;
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight. *Young.*

O'DIOUSLY, ō'jŭs-lē, *or* ō'jē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatefully; abominably.

Had thy love still *odiously* pretended,
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reas'nings. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS, ō'jŭs-nĕs, *or* ō'jē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its *odiousness*, and of its danger. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odiousness* for him. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM, ō'jŭm, *or* ō'jē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.

The *odium* and offences which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their master. *Davenant.*

ODONTA'LGICK, ō-dŏn-tăl'jĭk. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the toothach.

O'DORATE, ō'dō-rāte.[91] *adj.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS, ō-dō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

There stood in this room presses that enclosed
Robes *odoriferous*. *Chapman.*

Gentle gales,
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils. *Milton.*

Smelling bodies send forth effluvias of steams, without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, ō-dō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs-nĕs.[534] *n. s.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS, ō'dŭr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell,
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roofs on *od'rous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We smell, because parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR, ō'dŭr.[314] *n. s.* [*odor*, Lat. *odour*, French.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour* till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*

Infusions in air, for so we may call *odours*, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several *odours* which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon.*

They refer sapor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown.*

Where silver riv'lets play thro' flow'ry meads,
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their shades,
Black kennels absent *odours* she regrets,
And stops her nose at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damsels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenser.*

By her intercession with the king she would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison.*

OE, ē. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.

OECONO'MICKS, ĕk-ō-nŏm'mĭks.[296] *n. s.* [οἰκονομικὸς; *oeconomique*, Fr. from *oeconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *oeconomy*.] Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Estrange.*

OECUME'NICAL, ĕk-ū-mĕn'nē-kăl.[296] *adj.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, from οἰκουμένη.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eastern patriarchates, excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

We must not make a computation of the catholick church from that part of it which was within the compass of the Roman empire, though called *oecumenical*. *Lesley.*

OEDE'MA, ē-dē'mă.[296] *n. s.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK, ĕd-ē-măt'tĭk.[296] } *adj.*
OEDE'MATOUS, ē-dĕm'mă-tŭs. } [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey.*

The great discharge of matter, and an extremity of pain, wasted her, *oedematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wiseman.*

OEI'LIAD, ē-ĭl'yăd.[113] *n. s.* [from *oeil*, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *oeilids* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakspeare.*

O'ER, ōre. contracted from *over*. See OVER.

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*

OESOPHA'GUS, ē-sŏf'fā-gŭs. *n. s.* [from οἶσος, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oesophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oesophagus* and aspera arteria, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *oesophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually presseth into it. *Wiseman.*

OF, ŏv.[377] *prep.* [of, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain;* that is, *part of these.*

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken of all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*

The rousing *of* the mind with some degrees of vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. *Locke.*

The value *of* land is raised only by a greater plenty of money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation *of* interest. *Smallridge.*

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The most renowned *of* all are those to whom the name is given Philippinæ. *Abbot.*

We profess to be animated with the best hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotson.*

At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all wordly blessings, is the most valuable. *Smallridge.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew *of* fury, not *of* strength, or *of* strength proceeding *of* fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppy, one that I sav'd from drowning. *Shaksp.*

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shaksp.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æsopus. *Sandys.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben Jonson.*

This cannot be understood *of* the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this sense *of* war. *Smallridge.*

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd and to clothe the bare.
Dryden.

Look once again, and for thy husband lost,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy husband's ghost.
Dryden.

6. Among.

He is the only person *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee son.
Dryden.

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excused
Of every bearer. *Shaksp.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That though great states by her support do stand,
Yet she herself supported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the English consul. *Sandys.*

Lest a more honourable man than those be bidden *of* him. *Nelson.*

8. According to.

The senate
And people of Rome, *of* their accustom'd greatness,
Will sharply and severely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainst the state. *Ben Jonson.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you. *Tillotson.*

Tancred, whose delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone.
Dryden.

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty *Steph*

The Venice glasses would crack *of* themselves. *Boyle.*

Of himself is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirsty cattle, *of* themselves abstain'd
From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd. *Dryd.*

To assert mankind to have been *of* himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themselves, or *of* themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do *of* themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well *of* himself.
Swift.

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is *of* no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*

The fresh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whose odours were *of* pow'r to raise from death.
Dryden.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining *of* the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Sussex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furnish me. *Shakspeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryd.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with chrystal, save that the fore-end had pannels of saphires, set in borders *of* gold, and the hinder end the like *of* emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships *of*, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice, I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our sov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing; one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have *of* this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have *of* this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter.*

18. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.
—I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shaksp.*

19. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me so late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* blessed? *Milton.*

20. Noting casuality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which *of* necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of* late, in late times; *of* old, in old time.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypostatical principles. *Boyle.*

In days *of* old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden.

Off, ôf. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off;* to *fly off;* to *take off;* which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to *on:* as, to lay *on;* to take *off*. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be *off* to them most counterfeitly. *Shakspeare.*

Where are you, sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakspeare.*

See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped *off*, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shaksp.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakspeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is *off;* the match is *off*.

7. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

8. From; not toward.

Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look *on*, nor would look *off*. *Sidney.*

9. *Off*-hand; not studied.

Several stars of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To be off.* In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. *To come off.* To escape by some accident or subterfuge.
12. *To get off.* To make escape.
13. *To go off.* To desert; to abandon.
14. *To go off.* Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged: borrowed from the arrow and bow.
15. *Well* or *ill off.* Having good or bad success.
16. *Off*, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF, ôf. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith.*

OFF, ôf. *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati. *Addison.*

O'FFAL, ôf'fûl.[88] *n. s.* [*off fall*, says *Skinner*, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal.* *Shakspeare.*
Cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With suck'd and glutted *offal.* *Milton.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

If man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mould'ring limbs shall rot,
A secret sting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden.*
They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.

What trash is Rome! what rubbish and what *offal!* *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NCE, ôf-fênse'. *n. s.* [*offence*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*
Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence.* *Shakspeare.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion againt the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I lov'd them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. *2 Corinthians.*

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people. *1 Maccabees.*

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

By great and scandalous *offences*, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy, that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidney.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of *offence.* *Richardson.*

OFFE'NCEFUL, ôf-fênse'fûl. *adj.* [*offence*, and *full.*] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NCELESS, ôf-fênse'lês. *adj.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare.*

To OFFE'ND, ôf-fênd'. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry; to displease.

If much you note him
You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shaksp.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles.*

Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the indiscreet and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and *offend* our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Law.*

2. To assail; to attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

3. To transgress; to violate.

Many fear
More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

4. To injure.

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,
Not as th' *offended*, but the offenders please. *Dryd.*

To OFFE'ND, ôf-fênd'. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others. *Wisdom.*

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James.*

The bishops therefore of the church of England did noways *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. To cause anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shaksp.*

3. To commit transgression: with *against.*

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends against* every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER, ôf-fên'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Isaiah.*

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot which it imprints and leaves in the *offender.* *Perkins.*

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the wasp the rich escapes and flies. *Denham.*
How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love th' *offender*, yet detest the offence? *Pope.*

The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Clarissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought so unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst *offender.* *Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue th' *offender.* *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NDRESS, ôf-fên'drês. *n. s.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature. *Shaksp.*

OFFE'NSIVE, ôf-fên'sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Latin.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a mere deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him. *Hooker.*

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish, as seem *offensive* and repugnant to good government. *Spenser.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon.*

The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very *offensive* to me. *Brown.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military *offensive* engines used among the ancients, and those of these latter ages. *Wilkins.*

Their avoiding, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main stress lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the *offensive;* perpetually objecting to the catholick scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties which clog their own. *Waterland.*

OFFE'NSIVELY, ôf-fên'sîv-lê. *adv.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* vivid colours. *Boyle.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS, ôf-fên'sîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Injuriousness; mischief.
2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Grew.*

To O'FFER, ôf'fûr.[98] *v. a.* [*offero*, Latin; *offrir*, Fr.]

1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings; some sort of truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship: often with *up*, emphatical.

They *offered* unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron.*

An holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. *1 Peter*

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryd.*

When a man is called upon to *offer up* himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.

Lysimachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence. *2 Maccabees.*

5. To propose.

In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

To O'FFER, ôf'fûr. *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

Th' occasion *offers* and the youth complies. *Dryd.*

2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatning upon him. *Sidney.*

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *off'ring* makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more. *Daniel.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With *at*, to make an attempt.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I should *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Graunt.*

Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of those letters; which being the easiest, he will stumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering at* the shepherd's voice and call too. *L'Estrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* somewhat towards the disproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

O'FFER, ôf'fûr. *n. s.* [*offre*, French; from the verb.]

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love.—
—Mowbray, you overween to take it so:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shaks.*
What wouldst beg, Laertes,
That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking? *Shaksp.*

3. Proposal made.

Th' *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the same *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving. *Addison.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholicks, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgment of the writers that lived before the controversy began; but they declined the *offer*. *Waterland.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offers;*
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cause motions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South.*

One sees in it a kind of *offer*, at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair streams, that do vouchsafe in your clearness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pities me. *Sidney.*

O'FFERER, ôf'fûr-rûr. *n. s.* [from *offer*.]

1. One who makes an offer.

Bold *offerers*
Of suite and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Chapman.*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God respecteth. *Hooker.*

When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* discretion. *South.*

O'FFERING, ôf'fûr-ring. *n. s.* [from *offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shak.*

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shaksp.*

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. *Isaiah.*

The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;
Admir'd the destin'd *off'ring* to his queen,
A venerable gift so rarely seen. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray,
Or *off'rings* on my slighted altars lay? *Dryden.*

I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addison.*

Inferior *offerings* to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice. *Young.*

OFFE'RTORY, ôf'fêr-tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orizons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*

The administration of the sacrament he reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inseparable appendant, the *offertory*. *Fell.*

OFFE'RTURE, ôf'fêr-tûre. *n. s.* [from *offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not in use.

Thou hast prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

O'FFICE, ôf'fis.[142] *n. s.* [*office*, French; *officium*, Latin.]

1. A publick charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd *office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shaksp.*

Methought this staff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shaksp.*

The insolence of *office*. *Shakspeare.*

Is it the magistrate's *office*, to hear causes or suits at law, and to decide them? *Kettleworth.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shaksp.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one prism. *Newton.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shaksp.*

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accoustrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shaksp.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakspeare.*

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Estrange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden.*

5. Act of worship.

This gate
Instructs you how t' adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whosoever hath children and servants, let him take care that they say their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What, do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices*? at least desist
To build at all. *Shaksp.*

Let *offices* stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

3. [*officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones? *Shaksp.*

Empson and Dudley, though they could not but hear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul and his money were in several *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon.*

He had set up a kind of *office* of address; his general correspondencies by letters. *Fell.*

To O'FFICE, ôf'fis. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will be gone, altho'
The air of paradise did fan the house,
And angels *offic'd* all. *Shaksp.*

O'FFICER, ôf'fê-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [*officier*, Fr.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakspeare.*

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shaksp.*

The next morning there came to us the same *officer* that came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the several *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great *officer*, he locks himself up from all approaches. *South.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A superior power takes away by violence from them, that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kettleworth.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,
His surly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I summon'd all my *officers* in haste,
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews him not only to be much inferior to Pompey as a sea *officer*, but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are possest with fear
So strongly that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shakspeare.*

We charge you
To go with us unto the *officer's*. *Shakspeare.*

O'FFICERED, ôf'fê-sûr'd.[362] *adj.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws? *Addison.*

OFFI'CIAL, ôf-fish'âl.[88] *adj.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That in the *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shakspeare.*

OFFI'CIAL, ôf-fish'âl. *n. s.*

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

A poor man found a priest over-familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

OFFI'CIALTY, ôf-fish'âl-tê. *n. s.* [*officialté*, Fr. from *official*.] The charge or post of an official.

The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To OFFI'CIATE, ôf-fish'ê-âte.[542] *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milt.*

To OFFI'CIATE, ôf-fish'ê-âte. *v. n.*

1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister *officiating* in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law. *Sanderson.*

Who of the bishops or priests that *officiate* at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion, which, considering the number of persons *officiating* this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL, ôf-fis'ê-nâl. *adj.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

OFFI'CIOUS, ôf-fish'ûs.[314] *adj.* [*officieux*, Fr. *officiosus*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton.*

2. Importunely forward.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakspeare.*

At Taunton they kill'd in fury an *officious* and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon.*

Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY, ôf-fish'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *officious*.]

1. Importunately forward.

The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,
And those they scorn'd, *officiously* they own. *Dryd.*

Flatt'ring crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryd.*

2. Kindly; with unasked kindness.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurst,
And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryden.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, ôf-fish'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *officious*.]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.

I shew my *officiousness* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown.*

O'FFING, ôf'fing.[410] *n. s.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSCOU'RING, ôf-skôûr'ing. *n. s.* [*off* and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lamentations.*

Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of the world, and the *offscouring* of all things. *Kettlewell.*

O'FFSET, ôf'sêt. *n. s.* [*off* and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing *offsets* or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

O'FFSPRING, ôf'spring. *n. s.* [*off* and *spring*.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*

To the gods alone
Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities. *Addison.*

3. Production of any kind.

Tho' both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offspring* hath no pow'r;
Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blast,
Nor death's dark vale their days o'ercast. *Denham.*

To OFFU'SCATE, ôf-fûs'kâte.[91] *v. a.* [*offusco*, Lat. *offusquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCA'TION, ôf-fûs-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *offuscate*.] The act of darkening.

OFT, ôft. *adv.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths *oft*. *2 Corinthians.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* mistaken for the whole. *Hammond.*

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends,
Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

O'FTEN, ôf'f'n.[103 472] *adv.* [from oft, Sax. in the comparative, oftner; superlative, oftnest.] Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died ev'ry day she liv'd. *Shaksp.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. *1 Timothy.*

In journeying *often*, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Corinthians.*

A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That *often* had bewitch'd the sea gods with her eye. *Drayton.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not *oftner* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addison.*

OFTENTI'MES, ôf'f'n-tîmz. *adv.* [*often* and *times*.] From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See OFTEN.] Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter needless, to be so *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* so remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of Providence, whether the best men be *oftentimes* only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

Oftti'mes, ôft'timz. *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.

Ofttimes nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton.*

Ofttimes before I hither did resort,
Charm'd with the conversation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden.*

Oge'e, ô-jèè'. } *n. s.* A sort of moulding
Ogi've, ô-jèèv'. } in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls cima. Cima reversa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

To O'gle, ô'gl.[405] *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings* and clandestine marriages. *Addison.*

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himself in his looking-glass. *Arbuthnot.*

O'gler, ô'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*oogheler*, Dut.] A sly gazer; one who views with side glances.

Upon the disuse of the neck-piece, the tribe of *oglers* stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious *ogler;* he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot.*

O'glio, ô'lê-ô.[388] *n. s.* [from *olla*, Span.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an *oglio*, or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are *oglios* of guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Estr.*

O'gresses, ô'grês-sîs. *n. s.* [in heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour.

Oh, ô. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

He,
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, *oh!* and mounted. *Shaksp.*

Oh me! all the horse have got over the river, what shall we do? *Walton.*

My eyes confess it,
My every action speaks my heart aloud;
But *oh*, the madness of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden.*

Oil, ôil.[299] *n. s.* [oœl, Sax. *oleum*, Lat.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.

Bring pure *oil* olive beaten for the light. *Exodus.*

2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.

In most birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag. *Derham.*

3. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water.

Oil with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypostatical, and of the true five chemical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtile substance, which usually rises after the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all diversity of colours. There are two sorts of *oil;* one, which will swim upon water, as *oil* of anniseed and lavender, which the chemists call essential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with salts, and will sink in water, as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expressed *oil*, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common *oil* or spirit. *Boyle.*

A curious artist long inur'd to toils
Of gentler sort, with combs, and fragrant *oils*,
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,
So touch'd his curls, his mighty soul was fir'd. *Young.*

To Oil, ôil. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled.* *Wotton.*

Amber will attract straws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they be much *oiled;* for in those needles consisting free upon their centre there can be no adhesion. *Brown.*

Swift *oils* many a spring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

Oi'lcolour, ôil'kûl-lûr. *n. s.* [*oil* and *colour.*] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

Oi'liness, ôil'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *oily.*] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which *oiliness*, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of *oiliness.* *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose *oiliness* is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown.*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscidity from the caseous parts, an *oiliness* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Floyer.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antiacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their *oiliness.* *Arbuth.*

Oi'lman, ôil'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

Oi'lshop, ôil'shôp. *n. s.* [*oil* and *shop.*] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

Oi'ly, ôil'lê. *adj.* [from *oil.*]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon.*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than *oily.* *Bacon.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fewel. *Digby.*

2. Fatty; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth. *Shakspeare.*

Oi'lygrain, ôil'ê-grâne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Oi'lypalm, ôil'ê-pâm. *n. s.* A tree.

It grows as high as the mainmast of a ship. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

To Oint, ôint.[299] *v. a.* [*oint*, French.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs. *Dryd.*

Ismarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryd.*

Oi'ntment, ôint'mênt. *n. s.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The senseless corpse appointed for the grave. *Spenser.*

O'ker, ô'kûr.[416] *n. s.* [See Ochre.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with *oker* did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the most heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not so because it is clearer. *Dryden.*

OLD, ôld. *adj.* [ealð, Sax. *alt*, German.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

To *old* age since you yourself aspire,
Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*

He wooes high and low, young and *old.* *Shakspeare.*

Wanton as girls, as *old* wives fabulous. *Cowley.*

'Tis greatly wise to know, before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow *old.* *Young.*

2. Decayed by time.

Raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador into France, with great pomp, he spoke to an *old* acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him. *Camden.*

4. Not new.

Ye shall eat of the *old* store. *Leviticus.*

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old;* for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon.*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship; which was the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addison.*

6. Of any specified duration.

How *old* art thou? Not so young, sir, to love a woman for singing; nor so *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakspeare.*

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not:
In Ephesus I am but two hours *old*,
As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shaksp.*

He did enfold
Within an ox hide, flea'd at nine years *old*,
All th' airie blasts, that were of stormie kinds. *Chapman.*

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feast, which is done at the cost of the state. *Bacon.*

7. Subsisting before something else.

Equal society with them to hold,

Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the *old*. *Cowley.*

The Latian king, unless he shall submit,
Own his *old* promise, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove. *Dryd.*

He must live in danger of his house falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may not be so convenient as the *old*. *Swift.*

8. Long practised.

Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.*

9. A word to signify in burlesque language, more than enough.

Here will be *old* Utis; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare.*

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shakspeare.*

10. *Of old;* long ago; from ancient times.

These things they cancel, as having been instituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now superfluous. *Hooker.*

Whether such virtue spent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton.*

A land there is, Hesperia nam'd *of old*,
The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold;
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*

OLDFA'SHIONED, ôld-fâsh'ûn'd. *adj.* [*old* and *fashion*.] Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned these tales into modern English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of those *oldfashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addison.*

O'LDEN, ôl'd'n.[103] *adj.* [from *old;* perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. Not in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' *olden* time,
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare.*

O'LDNESS, ôld'nês. *n. s.* [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakspeare.*

OLEA'GINOUS, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum; oleagineux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The sap, when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*. *Arbuthnot.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, ô-lê-âd'jîn-ûs-nês.[314] *n. s.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness.

In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER, ô-lê-ân'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant roseba y.

OLE'ASTER, ô-lê-âs'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive.

It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance. *Miller.*

OLE'OSE, ô-lê-ôse'. *adj.* [*oleosus*, Latin.] Oily.

Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray.*

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Floyer.*

To OLFA'CT, ôl-fâkt'. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. A burlesque word.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY, ôl-fâk'tûr-ê.[557] *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the sense of smelling.

Effluvias, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'LID, ôl'lîd. } *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.]
O'LIDOUS, ôl'lîd-ûs.[314] } Stinking; fetid.

In a civet cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown.*

The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt salt of it. *Boyle.*

OLIGA'RCHY, ôl'lê-gâr-kê.[519] *n. s.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy* is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, whom they should obey. *Sidney.*

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation; all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men dominecr, do what they list. *Burton.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift.*

O'LIO, ô'lê-ô.[113] *n. s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See OGLIO.

Ben Jonson, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden.*

I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget myself. But I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve.*

O'LITORY, ôl'lê-tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*olitor*, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn.*

OLIVA'STER, ôl-lê-vâs'tûr.[98] *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abysenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon.*

O'LIVE, ôl'lîv.[140] *n. s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.

The leaves are for the most part oblong and evergreen; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller.*

To thee, the heav'ns, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Shakspeare.*

In the purlieus of this forest, stands
A sheepcote fenc'd about with *olive* trees. *Shaksp.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard, and *olive* yard. *Exodus.*

Their *olive* bearing town. *Dryden.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Broome.*

O'MBRE, ôm'bûr.[416] *n. s.* [*hombre*, Span.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to lady Centaure's, and play at *ombre*. *Tatler.*

When *ombre* calls, his hand and heart are free,
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three. *Young.*

OME'GA, ô-mê'gâ. *n. s.* [ωμέγα.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Revelations.*

O'MELET, ôm'lêt. *n. s.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MEN, ô'mên. *n. s.* [*omen*, Latin.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into places of privacy, there to say his prayers, *omens* of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion. *Fell.*

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*

The speech had *omen*, that the Trojan race
Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Dryden.*

Choose out other smiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* shed
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Prior.*

O'MENED, ô'mên'd.[359] *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen*'d voice, the messenger of Jove,
Propitious to the search. *Pope.*

OME'NTUM, ô-mên'tûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] The cawl that covers the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net.

When the peritonæum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. *Quincy.*

O'MER, ô'mûr. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*

To O'MINATE, ôm'mê-nâte.[91] *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to show prognosticks.

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION, ôm-mê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, yet the same was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown.*

O'MINOUS, ôm'mîn-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *omen*.]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshowing ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ster's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakspeare.*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakspeare.*

These accidents, the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue. *Hayward.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,
He last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton.*

As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous;* so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless *South.*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,
To be oppos'd at first, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

O'MINOUSLY, ôm'mîn-nûs-lê. *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS, ôm'mîn-nûs-nês. *n.s.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION, ô-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*omissus*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

Whilst they were held back purely by doubts and scruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their *omission* was fit to be connived at. *Kettlewell.*

If he has made no provision for this change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shaks.*

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison.*

To OMI'T, ô-mît'. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Latin.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may savour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth? *Dryden.*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

OMI'TTANCE, ô-mît'tânse. *n. s.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in use.

He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!
I marvel why I answer'd not again;
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakspeare.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS, ôm-nê-fâ'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*omnifarius*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical have fallen into this visible system. *Bentley.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'dst brew,
Besides the orchard, every hedge and bush
Affords assistance. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS, ôm-nîf'fêr-ûs.[518] *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK, ôm-nîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnifick* word, your discord end. *Milton.*

O'MNIFORM, ôm'nê-fôrm. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape. *Dict.*

OMNI'GENOUS, ôm-nîd'jê-nûs.[518] *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPA'RITY, ôm-nê-pâr'rê-tê. *n. s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General equality.

Their own working heads affect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churchmen. *White.*

OMNI'POTENCE, ôm-nîp'pô-tênse. } *n. s.*
OMNI'POTENCY, ôm-nîp'pô-tên-sê. }
[*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Denham.*

As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotency* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotency.* *Tillotson.*

How are thy servants blest, O Lord,
How sure is their defence,
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help, *omnipotence.* *Addison.*

Will *omnipotence* neglect to save,
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT, ôm-nîp'pô-tênt.[518] *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: O *omnipotent* love! how near the god grew to the complexion of a goose! *Shakspeare.*

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent;* both as self-existent and as immense; for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent.* *Grew.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE, ôm-nê-prêz'ênse.[513] [518] *n. s.* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went
Invisible, yet staid, such privilege
Hath *omnipresence.* *Milton.*

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills
Land, sea, and air. *Milton.*

The soul is involved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe? *Hale.*

OMNIPRE'SENT, ôm-nê-prêz'ênt. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring! *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênse. } *n. s.*
OMNI'SCIENCY, ôm-nîsh'ê-ên-sê. }
[*omnis* and *scientia*, Latin.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience.* *King Charles.*

Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the *omnisciency* and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown.*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and omnipotency, *omnisciency*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixtly looks upon them. *Burnet.*

Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a god,
Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul,
Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd! *Dryden.*

OMNI'SCIENT, ôm-nîsh'ê-ênt. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniscient.* *Bacon.*

What can 'scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient? *Milton.*

Whatsoever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient.* *South.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniscient.* *Wilkins.*

Omniscient master, omnipresent king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring! *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIOUS, ôm-nîsh'ûs.[292] *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Latin.] All-knowing. Not in use.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill.*

OMNI'VOROUS, ôm-nîv'-vô-rûs.[518] *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Latin.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMO'PLATE, ôm'ô-plâte. *n. s.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The shoulderblade. *Dict.*

OMPHALO'PTICK, ôm-fâ-lôp'tîk. *n. s.* [ὀμφαλος and οπτικος.] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

ON, ôn. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shaksp*

What news?—
—Richmond is *on* the seas.—
—There let him sink and be the seas *on* him. *Shakspeare.*

Distracted terror knew not what was best;
On what determination to abide. *Daniel.*

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year. *Milton.*

As some to witness truth, heav'n's call obey,
So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden.*

They stooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden.*

On me, *on* me, let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me since I deserve it all. *Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.

Th' unhappy husband, husband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression.

Ho Mæris! whither *on* thy way so fast?
This leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

Chuse next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

The spacious firmament *on* high. *Addison.*

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main,
Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again. *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependence or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty all their present support and future hopes depend. *Smallrid.*

8. At, noting place.

On each side her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids. *Shaksp.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration; because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be expressed like the ecstacy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryd.*

The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son. *Locke.*

We abstain *on* such solemn occasions from things

lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful. *Smallridge.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day. *On* is used, I think, only before day or hour, not before denominations of longer time.

In the second month, *on* the twenty-seventh day. *Genesis.*

11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Compassion *on* the king commands me stoop. *Shaksp.*

Could tears recal him into wretched life,
Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will resign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shaksp.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone,
He call'd. *Dryden.*

15. Noting the state of a thing fired. This sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of *a fire*.

The earth shook to see the heavens *on* fire,
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shaksp.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and manes *on* a light fire. *Knolles.*

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope.*

16. Noting stipulation or condition.

I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Knolles.*

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach *on 't*. *Shaksp.*

A thriving gamester has but a poor trade *on 't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke.*

19. Noting the manner of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the sudden. *Shakspeare.*

20. *On*, the same with *upon*. See UPON.

ON, ôn. *adv.*

1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, so he might have forborn another, and after that another, and so *on* till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit itself. *South.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor, and he his, and so *on*. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

So saying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton.*

My hasting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the slow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd *on* the red'ning stream. *Blackmore.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep *on*,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments, still possest:
As in a fev'rish dream you still drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peasants defy the sun; they work *on* in the hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

4. Not off; as, he is neither *on* nor *off*; that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His clothes were neither *on* nor *off*; they were disordered. See OFF.

A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phillis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince Voltager had *on*,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won. *Blackmore.*

6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest paths we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almost all its significations opposed to *off*, and means approach, junction, addition, or presence.

ON, ôn. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or strip your sword stark naked; for meddle you must. *Shaksp.*

Cheerly *on*, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shaksp.*

On then, my muse! and fools and knaves expose,
And, since thou can'st not make a friend, make foes. *Young.*

ONCE, wůnse.[166] *adv.* [from *one*.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the surer messenger,
A dove, sent forth *once* and again to spy
Green trees or ground. *Milton.*

Once ev'ry morn he march'd, and *once* at night. *Cowley.*

You came out like some great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diversion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to sustain
My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*

In your tuneful lays,
Once more resound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*

2. A single time.

Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

3. The same time.

At *once* with him they rose:
Their rising all at *once* was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton.*

Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he strain'd the breast,
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*

4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,
But all at *once*; at *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense distance appear like points, unless so far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon passes over and eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuscinus, those ill deeds that sully fame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at *once* upon the first impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

8. *Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once*, *that once*.

ONE, wůn.[166] *adj.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German, ἓν, Greek.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged also *one* God the most high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
And from those parts form *one* collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryd.*

2. Indefinitely; any; some one.

We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shaksp.*

I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shaksp.*

3. It is added to *any*.

When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. *Matthew.*

If *any one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*

4. Different; diverse: opposed to *another*.

What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers, commanding *one another's* fortunes! *Shakspeare.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and *another* thing to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking *one* place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

My legs were closed together by so many wrappers *one* over *another*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer any *one* action to *another*, but because we have greater hopes of advantage from the one than from the other. *Smallridge.*

Two bones rubbed hard against *one another*, or with a file, produce a fœtid smell. *Arbuthnot.*

At *one* time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to stifle them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

5. One of two: opposed to *the other*.

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto *the other*, whether there hath been any such thing as this. *Deuteronomy.*

Both the matter of the stone and marchasite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them probably the marchasite, first growing hard, *the other* as being

of a more yielding consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

6. Not many; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many; because they all agree in *one* faith. There is *one* Lord and *one* faith, and that truth once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be accounted *one* in reference to that profession: for if a company of believers become a church by believing, they must also become *one* church by believing *one* truth. *Pearson.*

7. Particularly one.

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following the chase,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultur'd ground,
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,
His mattock met resistance, and behold,
A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd, and gold. *Harte.*

8. Some future.

Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE, wŭn. *n. s.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective, the substantive being understood.]

1. A single person.

If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shaksp.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the present possession of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker.*

From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden.*

If *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,
Make him my lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Descends to view the muses' humble seat. *Granville.*

2. A single mass or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*. *Blackmore.*

3. The first hour.

Till 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget. *Shaksp.*

4. The same thing.

I answer'd not again:
But that's all *one*. *Shaksp.*

To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is all *one*, as to say any thing is, and is not in the understanding. *Locke.*

5. A person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts.*

6. A person, by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckoned *one*,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shaksp.*

7. A distinct or particular person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon.*

No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper. *Hammond.*

One or other sees a little box which was carried away with her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*

8. Persons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shaksp.*

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry himself between Ferdinando and Philip, resolving to keep them at *one* within themselves. *Bacon.*

He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it. *Tillotson.*

10. [*On*, *l'on*, French. It is used sometimes as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the English formerly used *men*; as, *they live obscurely*, men *know not how*; *or die obscurely*, men *mark not when*. *Ascham.* For which it would now be said, *one knows not how*, *one knows not when*; or, *it is not known how*.] Any person; any man indefinitely.

It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney.*

One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since it neither sets forth what Erona is, nor what the cause should be which threatens her with death. *Sidney.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease, affluence, and power; not of one who had been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest first. *Arbuthnot.*

For some time *one* was not thought to understand Aristotle, unless he had read him with Averroe's comment. *Baker.*

11. A person of particular character.

Then must you speak
Of *one* that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
Of *one* not easily jealous; but being wrought,
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shaksp.*

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemn'd divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

12. *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the* great ones *of the world*: or when it relates to something going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech whether singular, or plural, is in my ear, not very elegant, yet is used by good authors.

Be not found here, hence with your little *ones*. *Shaksp.*

Does the son receive a natural life? The subject enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this is the form. *Holiday.*

These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which is but *one*, may easily find many false *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions are not the less useful because they are plain *ones*. *Atterb.*

There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*. *Addison.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good *one*, had he been invested with an authority limited by law. *Addison.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*

13. *One another*, is a mode of speech very frequent; as, *they love* one another; that is, one *of them loves another:* the *storm beats the trees against* one another; that is, *one against another.*

In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home. *Davenant.*

ONE *berry*, wŭn-bĕr'rē. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Latin.] Wolfs-bane.

O'NEEYED, wŭn'ide.[283] *adj.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye.

A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint
The *oneey'd* heroe on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The mighty family
Of *oneey'd* brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tē-kăl. *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικος, Greek; *oneirocritique*, Fr. it should therefore, according to analogy, be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tĭk. *n. s.* [ὀνειροκριτικος, Greek.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*

O'NENESS, wŭn'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY, ŏn'nĕr-răr-rē.[512] *adj.* [*onerarius*, Latin, *oneraise*, French.] Fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

To O'NERATE, ŏn'nĕr-rāte.[91] *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burden.

ONERA'TION, ŏn'nĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS, ŏn'nĕr-rŭs.[314] *adj.* [*onereux*, French; *onerosus*, Latin.] Burdensome, oppressive.

A banished person, absent out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION, ŭn'yŭn.[113 165] *n. s.* [*oignon*, Fr. *cæpe*, Latin.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well. *Shakspeare.*

I an ass, am *onion*-ey'd. *Shakspeare.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No sav'ry dish without an *onion:*
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,
Your *onions* must be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY, ōne'lē. *adj.* [from *one*, *onely*, or *onelike*.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of shadeful Savernake. *Drayton.*

The logick now in use has long possessed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.

O'NLY, ōne'lē. *adv.*

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fathers' vices; and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from the natural course of things. *Tillotson.*

All who deserve his love he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himself needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelson.*

Nor must this contrition be exercised by us *only* for grosser evils; but when we live the best. *Wake.*

2. So and no otherwise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Genesis.*

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

O'NOMANCY, ōn'nō-mān-sē.[519] *n. s.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL, ōn-nō-mān'tē-kāl. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew, willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

O'NSET, ōn'sĕt. *n. s.* [*on* and *set.*]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest *onset.* *Sidney.*

All breathless, weary, faint,
Him spying, with fresh *onset* he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Spenser.*

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset.* *Milton.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the *onset*, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. *South.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first *onsets* of an invasion. *Addison.*

Observe
The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief;
Use every artifice to keep him stedfast. *Philips.*

2. Something added or *set on* by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says *Nicholson*, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft.*

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;
And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my empress. *Shakspeare.*

To O'NSET, ōn'sĕt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Not used.

This for a while was hotly *onsetting* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT, ōn'slăwt. *n. s.* [*on* and *slay.* See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset. Not in use.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' assault,
Then call'd a council, which was best,
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

ONTO'LOGIST, ōn-tōl'lō-jĭst. *n. s.* [from *ontology.*] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTO'LOGY, ōn-tōl'lō-jē.[518] *n. s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysicks, or more properly *ontology.* *Watts.*

O'NWARD, ōn'wärd.[88] *adv.* [onþeapd, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* to this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. *Shakspeare.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat,
The monster moving *onward*, came as fast
With horrid strides. *Milton.*

Him thro' the spicy forest *onward* come
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat
Of his cool bow'r. *Milton.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sidney.*

You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat further.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on. *Milton.*

O'NYCHA, ōn'nĕ-kā.[353] *n. s.* It is found in two different senses in Scripture.—The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell. The onyx is fished for in the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatick. *Calmet.*

Take sweet spices, *onycha*, and galbanum. *Exodus.*

O'NYX, ō'nĭks. *n. s.* [ὄνυξ.] A semipellucid gem, of which there are several species; but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients. *Hill.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be sold
For glittering sand by Ophir shown,
The blue-cy'd saphir, or rich *onyx* stone. *Sandys.*

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white, there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or fresh colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx. *Woodward.*

OOZE, ōōze.[306] *n. s.* [either from *eaux*, waters, Fr. or þæp, wetness, Sax.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

My son i' th' *ooze* is bedded. *Shakspeare.*

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he sought his sedgy bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in *Prior.*

From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*,
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ōōze. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'rish humour swell'd and *ooz'd* again. *Dryden.*

The lily drinks
The latent rill, scarce *oozing* thro' the grass. *Thomson.*

O'OZY, ōō'zē. *adj.* [from *ooze.*] Miry; muddy; slimy.

From his *oozy* bed,
Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE, ō-pā'kāte.[503] *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY, ō-pās'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Latin.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape eyes in whose opticks there is no *opacity?* *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, shadow or *opacity*, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. *Glanville.*

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of *opacity*, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. *Ray.*

The least parts of almost all bodies are in some measure transparent; and the *opacity* of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions caused in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS, ō-pā'kŭs.[314] *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtile far than they, and consequently divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light. *Digby.*

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, inclos'd
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted. *Milton.*

O'PAL, ō'pāl.[88] *n. s.* [*opalus*, Latin.] A very elegant and singular kind of stone; it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and less hard. It is in the pebble shape, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

Thy mind is a very *opal.* *Shakspeare.*

The empyreal heav'n, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;
With *opal* tow'rs, and battlements adorn'd
Of living saphir. *Milton.*

We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the *opal* of the ancients. *Woodward.*

OPA'QUE, ō-pāke'.[337] [415] *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; not transparent; cloudy.

They
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milton.*

These disappearing, fixt stars were actually extinguished and turned into more *opaque* and gross planet-like bodies. *Cheyne.*

To OPE, ōpe. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *oph*,
To O'PEN, ō'p'n. } Islandick; ὀπη, Greek, a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*.

The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will *open*. *Shakspeare.*

Before you fight, *ope* this letter. *Shakspeare.*

They consent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

If a man *open* a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good. *Exodus.*

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt; howbeit they would not *open* unto him. 1 *Maccabees.*

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. *Proverbs.*

Adam, now *ope* thine eyes; and first behold
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee. *Milton.*

The draw-bridges at Amsterdam part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore; for the mast-head, or break-water of the ship bearing against the bridge in the middle, *opens* it. *Brown.*

Our fleet Apollo sends,
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *opes* his holy source. *Dryden.*

When first you *ope* your doors, and passing by,
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*

My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murd'rer's presence bleed anew. *Dryd.*

When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot.*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addis.*

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*

Paul reasoned with them out of the scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts.*

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon.*

Gramont, governor of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behavior, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier.*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyssey.*

To OPE, ōpe. } *v. n.*
To O'PEN, ō'p'n.[103] }

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden.*

Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once,
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess. *Pope.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shakspeare.*

The night restores our actions done by day;
As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryd.*

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay.*

OPE, ōpe. } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used
O'PEN, ō'p'n. } but by old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *ope;* now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakspeare.*

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke *ope*
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakspeare.*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Nehemiah.*

With the same key set *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*

Thro' the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd. *Milton.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dryden*

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryd.*

The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*

The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame. *Hebrews.*

He irefully enrag'd would needs to *open* arms. *Drayton.*

Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain;
Where *open* acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. *Daniel.*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spake of it *Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious and reserved. *Addison.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. *Swift.*

His generous, *open*, undesigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. *Addison.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs
On the east ore another Pollio shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. *Burnet.*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open*, and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts.*

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakspeare.*

And when at last in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair;
And teach you your first flight in *open* air. *Dryden.*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakspeare.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jeremiah.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Psalms.*

O'PENER, ō'p'n-ūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milton.*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare.*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENEY'ED, ō'p'n-īde.[283] *adj.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Openeyed conspiracy
His time doth take. *Shakspeare.*

OPENHA'NDED, ō-p'n-hānd'ĕd. *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good heav'n who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *openhanded* bounty shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED, ō-p'n-hārt'ĕd. *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and *openhearted*. *Dryden.*

Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbuthnot.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS, ō-p'n-hārt'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

O'PENING, ō'p'n-ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and openings of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement. *South.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your first beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY, ō'p'n-lē. *adv.* [from *open*.]

1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions always spoke of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly*

made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why should you have me put to deny
This claim which now you wear so *openly*. *Shaksp.*

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more shall live obscure,
But *openly* begin, as best becomes
The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n. *Milton.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Tillotson.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Darah
Too *openly* does love and hatred show,
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED, ō-p'n-mōŭth'd'. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* towards the ass. *L'Estrange.*

O'PENNESS, ō'p'n-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *open.*]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakspeare.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflexions, are expressed in lively colours. *Felton.*

These letters all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope.*

O'PERA, ŏp'pĕr-rā. *n. s.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*. *Law.*

O'PERABLE, ŏp'pĕr-ā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

O'PERANT, ŏp'pĕr-rănt. *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. Not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks far better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Shakspeare.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shakspeare.*

To O'PERATE, ŏp'pĕr-āte.[91] *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin; *operer*, French.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but *on* a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate on* the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates on* the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERA'TION, ŏp-pĕr-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*operatio*, Latin; *operation*, Fr.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations*, natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exist and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare.*

All *operations* by transmission of spirits, and imagination, work at distance, and not at touch. *Bacon.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon.*

The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste. *Milton.*

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hammond.*

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. *Heylin.*

That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton.*

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy. *Pearson.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley*

3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE, ŏp'pĕr-rā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over-curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Raleigh.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norris*

OPERA'TOR, ŏp'pĕr-rā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*operateur*, French; from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another. *Addison.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

OPERO'SE, ŏp-pĕr-rōse'. *adj.* [*operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were first to procure it. *Burnet.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS, ō-fē-ŏf'fā-gŭs. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES, ō-fī'tēz. *n. s.* A stone resembling a serpent.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK, ŏp-*th*ăl'mĭk. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, French; from ὀφθαλμός, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY, ŏp'*th*ăl-mē. *n. s.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμός, Greek.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmy*. *Sharp.*

O'PIATE, ō'pē-āte.[91] *n. s.* A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightning apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley.*

Thy thoughts and music change with every line,
No sameness of a prattling stream is thine,
Which with one unison of murmur flows,
Opiate of inattention and repose. *Harte.*

O'PIATE, ō'pē-āte.[91] *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the past'ral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

O'PIFICE, ŏp'ē-fĭs. *n. s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.

O'PIFICER, ŏp'ē-fĭs-ŭr. *n. s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the Almighty *opificer*. *Bentley.*

O'PINABLE, ō'pĭn-ā-bl *adj.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

OPINA'TION. ō-pē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

OPINA'TOR, ō-pē-nā'tŭr. *n. s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled. *Hale.*

To OPI'NE, ō-pīne'. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forsakes
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government or themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. *South.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE, ō-pĭn'yē-ā-tĭv.[118] *adj.* [from *opinion.*]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville.*

OPINIA'TOR, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Essex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a sour and surly nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should. *South.*

OPINIA'TRE, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'tĕr.[416] *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'trē-tē. } *n. s.*
OPI'NIATRY, ō-pĭn'yē-ā-trē. } [*opiniatreté*, French.] Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Lest popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. *Locke.*

So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatrety*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniatry*, and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing. *Woodward.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me: but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

OPI'NION, ō-pĭn'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*opinion*, French; *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the dictates and sentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Blest be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.

Where no such settled custom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shews the *opinion* and judgment of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend *South.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipresence. *Locke*

A story out of Boccalini sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the criticks. *Addison.*

3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the opinion with herself. *Law.*

To OPI'NION, ō-pĭn'yŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Brown.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONATIVE, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glanville.*

One would rather chuse a reader, without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nā-tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *opinionative.*] Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *opinionative.*] Obstinacy.

OPI'NIONIST, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nĭst. *n. s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville.*

OPI'PAROUS, ō-pĭp'ā-rŭs. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA'TION, ō-pĭtsh-ŭ lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'PIUM, ō'pē-ŭm. *n. s.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind; brought to us in flat cakes or masses, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid.

It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East-Indies, produced from the white garden poppy, with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium* are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsook and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure.
Milton.

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporifick or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'PLE-TREE, ŏp'p'l-trēē. *n. s.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree.*] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM, ō-pō-bāl'sā-mŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX, ō-pō'pŏn-āks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN, ŏp'pē-dăn. *n. s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE, ŏp-pĭg'nĕr-rāte. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded with France, for the restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE, ŏp'pē-lāte. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Latin; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILA'TION, ŏp-pē-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*oppilation*, French; from *oppilate.*] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance ac-

tuate the spirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE, ŏp'pè-lā-tĭv. *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED, ŏp-plē'tĕd. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy still sought should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt. *n. s.* [*opponens*, Latin.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet: correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate,
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all
Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found
The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'lè. *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to choose a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunely* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity, whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to say somewhat. *Wotton.*

The experiment does *opportunely* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

OPPORTU'NITY, ŏp-pŏr-tū'nĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*opportunité*, French; *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.
Accursed *opportunity!*
That work'st our thoughts into desires, desires
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

Tho' their advice be good, their counsel wise,
Yet length still loses *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend, and after it was past, to ascend again so high as to get over part of the mountain. *Brown.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broome.*

To OPPO'SE, ŏp-pōze'. *v. a.* [*opposer*, Fr. *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: and my desire
All continent impediments wou'd o'erbear,
That did *oppose* my will. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury. *Shakspeare.*

I thro' the seas pursu'd their exil'd race,
Engag'd the heav'ns, *oppos'd* the stormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front; to place over against.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shaksp.*

To OPPO'SE, ŏp-pōze'. *v. n.*

1. To act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare.*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS, ŏp-pōze'lĕs. *adj.* [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills. *Shaksp.*

OPPO'SER, ŏp-pō'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *oppose*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords: bold gentleman!
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakspeare.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE, ŏp'pō zĭt.[156] *adj.* [*opposite*, Fr. *oppositus*, Latin.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, trine and *opposite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epick poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

O'PPOSITE, ŏp'pō-zĭt. *n. s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues if afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakspeare.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

O'PPOSITELY, ŏp'pō-zĭt-lè. *adv.* [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry and brittle straw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May.*

O'PPOSITENESS, ŏp'pō-zĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *opposite*.] The state of being opposite.

OPPOSI'TION, ŏp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*opposition*, Fr. *oppositio*, Latin.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.
2. Hostile resistance.

He
Cry'd Oh! and mounted; found no *opposition*
From what he look'd for should oppose. *Shaksp.*

Virtue which breaks thro' *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe through the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure the laws of God not by their intrinsical goodness, but by their reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

When the church is taken for the persons making profession of the christian faith, the catholick is often added in *opposition* to hereticks and schismaticks. *Pearson.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, sith otherwise they are but in shew opposite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in *opposition* to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

To O'PPRESS, ŏp-prĕs. *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Latin.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jeremiah.*

Alas! a mortal most *oppresst* of those
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,
When nature, being *oppresst*, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare.*
In blazing height of noon,
The sun *oppress'd*, is plunged in thickest gloom.
Thomson.

OPPRE'SSION, ŏp-prĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*oppression*, Fr. from *oppress.*]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou seest the *oppressions* of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth. *Ecclesiastes.*

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shak.*
Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drousiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*

OPPRE'SSIVE, ŏp-prĕs'sĭv. *adj.* [from *oppress.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to support that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppressive* woe,
And sinks beneath its load. *Rowe.*
To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

OPPRE'SSOR, ŏp-prĕs'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*oppresseur*, Fr. from *oppress.*] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*
The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor's* rage,
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*
Power, when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker.*
They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Dan.*
Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously?* *Shaksp.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs-nĕs. *n.s.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

To OPPU'GN, ŏp-pūne.[386] *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Latin.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*
They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*
If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What cannot he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*
The ingredients reclude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY, ŏp-pŭg'nan-sē. *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*] Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy.* *Shakspeare.*

OPPU'GNER, ŏp-pūne'ŭr.[386] *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*] One who opposes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not causelessly esteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY, ŏp-sĭm'ā-*thē*. *n. s.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION, ŏp-sō-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*opsonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Dict.*

O'PTABLE, ŏp'tā-bl. *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.

O'PTATIVE, ŏp'tā-tĭv, *or* ŏp-tā'tĭv.[503] *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL, ŏp'tē-kăl.[88] *adj.* [ὀπτικος.] Relating to the science of opticks.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN, ŏp-tĭsh'ŭn.[357] *n. s.* [from *optick.*] One skilled in opticks.

O'PTICK, ŏp'tĭk. *adj.* [ὀπτικος; *optique*, French.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton.*

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK, ŏp'tĭk. *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity? *Brown.*
Our corporeal eyes we find,
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*
You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,
And quickly cold indiff'rence will ensue,
When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view.
Prior.
Why has not man a microscopick eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n?
Pope.

O'PTICKS, ŏp'tĭks. *n. s.* [ὀπτικη.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks.* *Brown.*
Those who desire satisfaction must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by sir Isaac Newton. *Cheyne.*

O'PTIMACY, ŏp'tē-mā-sē. *n. s.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY, ŏp-tĭm'mē-tē. *n. s.* [from *optimus.*] The state of being best.

O'PTION, ŏp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing.

He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own *options.* *Hammond.*
Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king, and not by his command. *Bacon.*
Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option.* *Smallridge.*

O'PULENCE, ŏp'pū-lĕns. } *n.s.* [*opulence*,
O'PULENCY, ŏp'pū-lĕn-sē. } Fr. *opulentia*, Latin.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency.* *Shakspeare.*
After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*
He had been a person not only of great *opulency*, but authority. *Atterbury.*
There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt,
His side-board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT, ŏp'pū-lĕnt. *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*
To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*:—does our wise man think that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship? *South.*

O'PULENTLY, ŏp'pū-lĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with splendour.

OR, ŏr.[167] *conjunct.* [oðer, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish *or* no; whether to be destroyed *or* to stand eternally. *Burnet.*
He my muse's homage should receive,
If I con'd write, *or* Holles could forgive. *Garth.*
By intense study *or* application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore.*
Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex. *Watts.*

2. It corresponds to *either:* he must *either* fall *or* fly.

At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land *or* water. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inelegantly, stands for *either.*

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal, or else to tell,
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. *Or* is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, *or* else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

5. [op, or æpe, Sax.] Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*. Obsolete.

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Fisher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or ere* they sicken. *Shakspeare.*

Learn before thou speak, and use physick *or ever* thou be sick. *Ecclesiasticus.*

OR, ôr. *n. s.* [French.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The show'ry arch
With listed colours gay, *or*, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders' eyes. *Philips.*

O'RACH, ô'râtsh. *n. s.* [*atriplex.*] A plant.

There are thirteen species, garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. *Miller.*

O'RACLE, ôr'râ-kl.[168 405] *n. s.* [*oracle*, Fr, *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scripture are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And set me up in hope? *Shakspeare.*

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell,
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton.*

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

To O'RACLE, ôr'râ-kl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The gentiles. *Milton.*

ORA'CULAR, ô-râk'kû-lâr.[170] } *adj.* [from
ORA'CULOUS, ô-râk'kû-lûs.[170] } *oracle.*]

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Thy counsel would be as the oracle of
Urim and thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old
Infallible. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his states,
Here he resolves his neighb'ring princes' fates;
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *orac'lous* shade. *Waller.*

They have something venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

Th' *orac'lous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

He spoke *oraculous* and sly,
He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King.*

ORA'CULOUSLY, ô-râk'kû-lûs-lê. *adv.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown.*

Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak.
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS, ô-râk'kû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *oraculous.*] The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON, ôr'rê-zûn. *n. s.* [*oraison*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written *orison*. This word is pronounced short both by *Shakspeare* and *Dryden*: *orison* is sometimes long and sometimes short.

Stay, let's hear the *oraisons* he makes. *Shaksp.*

Business might shorten, not disturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the best, if not the greater share:
An active life, long *oraisons* forbids,
Yet still she pray'd, for still she pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

O'RAL, ô'râl.[88] *adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *os*, *oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation. *Locke.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his *oral* testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison.*

O'RALLY, ô'râl-lê. *adv.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing.

Oral traditions were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

O'RANGE, ôr'rînje.[90] *n. s.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurantia*, Latin.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller.*

I will discharge it in your straw-coloured beard, your *orange* tawny beard. *Shakspeare.*

The notary came abroad, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of a colour between *orange* tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Bacon.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when squeez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The punic granate op'd its rose-like flow'rs;
The *orange* breath'd its aromatic pow'rs. *Harte.*

O'RANGERY, ô-râwn'zhêr-ê. *n. s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangery*, or artificial green house. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK, ôr'rînje-mûsk. *n. s.* A species of pear.

O'RANGETAWNEY, ôr'rînje-tâw'nê. *n. s.* [*orange* and *tawney.*] Red, resembling an orange.

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of *orangetawney*. *Heylin.*

O'RANGEWIFE, ôr'rînje-wîfe. *n. s.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orangewife* and a fosset seller. *Shakspeare.*

ORA'TION, ô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Latin.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shaksp.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration*. *Watts.*

O'RATOR, ôr'râ-tûr.[503] *n. s.* [*orateur*, Fr. *orator*, Latin.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle *orator*. *Shaksp.*

As when of old some *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an *orator* to pretend to strict demonstration. *Wilkins.*

The constant design of both these *orators* in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both *orators* so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, ôr-râ-tôr'rê-kâl. *adj.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

O'RATORY, ôr'râ-tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*oratoriæ ars*, Latin.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory*, craved the dam's comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd. *Shaksp.*

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard! *Shaksp.*

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*. *Milton.*

By this kind of *oratory*, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his *oratory*. *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with

rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of *oratory*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [*oratoire*, French.]

Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service. *Ayliffe.*

They began to erect to themselves *oratories* not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor.*

ORB, ôrb. *n. s.* [*orbe*, French; *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts; upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodward.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heav'n
There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods. *Milton.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family: whereas a subject's motion is in a larger *orb*. *Holiday.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self-rais'd,
By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n. *Milton.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churlish knot of all abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light? *Shaksp.*

9. It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION, ôr-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RBED, ôr'bêd, *or* ôrb'd.[359] *adj.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

All those sayings will I overswear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That severs day from night. *Shakspeare.*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

3. Rounded.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addison.*

ORBI'CULAR, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr.[88] *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were pressed. *Addison.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-lê. *adv.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-nês. *n. s.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED, ôr-bîk'kû-lâ-têd. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT, ôr'bît. *n. s.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Latin.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Dissolv'd the snows and chac'd the polar cold. *Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

O'RBITY, ôr'bê-tê. *n. s.* [*orbus*, Lat.] Loss, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

O'RBY, ôr'bê. *adj.* [from *orb*.] Resembling an orb. Not used.

It smote Atrides *orbie* targe; but runne not through the brasse. *Chapman.*

When now arraid
The world was with the spring; and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Chapman.*

ORC, ôrk. *n. s.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄρυγα.] A sort of sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-maws clang. *Milton.*

O'RCHAL, ôr'kâl.[88] *n. s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsw.*

O'RCHANET, ôr'kâ-nêt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHARD, ôr'tshûrd.[88] *n. s.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, says *Skinner*; ortzeard, Saxon, *Junius*.] A garden of fruit trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fish-pools. *Ben Jonson.*

His parsonage-house from an incommodious ruin he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniencies of gardens and *orchards*. *Fell.*

Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

O'RCHESTRE, ôr'kês-tûr.[416] *n. s.* [Fr. ὀρχήστρα.] The place where the musicians are set at a public show.

ORD, ôrd. *n. s.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Islandish tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

Ord, in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] *and ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *orts* for waste provision.

To ORDA'IN, ôr-dâne'. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat *ordonner*, French.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies or his usual pain? *Shakspeare.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast. 1 *Kings.*

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts.*

He commanded us to testify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts.*

To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*

The fatal tent.
The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment. *Dryden.*

My reason bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakspeare.*

I will *ordain* a place for Israel. 1 *Chronicles.*

God from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton.*

Some laws *ordain*, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To set in an office.

All signified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Esther.*

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

ORDA'INER, ôr-dâne'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL, ôr'dê-âl, *or* ôr'jê-âl[263] *n. s.* [ordal, Saxon; *ordalium*, low Latin; *ordalie*, French.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven; by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs were wanted. *Hakewill.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal*, continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

O'RDER, ôr'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, French.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe. *Bacon.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in men's understandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderless all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but unless they keep their own estates, they are such fathers as the sons maintain, which is against the *order* of nature. *Davenant.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give *order* to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakspeare.*

If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, presently some noblemen published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people, of dangers and designs, and to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When christians became a distinct body, courts were set up by the *order* of the apostles themselves, to minister judicial process. *Kettleworth.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand pounds in words at length. *Tatler.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

As there is no church where there is no *order*, no ministry; so where the same *order* and ministry is, there is the same church. *Pearson.*

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

Elves,
The several chairs of *order* look you scour
With juice of balm and every precious flow'r. *Shak.*

Princes many times make themselves desires, and set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various *orders* various ensigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vessels. 2 *Kings.*

Th' Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat the saints among,
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

Like use you make of the equivocal word dignity; which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together. *Waterland.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to associate me,
Here visiting the sick. *Shakspeare.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in learning, that he might dedicate himself more entirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his sanctity of life. *Addison.*

When Ouranius first entered into holy *orders*, he had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt and disregard for all foolish and unreasonable people, but he has prayed away this spirit. *Law.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor.*

We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sensual delights with temperance. *Tillotson.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *order* to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

What we see is in *order* only to what we do not see; and both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*

One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and generally followed. *Swift*

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenser.*

Provide me soldiers,
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shaksp.*

The money promised unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Sostratus required it. 2 *Maccabees.*

If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. In architecture.

A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to have on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the Tuscan and composite. The whole is composed of two parts at least, the columns and the entablature, and of four parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts: the base, the shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the several *orders*.

In the Tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters; by diameters is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two; the column with base and capital, seven; and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or space between columns in the Tuscan *order*, is four diameters. In the Doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionic *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two; and in the composite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To O'RDER, ȯr'dûr.[98] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I shew the salvation of God. *Psalms.*

As the sun when it ariseth in the heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisdom.*

Bias being asked how a man should *order* his life? answered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,
Did *order* all the cates in seemly wise. *Spenser.*

3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service, to come into the house of the Lord. 1 *Chronicles.*

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

To O'RDER, ȯr'dûr. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd
So *ordering*. *Milton.*

O'RDERER, ȯr'dûr-ûr.[557] *n. s.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it necessary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS, ȯr'dûr-lês. *adj.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shaksp.*

O'RDERLINESS, ȯr'dûr-lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'RDERLY, ȯr'dûr-lê. *adj.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams
Lets in their young; and wondrous *orderly*,
With manly haste, dispatcht his housewifery. *Chapman.*

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety. *Clarendon.*

4. According with established method.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY, ȯr'dûr-lê. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first original. *Hooker.*

Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To swear him. *Shaksp.*

Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the fashion of the time. *Shaksp.*

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How should those active particles, justled by the occursion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of site? *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act *orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South.*

O'RDINABLE, ôr'dê-nâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*ordino*, Latin.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of œconomy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL, ôr'dê-nâl.[88] *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Latin.] Noting order: as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, because the epact begins at March, and the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL, ôr'dê-nâl. *n. s.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainsworth.*

O'RDINANCE, ôr'dê-nânse. *n. s.* [*ordonnance*, French]

1. Law; rule; prescript.

It seemeth hard to plant any sound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them. *Spenser.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true succeeders of each royal house,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shaksp.*

2. Observance commanded.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shaksp.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance;* its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was first introduced, it was mistaken for *canon*, and so not improperly translated *ordinance*. It is commonly used in a collective sense for more cannons than one.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*. *Shaksp.*

O'RDINARILY, ôr'dê-nâ-rê-lê. *adv.* [from 1. *ordinary*.] According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her public laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward.*

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected. *Glanville.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the sacrament. *South.*

O'RDINARY, ôr'dê-nâ-rê, *or* ôrd'nâ-rê.[374] *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they may be dispensed with. *Addison.*

The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

2. Common; usual.

Yet did she only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the worst was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the *ordinary* mislike between sisters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an historian given him. *Tillotson.*

This designation of the person our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation, than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addison.*

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY, ôr'dê-nâ-rê. *n. s.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary;* now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Wotton.*

He at last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty. *Fell.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shaksp.*

5. A place of eating established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all the odd words they have pick'd up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift*

To O'RDINATE, ôr'dê-nâte. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE, ôr'dê-nâte.[91] *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray.*

ORDINA'TION, ôr-dê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ordinatio*, Latin; from *ordinate*.]

1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDNANCE, ôrd'nânse. *n. s.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance;* but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shaksp.*

When a ship seels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great distance. *Bentley.*

ORDO'NNANCE, ôr'dûn-nânse. *n. s.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE, ôr'jûre.[294 376] *n. s.* [*ordure*, Fr. from *sordes*, Latin; *Skinner*.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shaks.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*

Renew'd by *ordure's* sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magick juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*

ORE, ôre. *n. s.* [ope, or opa, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state.

Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Spenser.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ships. *Raleigh.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton.*

Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roscommon.*

Quick-silver *ore* of this mine is the richest of all *ores* I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quick-silver, and in two parts of *ore*, one part of quick-silver, and sometimes in three parts of *ore*, two parts of quick-silver. *Brown.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*

Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*

Those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

2. Metal.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd,

First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED, ôre'wèèd. } *n. s.* A weed
O'REWOOD, ôre'wûd. } either growing upon the rocks under high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next by the wind and flood. *Carew.*

O'RFGILD, ôrf'gild. *n. s.* The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the daytime. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGAL, ôr'gâl. *n. s.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN, ôr'gân. *n. s.* [*organe*, French; ὄργανον.]

1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech, the lungs of respiration.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when she liv'd indeed. *Shakspeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it also motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of the *organs* of speech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and chuse, without the body's aid;
Tho' on such objects they are working still,
As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and slow,
The deep, majestick, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

ORGA'NICAL, ôr-gân'nè-kâl. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr.
ORGA'NICK, ôr-gân'nik.[509] } *organicus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heav'nly hierarchy. *Donne.*

He with serpent tongue
Organick, or impulse of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

The *organical* structure of human bodies, whereby they live and move, and are vitally informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Being. *Bentley.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by any immediate *organical* indisposition, but for want of discipline. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY, ôr-gân'nè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS, ôr-gân'nè-kâl-nès. *n. s.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM, ôr'gâ-nizm. *n. s.* [from *organ.*] Organical structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or *organism* of bodies. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST, ôr'gâ-nist. *n. s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ.

An *organist* serves that office in a public choir. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION, ôr'gâ-nè-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *organize.*] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itself, through divers accidental variations. *Glanville.*

That being then one plant, which has such an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization.* *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE, ôr'gâ-nize. *v. a.* [*organiser*, French; from *organ.*] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the soul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient, so the inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth best for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties of the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray.*

The identity of the same man consists in a participation of the same continued life by constantly fleeting particles in succession vitally united to the same *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT, ôr'gân-lôft. *n. s.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organs stand.

Five young ladies of no small fame for their great severity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and some few opera songs. *Tatler.*

O'RGANPIPE, ôr'gân-pipe. *n. s.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper. *Shaksp.*

O'RGANY, ôr'gân-è. *n. s.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

ORGA'SM, ôr'gâzm. *n. s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. ὀργασμός.] Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spitting of blood, usually arises from an *orgasm*, or immoderate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgment and inosculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham.*

O'RGEIS, ôr'jèze. *n. s.* A sea fish, called likewise *organling.* Both seem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkney coast. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGIES, ôr'jèze. *n. s.* [*orgies*, French; *orgia*, Latin.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

These are nights
Solemn to the shining rites
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *Ben Jonson.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryden.*

ORGI'LLOUS, ôr-jil'lûs. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From isles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships. *Shaksp.*

O'RICHALCH, ô'rè-kâlk. *n. s.* [*orichalcum*, Latin.] Brass.

Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth set,
Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice,
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT, ô'rè-ênt.[505] *adj.* [*oriens*, Lat.]

1. Rising as the sun.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st
With the fix'd stars. *Milton.*

When fair morn *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milt.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with interest,
Oftentimes double gain of happiness. *Shaksp.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats, whose property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot.*

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineness of the strainer. *Bacon.*

Morning light
More *orient* in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

In thick shelter of black shades imbowr'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryd.*

O'RIENT, ô'rè-ênt. *n. s.* [*orient*, French.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

ORIE'NTAL, ô-rè-ên'tâl. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pequin upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the borders of the east Tartary. *Bacon.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendant and *oriental* radiations. *Brown.*

ORIEN'TAL, ô-rè-ên'tâl. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals.* *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM, ô-rè-ên'tâ-lizm. *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTA'LITY, ô-rè-ên-tâl'lè-tè. *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE, ôr'rè-fis.[142 168] *n. s.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton.*

Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice.* *Addison.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or pertusion. *Arbuthnot.*

O'RIFLAMB, ôr'ê-flâm. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, French; in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

O'RIGAN, ôr'ê-gân.[88] *n. s.* [*origan*, French; *origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram.

I saw her in her proper hue,
Bathing herself in *origan* and thyme. *Spenser.*

O'RIGIN, ôr'rê-jîn. } *n. s.* [*origine*,
ORI'GINAL, ô-rîd'jê-nâl.[170] } French; *origo*, Latin.]

1. Beginning; first existence.

The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals. *Bentley.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

Nature, which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakspeare.*

If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original.* *Atterbury.*

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*
These great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expressing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL, ô-rîd'jê-nâl.[170] *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine; first.

The *original* question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;
Kind nature forming them, the pattern took,
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

ORI'GINALLY, ô-rîd'jê-nâl-lê. *adv.* [from *original.*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring unto the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

A present blessing upon our fasts, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smallridge.*

2. At first.

The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally* and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodward.*

3. As the first author.

For what *originally* others writ,
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours. *Roscommon.*

ORI'GINALNESS, ô-rîd'jê-nâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *original.*] The quality or state of being original.

ORI'GINARY, ô-rîd'jê-nâ-rê. *adj.* [*originaire*, French; from *origin.*]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust. *Sandys.*

To ORI'GINATE, ô-rîd'jê-nâte. *v. a.* [from *origin.*] To bring into existence.

To ORI'GINATE, ô-rîd'jê-nâte. *v. n.* To take existence.

ORIGINA'TION, ô-rîd-jê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*originatio*, Latin; from *originate.*]

1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Descent from a primitive.

The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination.* *Pearson.*

O'RISON, ôr'rê-zûn.[168] *n. s.* [*oraison*, Fr. This word is variously accented; *Shakspeare* has the accent both on the first and second syllables; *Milton* and *Crashaw* on the first, others on the second.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd. *Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shakspeare.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early lark's shrill *orisons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *orisons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dead of night
The hermit oft, mid his *orisons*, hears
Aghast the voice of time disparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

The midnight clock attests my fervent pray'rs,
The rising sun my *orisons* declares. *Harte.*

ORK, ôrk. *n. s.* [*orca*, Lat.] A sort of great fish.

O'RLOP, ôr'lôp. *n. s.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A small ship of the king's called the Pensie, was assailed by the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Pensie so applied her shot, that the Lyon's *oerloop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT, ôr'nâ-mênt. *n. s.* [*ornamentum*, Latin; *ornement*, French.]

1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with *ornament.* *Shaksp.*

2. Something that embellishes.

Ivorie, wrought in *ornaments* to decke the cheekes of horse. *Chapman.*

The Tuscan chief to me has sent
Their crown, and ev'ry regal *ornament.* *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an *ornament* or disgrace to his profession. *Rogers.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an *ornament* in them, that is not an *ornament* in the wisest amongst mankind. *Law.*

The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are indeed allowed their different *ornaments;* but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure. *Addison.*

ORNAME'NTAL, ôr-nâ-mên'tâl.[88] *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it, than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects, that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the heathens have esteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator. *Woodward.*

If no advancement or knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift.*

ORNAME'NTALLY, ôr-nâ-mên'tâl-lê. *adv.* [from *ornamental.*] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAME'NTED, ôr'nâ-mên-têd. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Embellished; bedecked. This is, I think, a word of late introduction, not very elegant.

O'RNATE, ôr'nâte.[91] *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing? *Milton.*

ORNATENESS, ôr'nâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; state of being embellished.

O'RNATURE, ôr'nâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainsworth.*

ORNI'SCOPIST, ôr-nîs'kô-pîst. *n. s.* [ορνις and εσκοπα.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGY, ôr-nê-*th*ôl'ô-jê. *n. s.* [ορνις and λογος.] A discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN, ôr'fân.[88] *n. s.* [ορφανος; or-

phelin, Fr.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless *orphan* whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or *orphans*. *Nelson.*

O'RPHAN, ôr'fân. *adj.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents.

This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE, ôr'fân-îdje.[90] } *n. s.* [*orphelinage*, French; from *orphan*.] State of an orphan.
O'RPHANISM, ôr'fân-nizm. }

O'RPIMENT, ôr'pê-mênt. *n. s.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin; *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]

True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking. *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl. *Hill.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture of *orpiment*, such as they use to brass in the yellow alchymy; it will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY, ôr'fân-nô-trô-fê. *n. s.* [ορφανος and τροφη.] An hospital for orphans.

O'RPINE, ôr'pin.[140] *n. s.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liverer or rose root, *anacampseros*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. *Miller.*

Cool violets and *orpine* growing still,
Embathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*

O'RRERY, ôr'rêr-rê.[168] *n. s.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Lichfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved.

O'RRIS, ôr'rîs. *n. s.* [*oris*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS, ôr'ris. *n. s.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.

ORTS, ôrts. *n. s.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by *Lye* more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came *ort*.] Refuse; things left or thrown away. Obsolete.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abjects *orts* and imitations. *Shaksp.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men
Can feed on *orts*, and safe in your stage-cloths,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers, and the stage-wrights too. *B. Jonson.*

O'RTHODOX, ôr'thô-dôks.[503] } *adj.*
ORTHODO'XAL, ôr-thô-dôks'âl. } [ορθος and δοκεω; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England, which is as sound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any christian church in the world. *Bacon.*

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy apostles' day. *White.*

Eternal bliss is not immediately superstructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if you do them; the doing must be first superstructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it. *Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by hereticks in some parts of them. *Waterland.*

O'RTHODOXLY, ôr'thô-dôks-lê. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXY, ôr'thô-dôk-sê.[517] *n. s.* [ορθοδοξια; *orthodoxie*, French; from *orthodox*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian religion; since Providence intended there should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS, ôr-thô-drôm'îks. *n. s.* [from ορθος and δρομος.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY, ôr-thô-drôm'ê. *n. s.* [ορθος and δρομος; *orthodromie*, Fr.] Sailing in a straight course.

O'RTHOGON, ôr'thô-gôn. *n. s.* [ορθος and γωνια.] A rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid for sharp steeples. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL, ôr-thôg'gô-nâl. *adj.* [*orthogonel*, French; from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, ôr-thôg'grâf-fûr. *n. s.* [ορθος and γραφω.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turned *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes. *Shaksp.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, ôr-thô-grâf'fê-kâl. *adj.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly spelled.
2. Relating to the spelling.

I received from him the following letter, which after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public. *Spectator.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY, ôr-thô-grâf'fê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]
1. According to the rules of spelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY, ôr-thôg'grâf-ê.[513] *n. s.* [ορθος and γραφω; *orthographie*, Fr.]
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

2. The art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA, ôr-thôp'nê-â. *n. s.* [ορθοπνοια; *orthopnée*, French.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE, ôr'tiv.[157] *adj.* [*ortive*, French; *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN, ôr'tô-lûn.[88] *n. s.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL, ôr'vâl. *n. s.* [*orvale*, French; *orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN, ôr-vê-ê'tân. *n. s.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE, ôs-kê-ô'sêle. *n. s.* [οσχεον and κηλη.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*

OSCILLA'TION, ôs-sîl-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY, ôs-sîl'lâ-tûr-rê. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

Osci'tancy, ŏs'sē-tăn-sē. *n. s.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.
If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wreckless *oscitancy?* *Gov. of the Tongue.*
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Spectator.*

Osci'tant, ŏs'sē-tănt. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Lat.]
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. *Decay of Piety.*

Oscita'tion, ŏs-sē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*oscito*, Latin.] The act of yawning.
I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler.*

O'sier, ō'zhēr.[451] *n. s.* [*osier*, Fr. *vitex*, Latin.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.
The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shakspeare.*
Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakspeare.*
Car comes crown'd with *ozier*, segs, and weeds. *Drayton*
Bring them for food sweet boughs and *oziers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick shut. *May.*
Like her no nymph can willing *oziers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryden.*
Along the marshes spread,
We make the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

O'smund, ŏz'mŭnd. *n. s.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

O'spray, ŏs'prā. *n. s.* [corrupted from *ossifraga*, Latin.] The sea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hanmer.*
I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakspeare.*
Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the ossifrage, and the *ospray*. *Numbers.*

O'sselet, ŏs'sē-lĕt. *n. s.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'ssicle, ŏs'sĭk-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] A small bone.
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder.*

Ossi'fick, ŏs-sĭf'fĭck.[509] *adj.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.
If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossifick* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wiseman.*

Ossifica'tion, ŏs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.
Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

Ossi'frage, ŏs'sē-frādje. *n. s.* [*ossifraga*, Latin; *ossifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ossifraga* or *ospray*, is thus called because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in church yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins call it *avis bustaria*. See Ospray. *Calmet.*

To O'ssify, ŏs'sē-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossifyed*. *Sharp.*

Ossi'vorous, ŏs-sĭv'vō-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*ossa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones.
The bone of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach; as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham.*

O'ssuary, ŏs'shŭ-ăr-ē. *n. s.* [*ossuarium*, Latin.] A charnelhouse; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

Ost, ŏst. } *n. s.* A vessel upon which
Oust, oŭst. } hops or malt are dried. *Dict.*

Oste'nsible, ŏs-tĕn'sē-bl. *adj.* [*ostendo*, Latin.] Such as is proper or intended to be shown.

Oste'nsive, ŏs-tĕn'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [*ostentif*, French; *ostendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.

Oste'nt, ŏs-tĕnt'. *n. s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.
Use all th' observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Shaksp.*
2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakspeare*.
Be merry and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksp.*
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.
To stirre our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact so cleane
Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearful an *ostent*
Should be the issue. *Chapman.*
Latinus, trighted with his dire *ostent*,
For council to his father Faunus went;
And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Albunia's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

Ostenta'tion, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ostentation*, French; *ostentatio*, Latin.]
1. Outward show; appearance.
If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volscians?—
—March on, my fellows,
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shakspeare.*
You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shakspeare.*
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual sense.
If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain *ostentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him. *Spectator.*
He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*
With all her lustre, now, her lover warms;
Then out of *ostentation*, hides her charms. *Young.*
The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *ostentation* of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom. *Reynolds.*
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.
The king would have me present the princess with some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shakspeare.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs. *adj.* [*ostento*, Latin.] Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best. *Dryden.*
They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*. *Broome.*

Ostenta'tiously, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

Ostenta'tiousness, ŏs-tĕn-tā'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boastfulness.

Ostenta'tour, ŏs-tĕn-tā'tŭr. *n. s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Latin.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.

Oste'ocolla, ŏs-tē'ō-kŏl-lā. *n. s.* [ὀστέον and κολλάω; *osteocolle*, French.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*
Osteocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

Osteo'cope, ŏs'tē-ō-kōpe. *n. s.* [ὀστέον and κόπτω; *osteocope*, French.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

Osteo'logy, ŏs-tē-ŏl'lō-jē.[518] *n. s.* [ὀστέον and λέγω; *osteologie*, Fr.] A description of the bones.
Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler.*

Osti'ary, ŏs-tshē-ăr-ē. *n. s.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself.
It is received that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea. *Brown.*

O'stler, ŏs'lŭr.[472 98] *n. s.* [*hostelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn.
The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift.*

O'STLERY, ôs'lûr-ê. *n. s.* [*hostelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STRACISM, ôs'trâ-sizm. *n. s.* [ὀστρακισμος; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment; public censure.

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

This man, upon a slight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism;* which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift.*

O'STRACITES, ôs-trâ-sî'tês. *n. s. Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill.*

O'STRICH, ôs'trîtsh. *n. s.* [*autruche*, Fr. *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shaksp.*

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich?* *Job.*

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Cleaveland.*

Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to mere larks in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

OTACOU'STICK, ôt-tâ-kôû'stîk. *n. s.* [ὦτα and ἀκουω; *otacoustique*, French.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Grew.*

O'THER, ûTH'ûr.[98] [469] *pron.* [oðer, Sax. *autre*, French.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In this sense it seems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the substantive is suppressed, it has, contrarily to the nature of adjectives, a plural termination: as, *of last week three days were fair, the* others *rainy*.

Of good actions some are better than *other* some. *Hooker.*

Will it not be receiv'd
That they have done't?—
—Who dares receive it *other?* *Shaksp.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Knolles.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke.*

No leases shall ever be made *other* than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else. In this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Where I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shakspeare.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the will of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some *others* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Lesley.*

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Law.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done—let *others* judge how well. *Daniel.*

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowliness of mind let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Philippians.*

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,
Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive. *Dryden.*

5. Something beside.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke.*

6. The next.

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the first;
A third is like the former. *Shakspeare.*

7. The third past.

Bind my hair up: as 'twas yesterday?
No, nor the t'*other* day. *Ben Jonson.*

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing;* something different.

I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES, ûTH'ûr-gâts. *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

If sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shaksp.*

O'THERGUISE, ûTH'ûr-gyize. *adv.* [*other* and *guise*.] This is often pronounced and sometimes written *otherguess*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE, ûTH'ûr-hwâre. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hooker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

O'THERWHILE, ûTH'ûr-hwile. *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

O'THERWISE, ûTH'ûr-wize, *or* ûTH'ûr-wiz.[140] *adv.* [*other* and *wise*.]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth as necessary for all christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker.*

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility that the things may be *otherwise*. *Wilkins.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Sprat.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention, and engage their love. *Rogers.*

O'TTER, ôt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [oter, Sax. *lutra*, Lat.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is felin, or a long taper: so that he may not be unfitly called *putoreus aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himself burrows on the water-side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed, and taught by nimbly surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall, is a large *otter's* skin stuffed with hay. *Spectator.*

Would ye preserve a num'rous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous *otter* chase;
Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores,
Darts through the waves, and every haunt explores. *Gay.*

O'VAL, ô'vûl. *adj.* [*ovale*, French; *ovum*, Latin, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addison.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does on an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our sight,
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL, ô'vûl. *n. s.*

A triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS, ô-vâ'rê ûs. *adj.* [from *ovum*, Latin.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

O'VARY, ô'vâ-rê. *n. s.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted. *Brown.*

OVA'TION, ô-vâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ovation*, Fr.

ovatio, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Dict.*

O'UBAT, ôû'bât. } *n. s.* [*eruca pilosa*,
O'UBUST, ôû'bûst. } Lat.] A sort of caterpillar; an insect. *Dict.*

OUCH, ôûtsh. *n. s.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

OUCH, ôûtsh. of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Aniswortb.*

O'VEN, ûv'v'n.[103] *n. s.* [ofen, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring *oven* sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shaksp.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER, ô'vûr. hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situation of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon ofre, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick, *ufar*, above. *Gibson.*

O'VER, ô'vûr.[98] [418] *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; ofre, Saxon.]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, o'*er* other some can be!
Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she.
Shakspeare.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'*er* the rest;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden.*

High *over* all, was your great conduct shown,
You sought our safety, but forgot your own. *Dryd.*

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority: opposed to *under*.

The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place: opposed to *below*.

He was more than *over* shoes in love. *Shaksp.*

The street should see as she walks *over* head. *Shaksp.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

4. Across; from side to side: as, *he leaped over the brook*.

Come o'*er* the brook Bessy to me,
She dares not come *over* to thee. *Shaksp.*

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avennes, poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

The geese fly o'*er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryden.*

5. Through; diffusely.

All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, where signally destroyed. *Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wise governours have as great a watch *over* fames as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon.*

Angelick quires
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory,
Over temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

7. Before. This is only used in *over night*.

On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night whatso thereto did need. *Hubberd.*

8. It is in all senses written by contraction o'*er*.

O'VER, ô'vûr. *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you: good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *over*, shall men give. *Luke.*

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use: yet somewhat *over* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker.*

When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Exodus.*

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot.*

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he hath chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but it is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon.*

They brought new customs and new vices o'*er*;
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather in the sense of an adjective.

Soliman pausing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears
To sit and taste, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in consort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are o'*er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,
Have you read o'*er* the letters I sent you? *Shaksp.*

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea. *South.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He o'*er* and o'*er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shaksp.*

Sitting or standing still confin'd to roar,
In the same verse, the same rules o'*er* and o'*er*. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'*er* and o'*er* with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred o'*er* again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain;
But in this tow'r, for our defence remain. *Dryden.*

When children forget, or do an action aukwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead, be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,
And ev'ry night review'd it o'*er* and o'*er*. *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

11. OVER *and above*. Besides; beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*. *Numbers.*

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over and above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange.*

12. OVER *against*. Opposite; regarding in front.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over against* the door. *Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself *over against* it whole hours together. *Spectator.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*

13. *To give over*. To cease from.

These when they praise, the world believes no more,
Than when they promise to *give* scribbling o'*er*. *Pope.*

14. *To give over*. To attempt to help no longer: as, *his physicians have* given *him* over; *his friends who advised him, have* given *him* over.

15. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his pow'r: and modest wisdom plucks me
From *over-credulous* haste. *Shakspeare.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *overboldly* affirm. *Peacham.*

These *over-busy* spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind. *Decay of Piety.*

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part produceth a phlegmon. *Wiseman.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the

unseasonable application of *over-cold* medicaments. *Wiseman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,
They spoil their business with an *over-care:*
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man *o'erfeeds*
His cramm'd desires, with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'er-fill'd before. *Dryden.*

As they are likely to *over-flourish* their own case, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself. *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our shortsightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another of cases and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity: and out of an *over-fondness* of that darling invention, eashier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *over-dose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break. *Mortimer.*

Don't *over-fatigue* the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby nauseate and grow tired of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas; one idea effaces another. An *over-greedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful. *Watts.*

To O'VERABOUND, ȯ-vûr-ȧ-bȯȯund'. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture *o'er-abound.* *Philips.*

The learned, never *over-abounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented. *Pope.*

To O'VERACT, ȯ-vûr-ȧkt'. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough.

You *over-act* when you should underdo:
A little call yourself again, and think. *Ben Jonson.*

Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Stilling fleet.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

He *over-acted* his part; his passions when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterb.*

To OVERA'RCH, ȯ-vûr-ȧrtsh'. *v. a* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'er-arching* shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To OVERA'WE, ȯ-vûr-ȧw'. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *over-awe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *over-aw'd*
His malice. *Milton.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding in your ears the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply. *Addison's Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still *over-awe* when she appears. *Granville.*

To OVERBA'LANCE, ȯ-vûr-bȧl'lȧnse. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *over-balancings* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them. *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE, ȯ'vûr-bȧl-lȧnse. *n. s.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any farther than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVERBA'TTLE, ȯ'vûr-bȧt-tl. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trust.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To OVERBE'AR, ȯ-vûr-bȧre'. *v. a.* [*over* and *bear.*] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *over-bear* the laws? *Hooker.*

My desire
All continent impediments would *o'er-bear,*
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare.*

The ocean o'er-peering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspeare.*

Our cousel, it pleas'd your highness
To *over-bear.* *Shakspeare.*

Glo'ster thou shalt well perceive;
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *over-borne* by thee. *Shakspeare.*

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *over-born* the christians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *over-bear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born,*
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on the lust the first impel;
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

The judgment, if swayed by the *over-bearing* of passion, and stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *overbearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may *over-bear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison.*

To OVERBI'D, ȯ-vûr-bȉd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'er-bid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W, ȯ-vûr-blȯ'. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence.

Led with delight they thus beguile the way,
Until the blust'ring storm is *over-blown.* *Spenser.*

All those tempests being *over-blown*, there long after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain. *Spenser.*

This ague fit of fear is *over-blown,*
An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakspeare.*

Seiz'd with secret joy,
When storms are *over-blown.* *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W, ȯ-vûr-blȯ.' *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's *over-blown,*
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

OVERBO'ARD, ȯ'vûr-bȯrd. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *overboard,* there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Howel.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich ladiug *over-board.* *South.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *over-board* he threw;
This done, he seiz'd the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *over-board,* which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superior force in a sea-engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *over-board.* *Arbuthnot.*

To OVERBU'LK, ȯ-vûr-bûlk'. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERBU'RDEN, ȯ-vûr-bûr'd'n. *v. a* [*over* and *burden.*] To load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y, ȯ-vûr-bȉ'. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He when want requires, is only wise,
Who slights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys;*
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies. *Dryden.*

To OVERCA'RRY, ȯ-vûr-kȧr'rè. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST, ȯ-vûr-kȧst'. *v. a.* part. *overcast.* [*over* and *cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they past,
The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast*. *Spenser.*
Hie, Robin, *over-cast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shaksp.*
Our days of age are sad and *over-cast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh.*
I of fumes, and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *over-cast* her ever-shining mind. *Waller.*
Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*
The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *over-cast*.
When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*
Their arms abroad with gray moss *over-cast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

3. To rate too high in computation.
The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon.*

To Overcha'rge, ō-vŭr-tshärje'. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge*.]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.
On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the midway. *Raleigh.*
A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.
Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Pope.*

3. To burden.
He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. To rate too high.
Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,
O'er-charging your free purses with large fines. *Shakspeare.*

5. To fill too full.
Her heart is but *o'er-charg'd;* she will recover. *Shakspeare.*
The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South.*
If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpose. *Locke.*
The action of the Iliad and Æneid, in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it. *Addison.*

6. To load with too great a charge.
They were
As cannons *over-charged* with double cracks. *Shakspeare.*
Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'ercharg'd*, breaks, misses, or recoils. *Denham.*

To Overclo'ud, ō-vŭr-klōŏŭd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud*.] To cover with clouds.
The silver empress of the night,
O'er-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickel.*

To Overcl'oy, ō-vŭr-klōē'. *v.a.* [*over* and *cloy*.] To fill beyond satiety.
A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *o'er-cloy'd* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shaksp.*

To Overco'me, ō-vŭr-kŭm'. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame;* part. pass. *overcome;* anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser*. [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.
They *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish, for their bold surquedry. *Spenser.*
This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been. *Spenser.*
Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage. *2 Peter.*
Fire by thicker air *o'ercome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.
Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themselves they could never be able to *overcome*. *Law.*

3. To overflow; to surcharge.
Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.
Can't such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare*

To Overco'me, ō-kŭr-kŭm'. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.
That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged. *Romans.*

Overco'mer, ō-vŭr-kŭm'mŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To Overcou'nt, ō-vŭr-kōŭnt'. *v. a.* [*over* and *count*.] To rate above the true value.
Thou know'st how much
We do *o'ercount* thee. *Shakspeare.*

To Overco'ver, ō-vŭr-kŭv'ŭr. *v. a.* [*over* and *cover*.] To cover completely.
Shut me nightly in a charnel house,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

To Overcro'w, ō-vŭr-krō'. *v. a.* [*over* and *crow*.] To crow as in triumph.
A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over-crow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all out-laws. *Spenser.*

To Overdo', ō-vŭr-dōō'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do*.] To do more than enough.
Any thing so *over-done* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to nature. *Shakspeare.*
Nature, so intent upon finishing her work, much oftener *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *Grew.*
When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To Overdre'ss, ō-vŭr-drĕs'. *v. a.* [*over* and *dress*.] To adorn lavishly.
In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To Overdri've, ō-vŭr-drīve'. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive*.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
The flocks and herds with young, if men should *over-drive* one day, all will die. *Genesis.*

To Overe'ye, ō-vŭr-ī'. *v.a.* [*over* and *eye*.]

1. To superintend.

2. To observe, to remark.
I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest *over-eying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

To Overe'mpty, ō-vŭr-ĕm'tē. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty*.] To make too empty.
The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands' purses. *Carew.*

O'verfal, ō'vŭr-fäll.[406] *n. s.* [*over* and fall.] Cataract.
Tostatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

To Overflo'at, ō-vŭr-flōte'. *v. n.* [*over* and *float*.] To swim; to float.
The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'er-floats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryden.*

To Overflo'w, ō-vŭr-flō'. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.
While our strong walls secure us from the foe,
Ere yet with blood our ditches *overflow*. *Dryden.*
Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *over-flowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate; to abound.
A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but such as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers.*

To Overflo'w, ō-vŭr-flō'. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.
Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, would'st thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *over-flow* all thy hopes? *Taylor.*
New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *over-flows* the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.
The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *over-flowed* all christendom, came down to the sea-coast. *Spenser.*
Clanius *over-flowed* th' unhappy coast. *Dryden.*
Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? And are not the countries so *over-flown* still situate between the tropicks? *Bentley.*
Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over flowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water, that overspread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*
Thus oft my mariners are shewn,
Earl Godwin's castles *over-flown*. *Swift.*

O'verflow, ō'vŭr-flō.[492] *n. s.* [*over* and *flow*.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.
Did he break out into tears?
—In great measure—
—A kind *overflow* of kindness. *Shakspeare.*
Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon.*
It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's Epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through. *Locke.*
After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a mensuration. *Arbuthnot.*

The expression may be ascribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses. *Broome.*

OVERFLO'WING, ō-vŭr-flō'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

When the *over-flowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY, ō-vŭr-flō'ĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *overflowing.*] Exuberantly; in great abundance. Not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *over-flowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY', ō-vŭr-flī'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cross by flight.

A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night. *Dryd.*

OVERFO'RWARDNESS, ō-vŭr-fōr'wärd-nĕs. *n. s.* [*over* and *forwardness.*] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *over-forwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To OVERFRE'IGHT, ō-vŭr-frāte'. *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted;* part. *overfraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. *Carew.*

Grief, that does not speak,
Whispers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break. *Shakspeare.*

Sorrow has so *o'er-fraught*
This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew
How I abhor my first rash crime. *Denham.*

To OVERGE'T, ō-vŭr-gĕt'. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with.

With six hours hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, so rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney.*

To OVERGLA'NCE, ō-vŭr-glānse'. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye,
O'er-glanc'd the articles. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERGO', ō-vŭr-gō'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*]

1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *over-going* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great nature hath laid down at last,
That mighty birth wherewith so long she went,
And *over-went* the times of ages past,
Here to lye in upon our soft content. *Daniel.*

2. To cover. Obsolete.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

To OVERGO'RGE, ō-vŭr-gōrje. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla, *overgorg'd?* *Shakspeare.*

OVERGRE'AT, ō-vŭr-grāte'. *adj.* [*over* and *great.*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided: yet this must not run it, by an *over-great* shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntring about obvious things. *Locke.*

To OVERGRO'W, ō-vŭr-grō'. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,
But *over-grown* with dust and old decay,
And hid in darkness that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Spenser.*

The woods and desart caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'ergrown,*
And all their echoes mourn. *Milton.*

2. To rise above.

If the binds be very strong and much *over-grow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W, ō-vŭr-grō'. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and *over-grown* woods, and so came to Solyman. *Knolles.*

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow. *L'Estrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,
Whose fortune is not *over-grown.* *Swift.*

OVERGRO'WTH, ō'vŭr-grōth. *n. s.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason. *Shakspeare.*

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their *over-growth,* as in-mate guests,
Too numerous. *Milton.*

To OVERHA'LE, ō-vŭr-hāwl'. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]

1. To spread over.

The welked Phœbus gan availe
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *over-hale.* *Spenser.*

2. To examine over again: as, he *over-haled* my account.

To OVERHA'NG, ō-vŭr-hăng'. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'er-hang and jutty his confounded base. *Shaksp.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bow'rs,
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bordering hazle *over-hangs* the streams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To OVERHA'NG, ō-vŭr-hăng'. *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton.*

To OVERHA'RDEN, ō-vŭr-här'd'n. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle, like *over-hardened* steel. *Boyle.*

OVERHE'AD, ō-vŭr-hĕd'. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.

Over-head the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course. *Milton.*

The four stars *over-head* represent the four children. *Addison.*

To OVERHE'AR, ō-vŭr-hēre'. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,
And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakspeare.*

They had a full sight of the infanta at a mask dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that sight, after whom they pressed. *Wotton.*

That such an enemy we have who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard.* *Milton.*

They were so loud in their discourse, that a blackberry from the next hedge *over-heard* them. *L'Estrange.*

The nurse,
Though not the words, the murmurs *over-heard.* *Dryden.*

The witness *over-hearing* the word pillory repeated, slunk away privately. *Addison.*

To OVERHE'AT, ō-vŭr-hēte'. *v. a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolness of the place,
And *over-heated* by the morning chace. *Addison.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirit be *over-heated* with pain or fever. *Wiseman.*

To OVERHE'ND, ō-vŭr-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair leman flying through a brook,
He *over-hent* nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenser.*

To OVERJO'Y, ō-vŭr-jōē'. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor.*

The bishop, partly astonished and partly *over-joyed* with these speeches, was struck into a sad silence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-sick virgin *over-joyed* to find
The boy alone still follow'd him behind. *Addison.*

OVERJO'Y, ō'vŭr-jōē. *n. s.* Transport; ecstacy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,
And *over-joy* of heart doth minister. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERLA'BOUR, ō-vŭr-lā'bŭr. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *over-labour'd* home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE, ō-vŭr-lāde'. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburden.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a soul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That shall all that control,
What is it but to rear
Our passions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may descry
The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE, ō-vŭr-lärje'. *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large,* and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY, ō-vŭr-lăsh'ĭng-lē. *adv.* [*over* and *lash.*] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly,* that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y, ō-vŭr-lā'. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
And some *over-layeth* the commons too much. *Tusser.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being

over-laid and oppress, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries. *Hooker.*

When any country is *over-laid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon others. *Raleigh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our sins have *over-laid* our hopes. *King Charles.*

The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid.* *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay.* *Milton.*

The new-born babes by nurses *over-laid.* *Dryd.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and *over-laid* those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds. *South.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her insipid soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that *o'er-lays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer *over-laid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books. *Swift.*

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay.* *Spenser.*

5. To cover superficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapiters was of silver, and all the pillars were filleted with silver. *Exodus.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold. *Milton.*

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us impower'd
To fortify thus far, and *overlay,*
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milt.*

To OVERLE'AP, ō-vŭr-lēpe'. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To pass by a jump.

A step
On which I must fall down or else *o'er-leap,*
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ships and men profane
Th' eternal fences *over-leap,*
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

O'VERLEATHER, ō-vŭr-lĕth'ŭr. *n. s.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the *over-leather.* *Shak.*

OVERLI'GHT, ō-vŭr-lite'. *n. s.* [*over* and *light.*] Too strong light.

An *over-light* maketh the eyes dark, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

To OVERLI'VE, ō-vŭr-lĭv'. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

Musidorus, who shewed a mind not to *over-live* Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *over-live* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakspeare.*

They *over-lived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE, ō-vŭr-lĭv'. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I *over-live?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton.*

OVERLI'VER, ō-vŭr-lĭv'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *overlive.*] Surviver; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings' lives, and the *over-liver* of them. *Bacon.*

To OVERLO'AD, ō-vŭr-lōde'. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burden with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *over-loaded,* and all they learn is mere jargon. *Felton.*

Men *over-loaded* with a large estate
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;
The rich may be polite, but oh! 'tis sad,
To say you're curious when we swear you're mad. *Young.*

OVERLO'NG, ō-vŭr-lŏng'. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses *over-long.* *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK, ō-vŭr-lŏŏk'. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'er-look'd* the town, and drew the sight,
Surpris'd at once with rev'rence and delight. *Dryd.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and *over-looking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Wou'd I had *o'er-look'd* the letter. *Shakspeare.*

3. To superintend; to oversee.

He was present in person to *over-look* the magistrates, and to overawe those subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

In the greater out-parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *over-look* them. *Graunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
To *over-look* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Roscommon.*

5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and *over-looking* of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *over-look* such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ *over-looked* the meaner, and denominated them solely from the more honourable. *South.*

To *over-look* the entertainment before him, and languish for that which lies out of the way, is sickly and servile. *Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be *over-looked.* *Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally *over-looks* all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror. *Addison.*

The happiest of mankind, *over-looking* those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They *over-look* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations that attend the former they can easily see, and dread at a distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter. *Atterbury.*

OVERL'OOKER, ō-vŭr-lŏŏk ŭr. *n. s.* [*over* and *look.*]

The original word signifies an *over-looker,* or one who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Watts.*

O'VERLOOP, ō'vŭr-lŏŏp. *n. s.* The same with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *over-loops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. *Raleigh.*

OVERMA'STED, ō-vŭr-mŏst'ĕd. *adj.* [*over* and *mast.*] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursued him fast,
But his *o'er-masted* galley checked his haste. *Dryd.*

To OVERMA'STER, ō-vŭr-mŏs'tŭr. *v. a.* [*over* and *master.*] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'er-master it as you may. *Shakspeare.*

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest
With many a merciless *o'er-mast'ring* wave. *Crashaw.*

They are *over-mastered* with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all rapines and violences. *Milton.*

To OVERMA'TCH, ō-vŭr-mŏtsh'. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppress by superiour force.

I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with *over-matching* waves. *Shakspeare.*

Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakspeare.*

Assist, lest I who erst
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd.* *Paradise Regained.*

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only *over-match,* but supplant it. *Decay of Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English *over-match'd,* and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryd.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should *over-match* the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH, ō'vŭr-mŏtsh. *n. s.* [*over* and *match.*] One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*

Eve was his *over-match,* who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milt.*

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Irish priest. *Addison.*

OVERMEA'SURE, ō-vŭr-mĕzh'ŭre. *n. s.* [*over* and *measure.*] Something given over the due measure.

To OVERMI'X, ō-vŭr-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shall know,
Or little measure *over-mixt* with woe. *Creech.*

OVERMO'ST, ō-vŭr-mōst'. *adj.* [*over* and *most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMU'CH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the custom of those former ages, in their *over-much* gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *over-much* use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they *over-much* nbridge the church of her power in these things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

Perhaps
I also erred, in *over-much* admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton.*

Deject not then so *over-much* thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton.*

OVERMU'CH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. *n. s.* More than enough.

By attributing *over-much* to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton.*

With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good men may ascribe *over-much* to themselves. *Grew.*

OVERMU'CHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *overmuch.*] Exuberance; superabundance. A word not used nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style, as others can depress it; superlation and *overmuchness* amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonson.*

To OVERNA'ME, ō-vŭr-nāme'. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a series.

Over-name them; and as thou namest them, I will describe them. *Shaksp.*

OVERNI'GHT, ō-vŭr-nīte'. *n. s.* [*over* and *night.* This seems to be used by *Shakspeare* as a noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night before bedtime.

If I had given you this at *over-night,*
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shaksp.*

Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *over-night.* *Addison.*

To OVERO'FFICE, ō-vŭr-ŏf'fĭs. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this ass *over-offices.* *Shaksp.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS, ō-vŭr-ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too busy; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it. *Collier.*

To OVERPA'SS, ō-vŭr-păs'. *v. a.* [*over* and *pass.*]

1. To cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass,*
When on a sudden Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When these they *over-pass,* and those they shun? *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be *over-past* without any answer, as it is without any cause brought forth. *Hooker.*

I read the satire thou entitlest first,
And laid aside the rest, and *over-past,*
And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,
That his first satire had not been his last. *Harring.*

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly *over-pass'd.* *Milton.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind would increase, *over-passing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand able men. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit; not to receive; not to comprise.

If the grace of him which saveth *over-pass* some, so that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteousness. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST, ō-vŭr-păst'. *part. adj.* [from *overpass.*] Gone; past.

What can'st thou swear by now?—
—By time to come.—
—That thou hast wronged in the time *o'er-past.* *Shaksp.*

To OVERPA'Y, ō-vŭr-pā'. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay,* and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shaksp.*

You have yourself your kindness *over-paid,*
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heav'nly smile *o'er-pay* his pains? *Prior.*

To OVERPE'RCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrtsh'. *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over.

With love's light wings I did *o'er-perch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shaksp.*

To OVERPE'ER, ō-vŭr-pēre'. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above. Out of use.

The ocean *over-peering* of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shaksp.*

Your argosies with portly sail,
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'sy to them, do them reverence. *Shaksp.*

Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,
For truth to *over-peer.* *Shaksp.*

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,
Whose top branch *over-peer'd* Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind *Shaksp.*

They are invincible by reason of the *over-peering* mountains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other to land-ward. *Sandys.*

O'VERPLUS, ō'vŭr-plŭs. *n. s.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that *overplus* of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

To OVERPLY', ō-vŭr-plī'. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, t' have lost them *over-ply'd,*
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To OVERPO'ISE, ō-vŭr-pŏize'. *v. a.* [*over* and *poise.*] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *over-poised* by their hinder legs; we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

The scale
O'er-pois'd by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*

OVERPO'ISE, ō-vŭr-pŏize[493] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment was an *over-poise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *over-poise* of sway by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*

To OVERPO'WER, ō-vŭr-pŏŭ'ŭr. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *over-power'd.* *Milton.*

As much light *over-powers* the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor *over-powered.* *South.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar; he broke with him, *over-powered* him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him. *Dryden.*

The historians make these mountains the standards of the rise of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been standing when it did so rise and *over-power* the earth. *Woodward.*

Inspiration is, when such an *over-powering* impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts.*

To OVERPRE'SS, ō-vŭr-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*over* and *press.*] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.

Having an excellent horse under him when he was *over-pressed* by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *over-press'd* whole legions weak with sin. *Roscommon.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *over-pressed* with many burthensome taxes. *Swift.*

To OVERPRI'ZE, ō-vŭr-prize'. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

Parents *over-prize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*

OVERRA'NK, ō-vŭr-rănk'. *adj.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank.

It produces *over-rank* binds. *Mortimer.*

To OVERRA'TE, ō-vŭr-rāte'. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

While vain shows and scenes you *over-rate,*
'Tis to be fear'd,————
That as a fire the former house o'er-threw,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryd.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *over-rate* the conveniencies of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires. *Rogers.*

To OVERRE'ACH, ō-vŭr-rēĕtsh'. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, *over-reach* and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods *over-reached* the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious man is said to have a long *reach.*

What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *over-reach,* or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject? *Hooker.*

I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross *over-reaching.* *Shakspeare.*

Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd*,
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milt.*
A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where least he thought,
To save his credit, and for very spight
Still will be tempting him who foils him still.
Milton.

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpers to *over-reach* one another. *L'Estrange.*

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and *over-reaching* one another, perfidiousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or *over-reach* in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression. *Kettlewortb.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are *over-reached*, and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of action. *Addison.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never *over-reach* me. *History of John Bull.*

To OVER-RE'ACH, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'. *v. n.* A horse is said to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERRE'ACHER, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *overreach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVER-REA'D, ō-vŭr-rēēd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon *over-read* it at your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

To OVER-RE'D, ō-vŭr-rĕd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *red.*] To smear with red.

Prick thy face, and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lilly-liver'd boy. *Shaksp.*

To OVER-RI'PEN, ō-vŭr-rī'p'n. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?
Shakspeare.

To OVERRO'AST, ō-vŭr-rōst'. *v. a.* [*over* and *roast.*] To roast too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed us with such *over-roasted* flesh. *Shaksp.*

To OVERRU'LE, ō-vŭr-rōōl'. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority.

Which humour perceiving to *over-rule* me, I strave against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason *over-rule* all other inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled*, we take away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be *over-ruled* with some one, whom they dare not displease? *Whitgift.*

His passion and animosity *over-ruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

A wise man shall *over-rule* his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely *over-rules* him; and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unless where they are obliged by an *over-ruling* impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* planet be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth, and openly *over-rule*, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*

3. To supersede: as, in law, to *overrule* a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *over-ruled* to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N, ō-vĕr-rŭn'. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, possessed those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed,
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shaksp.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *over-run*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton.*

The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with resistless force *o'er-run* the field. *Dryden.*

Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire, after having *over-run* most of the rest. *Addison.*

A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift.*

2. To outrun; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, *over-run* his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that not Musidorus could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may out-run
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by *over-running.* *Shakspeare.*

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cushi. *2 Samuel.*

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth *over-runneth* the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nahum.*

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the foot-steps of some kind of ruin which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily *over-run* the whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles, and deform'd with tears.
Addison.

4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are *over-run* with passion, and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRU'N, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul *o'er-runs* with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and *over-run.* *Spens.*

To OVERSE'E, ō-vŭr-sēē'. *v. a.* [*over* and *see.*]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *oversee.* *Spenser.*

She without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook: to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to *oversee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to advise
Which way t' encounter, or surprise. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN, ō-vĕr-sēēn'. *part.* [from *oversee.*] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly overthrown, till such time as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that so many have been *overseen.* *Hooker.*

Such overseers as the overseers of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holiday.*

They rather observed what he had done and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSE'ER, ō-vŭr-sēē'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *oversee.*]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overseers* unto Cononiah. *Chronicles.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care
Wou'd he his household ornaments prepare;
Harass his servants, and as *o'erseer* stand,
To keep them working with a threat'ning wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The church wardens and *overseers* of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-parishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt.*

To OVERSE'T, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. *v. a.* [*over* and *set.*]

1. To turn bottom upward; to throw off the basis; to subvert.

The tempests met,
The sailors master'd, and the ship *o'er-set.* *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; *oversetting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our ar-

mies, and *over-set* the whole power of France. *Addison.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Cataline ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *over-set* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*. *Mortimer.*

To OVERSHA'DE, ō-vŭr-shāde'. *v. a.* [*over* and *shade.*] To cover with any thing that causes darkness.

Dark cloudy death *o'ershades* his beams of life,
And he nor sees, nor hears us. *Shaksp.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or *over-shade* the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'ershade* the tree,
In vain the hind shall vex the threshing floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryd.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'er-shaded in that fav'rite walk;
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To OVERSHA'DOW, ō-vŭr-shăd-dō. *v. a.* [*over* and *shadow.*]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choak and *over-shadow* the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Over-shadow even the shade,
And make darkness self afraid. *Crashaw.*

Darkness must *over-shadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My *over-shadowing* spirit and might, with thee
I send along: ride forth, and bind the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton.*

On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the Highest
O'er-shadow her. *Milton.*

To OVERSHO'OT, ō-vŭr-shōōt'. *v. n.* [*over* and *shoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops or *over-shoots* by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier.*

To OVERSHO'OT, ō-vŭr-shōōt'. *v. a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by *over-shooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-rais'd on fortune's hill, new alps he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

3. To venture too far; to assert too much: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not *overshoot themselves*; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *over-shot yourself* in reckoning. *Whitgift.*

O'VERSIGHT, ō'vŭr-site.[493] *n. s.* [from *over* and *sight.*]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that had the *oversight* of the house. *2 Kings.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Peter.*

2. Mistake; errour.

Among so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *oversights* and sincerely condemneth them? *Hooker.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adversaries *over-sight*. *Kettlewell.*

Not so his son, he mark'd this *over-sight*,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To OVERSI'ZE, ō-vŭr-size'. *v. a.* [*over* and *size.*]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *over-size* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys.*

2. [*over* and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus *o'er-sized* with coagulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSKI'P, ō-vŭr-skĭp'. *v. a.* [*over* and *skip.*]

1. To pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *over-skip* the fold which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mark if to get them she *o'erskip* the rest,
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour *o'er-skips* me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy sake,
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance
Torment me. *Shakspeare.*

Who alone suffer, suffers most i' th' mind;
But then the mind much suff'rance does *o'erskip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP, ō-vŭr-slēēp'. *v. a.* [*over* and *sleep.*] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P, ō-vŭr-slĭp'. *v. a.* [*over* and *slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *over-slipped* the time. *Carew.*

He that hath *over-slipt* such opportunities, is to bewail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to *over-slip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expences. *Wotton.*

To OVERSNO'W, ō-vŭr-snō'. *v. a.* [*over* and *snow.*] To cover with snow.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'er-snow'd*, my head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

OVERSO'LD, ō-vŭr-sōld'. *part.* [*over* and *sell.*] Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *over-sold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON, ō-vŭr-sōōn'. *adv.* [*over* and *soon*] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *over-soon* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

OVERSPE'NT, ō-vŭr-spĕnt'. *part.* [*over* and *spend.*] Wearied; harassed; forespent. The verb *overspend* is not used.

Thestyls, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harvest-hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPRE'AD, ō-vŭr-sprĕd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *spread.*] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes, or some other which did *overspread* all christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth *overspread*. *Genesis.*

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,
From lazy cells, where superstition bred *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region; but that *overspread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

To OVERSTA'ND, ō-vŭr-stănd'. *v. a.* [*over* and *stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions.

Her's shall they be, since you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'er-stand* his market twice? *Dryden.*

To OVERSTA'RE, ō-vŭr-stâre'. *v. a.* [*over* and *stare.*] To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frounced head. *Ascham.*

To OVERSTO'CK, ō-vŭr-stŏk'. *v. a.* [*over* and *stock.*] To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *over-stocked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Wilkins.*

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we should have been *overstocked* with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not *overstocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barnstaple should be ever *overstocked*. *Swift.*

To OVERSTO'RE, ō-vŭr-stōre'. *v. a.* [*over* and *store.*] To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish. *Hale.*

To OVERSTRA'IN, ō-vŭr-strâne'. *v. n.* [*over* and *strain.*] To make too violent efforts.

Crassus lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by *overstraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

To OVERSTRA'IN, ō-vŭr-strâne'. *v. a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y, ō-vŭr-swā'. *v. a.* [*over* and *sway.*] To overrule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must *oversway* their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command *o'ersways* our order. *Shakspeare.*

Some great and powerful nations *over-sway* the rest. *Heylin.*

To OVERSWE'LL, ō-vŭr-swĕl. *v. a.* [*over* and *swell.*] To rise above.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shaksp.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overswell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT, ō'vĕrt.[544] *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* test,
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shak.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self. *Bacon.*

My repulse at Hull, was the first *overt* essay to be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to so many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to restrain the *overt* action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Rogers.*

To OVERTA'KE, ō-vŭr-tāke'. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer so near her confines lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been *o'ertaken;* and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakspeare.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shakspeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake,* I will divide the spoil. *Exodus.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will out-strip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may *o'ertake,* the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,
Or death will soon *o'ertake* thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *overtake* him, before he has made his peace with God! *Rogers.*

2. To take by surprise.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Galatians.*

If it fall out, that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to rise again, and turn from our sin to God by new and speedy repentance. *Perkins.*

To OVERTA'SK, ō-vŭr-tāsk'. *v. a.* [*over* and *task.*] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked.* *Harvey.*

To OVERTA'X, ō-vŭr tāks'. *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHRO'W, ō-vŭr-*th*rō'. *v. a.* pret. *overthrew;* part. *overthrown.* [*over* and *throw.*]

1. To turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wise and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The *overthrown* he rais'd, and as a herd
Drove them before him. *Milton.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew,*
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes. *Hooker.*

To Sujah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they surpris'd, and easily *o'erthrew.* *Dryden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king, as though we went about some practice to *overthrow* him in his own estate. *Sidney.*

Here's Glo'ster
O'er-charging your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakspeare.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy *overthrowing.* *Ecclesiastes.*

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedness. *Proverbs.*

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wise
Since Satan fell, whom folly *overthrew.* *Milton.*

OVERTHRO'W, ō'vŭr-*th*rō.[493] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories, the *overthrow* and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of christian believers. *Hooker.*

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow.* *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both these conspir'd poor reason's *overthrow;*
False in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet soul, depart;
For I have seen our enemies' *overthrow.* *Shaksp.*

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow.* *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and strait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow?* *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*

OVERTHRO'WER, ō-vŭr-*th*rō'ŭr. *n.s.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT, ō-vŭr-*th*wàrt'. *adj.* [*over* and *thwart.*]

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.

3. Perverse; adverse; contradictious; cross.

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition; and that *overthwart* humour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RT, ō-vŭr-*th*wàrt. *preposition.* Across: as, *he laid a plank* overthwart *the brook.* This is the original use.

OVERTHWA'RTLY, ō-vŭr-*th*wàrt'lē. *adv.* [from *over* and *thwart.*]

1. Across; transversely.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again *overthwartly.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS, ō-vŭr-*th*wàrt'nĕs. *n.s.*

1. Posture across.

2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

O'VERTLY, ō'vĕrt-lē. *adv.* [from *overt.*] Openly.

OVERTO'OK, ō-vŭr-tōōk'. The pret. and part. pass. of *overtake.*

To OVERTO'P, ō-vŭr-tŏp'. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
T' *o'er-top* old Pelion or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and display'd th' effects
Of disposition gentle, and of wisdom
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakspeare.*

As far as the soul *o'ertops* the body, so far its pains, or rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less and be *over-topped* by so great a conjunction. *Bacon.*

One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *over-topt,*
Wou'd you not wish his laurels crept? *Swift.*

To OVERTRI'P, ō-vŭr-trĭp'. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran dismay'd away. *Shakspeare.*

O'VERTURE, ō'vĕr-tshŭre.[463] *n. s.* [*ouverture,* French.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I wish
You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,
Without more *overture.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Proposal; something offered to consideration.

Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*

All these fair *overtures,* made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breast
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture,* and turn not back perverse. *Milton.*

Withstand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and serious in good. *Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seised by force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture.* *Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting according to their own little or much reason, abundance of indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish *overtures* would arise. *Swift.*

To OVERTU'RN, ō-vŭr-tŭrn'. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job.*

These will sometimes *overturn,* and sometimes swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God; which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as *overturns* his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless, and as unintelligible as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and *overturns* every stone that he had laid. *Lesley.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are secure that no storm shall *overturn* what we help to build, there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns.* *Rowe.*

2. To overpower; to conquer.

Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER, ō-vŭr-tŭrn'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure, and *overturner* of law and justice, and the destruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE, ō-vŭr-vāl'lū. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest by

thus *overvaluing* their sermons they make the price and estimation of scripture, otherwise notified to fall. *Hooker.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewise an argument of human weakness. *Holiday.*

To OVERVEI'L, ȯ-vŭr-vāle'. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth.
Shakspeare.

To OVERVO'TE, ȯ-vŭr-vōte'. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houses, when they had used each their own freedom. *K. Charles.*

To OVERWA'TCH, ȯ-vŭr-wŏtsh'. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbows drops his head,
Dissolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed.
Dryden.

OVERWA'TCHED, ȯ-vŭr-wŏtsh'd'. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEA'K, ȯ-vŭr-wēke'. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak: too feeble.

Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEA'RY, ȯ-vŭr-wē'rē. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary.*] To subdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *over-wearied* with watching. *Dryd.*

To OVERWEA'THER, ȯ-vŭr-wĕth'ŭr. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a yonker or a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay;
Hugg'd and embrac'd by the strumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind.
Shakspeare.

To OVERWE'EN, ȯ-vŭr-wēēn'. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*]

1. To think too highly; to think with arrogance.
2. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hammer.*

Oft have I seen a hot *o'erweening* cur,
Run back and bite, because he was with-held.
Shakspeare.

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrows I might be some allay, or I *o'erween* to think so. *Shakspeare.*

Lash hence these *overweening* rags of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shakspeare.

My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.
Shakspeare.

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the best and highest things that are,
But of thyself an humble thought retain. *Davies.*

They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

Satan might have learnt
Less *overweening*, since he fail'd in Job,
Whose constant perseverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*

No man is so bold, rash, and *overweening* of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it; and, in many cases, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is astonished at the obstinacy, of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reason. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY, ȯ-vŭr-wēēn'ing-lē. *adv.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEI'GH, ȯ-vŭr-wā'. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

Sharp and subtle discourses of wit, procure many times very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed.* *Hooker.*

My unsoil'd name, th' austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation *overweigh*,
That you shall stifle in your own report. *Shaksp.*

OVERWEI'GHT, ȯ'vŭr-wāte.[493] *n. s.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHE'LM, ȯ-vŭr-hwĕlm'. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]

1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honest men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A sea of some foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm?* *Ben Jonson.*

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the hell-hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart.
Shakspeare.

How trifling in apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ. *Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now, even now they fall;
Death hastes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all.
Pope.

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shaksp.*

An apothecary late I noted
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY, ȯ-vŭr-hwĕl'ming-lē. *adv.* [from *overwhelming.*] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impertinently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquest, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE, ȯ-vŭr-wīze'. *adj.* [*over* and *wise.*] Wise to affectation.

Make not thyself *overwise.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

OVERWO'RN, ȯ-vŭr-wŏrn'. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares opprest,
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

OVERWROU'GHT, ȯ-vŭr-rāwt'. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]

1. Laboured too much.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothick structure was the northern side,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.
Pope.

3. It has in *Shakspeare* a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it misprinted for *overraught;* that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By some device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
They say this town is full of cozenage.
Two Gentlemen of Verona.

OVERYEA'RED, ȯ-vŭr-yēērd'. *adj.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old.

Among them dwelt
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyear'd.*
Fairfax.

OVERZEA'LOUS, ȯ-vŭr-zĕl'ŭs, *or* ȯ-vŭr-zē'lŭs. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way or the other, as some *overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT, āwt.[319 393] *n. s.* [aphit, that is, *a whit*, Saxon. This word is therefore more properly written *aught.* See AUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*

He asked him if he saw *ought.* *Mark.*

To do *ought* good will never be our task;
But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

OUGHT, āwt. *verb imperfect;* in the second person *oughtest.* [This word the etymologists make the preterit of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]

1. [preterit of *owe.*] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason sought,
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought.*
Dryden.

2. To be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave. *Timothy.*
Speak boldly as I *ought* to speak. *Ephesians.*

She acts just as she *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought.
Pope.

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret the law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

We *ought* to profess our dependance upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world our sense of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve

his poor distressed members in their manifold necessities, for he that giveth alms, sacrificeth praise. *Nelson.*

3. To be fit; to be necessary.

These things *ought* not so to be. *James.*

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

4. Applied to persons it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should.

Ought not Christ to have suffered? *Luke.*

5. *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

Ovi'form, ō'vē-fôrm. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity. *Burnet.*

Ovi'parous, ō-vĭp'pā-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign of providence. *More.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

Ounce, ŏŭnse.[312] *n. s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight twenty-four grains.

The blood he hath lost,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country.
Shakspeare.

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

Ounce, ŏŭnse. *n. s.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Span.] A lynx; a panther.

The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton.*

Ouphe, ŏŏfe.[315] *n. s.* [*auff*, Teut.] A fairy; a goblin.

Nan Page and my little son, we'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.
Shakspeare.

Ou'phen, ŏŏ'f'n.[103] *adj.* [from *ouphe*.] Elfish.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Ye moon-shine revellers and shades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,
Attend your office. *Shakspeare.*

Our, ŏŭr.[312] *pronoun possessive.* [ure, Saxon.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall
Lead *our* first battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shaksp.*

Our wit is given almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the sense are shown.
So in *our* little world this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Our soul is the very same being it was yesterday, last year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

Edmund, whose virtue in this instance
So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*.
Shakspeare.

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,
So that she is by double title thine. *Davies.*

Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxallan, shook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*. *Kettleworth.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*; it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

Ourse'lves, ŏŭr-sĕlvz'. *recip. pron.* [the plural of *myself*.]

1. We; not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition.

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others: in the oblique cases.

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,
The sea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Our confession is not intended to instruct God, who knows our sins much better than ourselves do, but it is to humble *ourselves*, and therefore we must not think to have confessed aright till that be done. *Duty of Man.*

Ourse'lf, ŏŭr-sĕlf'. is used in the regal style.

To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare.*

We *ourself* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakspeare.*

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

Ouse, ŏŏz. *n. s.* Tanners' bark: rather *oose*. *Ainsworth.*

Ou'sel, ŏŏ'zl.[405] *n. s.* [orle, Saxon.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her matins sing aloft,
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;
So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange tawney bill. *Shakspeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill.*

To Oust, ŏŭst.[312] *v. a.* [*ouster*, *oter*, Fr.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the case, were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the oaths, yet this made no schism. No not even when they were actually deprived and *ousted* by act of parliament. *Lesley.*

Out, ŏŭt.[312] *adv.* [ut, Saxon; *uyt*, Dut.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter lining;
The *out*, if Indian figures stain,
The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to *in*.

That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds,
Let shame say what it will, when these are gone
The woman will be *out*. *Shakspeare.*

5. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that? says another; whip him *out*, says the third. *Shakspeare.*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priest shall boil the trespass offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezekiel.*

7. Not at home: as, when you called I was *out*.

8. In a state of extinction.

It was great ign'rance, Glo'ster's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakspeare.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakspeare.*

Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakspeare.*

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Proverbs.*

9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shaksp.*

Large coals are properest for dressing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*.
Shakspeare.

11. Not in any sport or party.

The knave will stick by thee? he will not *out*: he is true bred. *Shakspeare.*

I am not so as I should be;
But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shakspeare.*

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

12. To the end.

Hear me *out*;
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryden.*

You have still your happiness in doubt,
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*;
Thy father knows it all. *Addison.*

13. Loudly; without restraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*

14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

15. In an errour.

As he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as impertinent
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon.*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell.*

According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

16. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now,

I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to a full disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanc'd to be *out*. *Bacon.*

17. With torn clothes. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered.

Evidences swore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

18. Away, so as to consume.

Let all persons avoid niceness in their cloathing or diet, because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls. *Taylor.*

19. Deficient: as, *out* of pocket, noting loss.

Upon the great bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies. *Fell.*

20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

Out alas! no sea I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*. *Numbers.*

Out, ôût. *interject.*

1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.

Out on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother *Shakspeare.*

Out varlet from my sight. *Shakspeare.*

Out you mad-headed ape! a weazle hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakspeare.*

Out of my doer, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. *Shakspeare.*

Out, out, hyena; these are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton.*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.

Out upon this half-fae'd fellowship. *Shaksp.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

Out *of*, ôût'ôv. *prep.* [*Of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]

1. From; noting produce.

So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser.*

Those bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenser.*

Alders and ashes have been seen to grow *out of* steeples, but they manifestly grow *out of* clefts. *Bacon.*

Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

2. Not in; noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction.

The sacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser.*

Guiltiness
Will speak, though tongues were *out of* use. *Shakspeare.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryden.*

My retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and statesmen *out of* place. *Pope.*

Does he fancy we can sit,
To hear his *out of* fashion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*

They are *out of* their element, and logick is none of their talent. *Baker.*

3. No longer in.

Enjoy the present smiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's pow'r. *Dryden.*

4. Not in; noting unfitness.

He is witty *out of* season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt say my passion's *out of* season,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison.*

5. Not within; relating to a house.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain waters *out of* door. *Shakspeare.*

6. From; noting copy.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

7. From; noting rescue.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison.*

8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work? *Swift.*

Using old thread-bare phrases, will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

9. From one thing to something different.

He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will, through those opticks, exactly discern the vanity of all that is visible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty. *Decay of Piety*

Words are able to persuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South.*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled *out of* tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with extasy. *Shakspeare.*

When the mouth is *out of* taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*

By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all those irregularities in its present form. *Burnet.*

They all at once employ their thronging darts,
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden.*

11. Not according to.

That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out of* character. *Broome.*

12. To a different state from; noting separation.

Whosoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath so many faults; whosoever by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that wherein the wit of so scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment. *Hooker.*

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing solemn and serious. *Addison.*

13. Beyond.

Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the ancient practice of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker.*

What, *out of* hearing gone? no sound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shakspeare.*

I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind. *Shakspeare.*

Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon.*

With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers quarters; and when I am *out of* reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*

We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out of* themselves by the bellowings of enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*

Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addison.*

The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noise of human affairs. *Addison.*

14. Deviating from; noting irregularity.

Heaven defend but still I should stand so,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You stand against anointed majesty! *Shaksp.*

15. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted.

I am *out of* breath.
—How art thou *out of* breath, when thou hast breath
To say to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shaksp.*

Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone. *Knolles.*

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart, and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*

I published some fables, which are *out of* print. *Arbuthnot.*

16. By means of.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakspeare.*

17. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason.

She is persuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promise. *Shakspeare.*

The pope, *out of* the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon.*

Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms justling in his brain,
As learn'd philosophers give out. *Hudibras.*

Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters, are such as do it *out of* laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out of* necessity. *Burnet.*

Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *L'Estrange.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out of* fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalbridge.*

Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war; in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

18. *Out of hand;* immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been shut, and *out of hand*

Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Spenser.*

No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And set upon our boasting enemy. *Shaksp.*

To OUT, ôût. *v. a.* To deprive by expulsion.

The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

The French having been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

So many of their orders as were *outed* from their fat possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account hereticks. *Dryd.*

OUT, ôût. in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To OUTA'CT, ôût-âkt'. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE, ôût-bâl'lânse. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryd.*

To OUTBA'R, ôût bâr'. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To shut out by fortification.

These to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Spens.*

To OUTBI'D, ôût-bîd'. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price.

If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears,
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUTBI'DDER, ôût-bîd'dûr. *n. s.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that outbids.

OUTBLO'WED, ôût-blôde'. *adj.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; swollen with wind.

At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas. *Dryden.*

OU'TBORN, ôût'bôrn. *adj.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OU'TBOUND, ôût'bôûnd. *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyages end. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE, ôût-brâve'. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down or defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shaksp.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high,
The tow'rs, as well as men, *outbrave* the sky. *Cowley.*

We see the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Estrange.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN, ôût-brâ'z'n. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OU'TBREAK, ôût'brâke. *n. s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption.

Breathe his faults so quaintly
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTBREA'THE, ôût-brêthe'. *v. a.* [*out* and *breathe.*]

1. To weary by having better breath.

Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakspeare.*

2. To expire.

That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*

OUTCA'ST, ôût'kâst. *part.* [*out* and *cast.* It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.]

1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon soon, I read, the caitive spoil
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Spenser.*

2. Banished: expelled.

Behold, instead
Of us *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton.*

OU'TCAST, ôût'kâst.[492] *n. s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,
Or so devote to Aristotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shakspeare.*

O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge! *Shakspeare.*

For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*

He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
And, harder still, flagitious yet not great. *Pope.*

To OUTCRA'FT, ôût-krâft'. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point. *Shakspeare.*

O'UTCRY, ôût'krî.[492] *n. s.* [*out* and *cry.*]

1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.

These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenser.*

So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange,
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand
Prevented, spares. *Milton.*

I make my way
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of detestation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry* as against ingratitude. *South.*

3. A publick sale; an auction. *Ainsworth.*

To OUTDA'RE, ôût-dâre'. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTDA'TE, ôût dâte'. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hammond*

To OUTDO', ôût-dôô'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakspeare.*

What brave commander is not proud to see
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*

Heav'nly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem what hellish hate
So easily destroyed. *Milton.*

Here let those who boast in mortal things,
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*

An imposture *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*

Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*

I must confess the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone* *Dryden.*

The boy's mother, despised not for having read a system of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humorous biting way. *Swift.*

To OUTDWE'L, ôût-dwêl'. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To stay beyond.

He *outdwels* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shaksp.*

OU'TER, ôût'tûr.[98]. *adj.* [from *out.*] That which is without: opposed to *inner*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

OU'TERLY, ôût'tûr-lê. *adv.* [from *outer.*] Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters *Grew.*

OU'TERMOST, ôût'tûr-môst. *adj.* [superlative, from *outer.*] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpuscles of a white body have their various little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages. *Brown.*

To OUTFA'CE, ôût-fâse'. *v. a.* [*out* and *face*]

1. To brave; to bear down by show of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and out-swear them too. *Shakspeare.*

Dost thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I. *Shaksp.*

Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener; and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shaksp.*

They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced*. *Wotton.*

2. To stare down.

We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire; but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Raleigh.*

To OUTFA'WN, ôût-fâwn'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,

That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfaiem as much and out-comply;
And seem as scrupulously just
To bait the hooks for greater trust. *Hudibras*

To OUTFLY', ŏŭt-flī'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. *Shaksp.*

Horoscop's great soul,
Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

OU'TFORM, ŏŭt'fŏrm *n. s.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *Ben Jonson.*

To OUTFRO'WN, ŏŭt-frŏŭn'. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,
Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TGATE, ŏŭt'gāte. *n. s.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; passage outward.

Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *out-gates* by divers ways to the sea, and ingates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*

To OUTGI'VE, ŏŭt-giv'. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To surpass in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryden.*

To OUTGO', ŏŭt-gō'. *v. a.* pret. *outwent;* part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*]

1. To surpass; to excel.

For frank, well ordered, and continual hospitality, he *out-went* all shew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *out-go* them. *Locke*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him. *Mark.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach.

Mollesson
Thought us to have *out-gone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W, ŏŭt-grō'. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *outgrew*,
The hands dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide. *Milton.*

When some virtue much *outgrows* the rest,
It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver geniuses, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of stile and youthful relishes. *Glanville.*

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift*

OU'TGUARD, ŏŭt'gyārd. *n. s.* [*out* and *guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

A soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the *out-guards*, immediately scowre off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host. *Dryden.*

These *out-guards* of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye. *Blackmore.*

To OUTJE'ST, ŏŭt-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*out* and *jest.*] To overpower by jesting.

The fool labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shaksp.*

To OUTKNA'VE, ŏŭt-nāve'. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To surpass in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only *outknaved.* *L'Estrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH, ŏŭt-lānd'ĭsh. *adj.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign.

Yourself transplant
Awhile from hence: perchance *outlandish* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant
Are those diversions there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries. *Milton.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*

To OUTLA'ST, ŏŭt-lāst'. *v. a.* [*out* and *last.*] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; insomuch as they will *out-last* other candles of the same stuff, half in half. *Bacon.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *out-lasted*
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry *Milton.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown.*

What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,
But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW, ŏŭt'lāw. *n. s.* [utlaga Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a castle keeps. *Shaksp.*

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law, so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies.*

You may as well spread out the unsun'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an *outlaw's* den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*

To OU'TLAW, ŏŭt'lāw. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he sought my life. *Shakspeare.*

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himself; all kind of ill
Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular persons *outlawed* and proscribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are *outlawed* and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an *outlawed* person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Decay of Piety.*

OU'TLAWRY, ŏŭt'lāw-rē. *n. s.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred senators. *Shaksp.*

Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries.* *Bacon.*

To OUTLEA'P, ŏŭt-lēpe'. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

OU'TLEAP, ŏŭt'lēpe *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke.*

OU'TLET, ŏŭt'lĕt. *n. s.* [*out* and *let.*] Passage outward; discharge outward; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that useful *out-let.* *Clarendon.*

So 'scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE, ŏŭt'line. *n. s.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

To OUTLI'VE, ŏŭt-lĭv'. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to survive.

Will these mossed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakspeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten!
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shaksp.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd. *Shakspeare.*

His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

Thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton.*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,
I wish they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happiness *outlive.* *Dryden.*

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*

Two bacon flitches made his Sunday's chear;
Some the poor had, and some *out-liv'd* the year. *Harte*

OU'TLIVER, ŏŭt-lĭv'vŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*out* and *live.*] A surviver.

To OUTLO'OK, ŏŭt-lŏŏk'. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

To OUTLU'STRE, ŏŭt-lŭs'tŭr. *v. a.* [*out* and *lustre.*] To excel in brightness.

She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld. *Shakspeare.*

OUTLY'ING, ŏŭt'lī-ĭng. *part. adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*

To OUTMA'RCH, ôût-mârtsh'. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horse *out-marched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition. *Clarendon.*

To OUTMEA'SURE, ôût-mĕzh'ûre. *v. a.* [*out* and *measure.*] To exceed in measure.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself. *Brown.*

OU'TMOST, ôût'môst. *adj.* [*out* and *most.*] Remotest from the middle.

Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmost* works a broken foe. *Milton.*

If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty. *Newton.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

To OUTNU'MBER, ôût-nûm'bûr. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison.*

To OUTPA'CE, ôût-pâse'. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's speed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman.*

OU'TPARISH, ôût'pâr-rĭsh. *n. s.* [*out* and *parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes*, many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt.*

OU'TPART, ôût'pârt. *n. s.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPOU'R, ôût-pôôr'.[316] *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream.

He looked and saw what number, numberless
The city gates *out-poured;* light arm'd troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton.*

To OUTPRI'ZE, ôût-prize'. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it.

Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or
She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shaksp.*

To OU'TRAGE, ôût'râdje. *v. a.* [*outrager*, French.] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see;
How can the vengeance just so long withhold! *Spenser.*

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be *outraged.* *Bacon.*

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

To OU'TRAGE, ôût'râdje. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garnish colours. *Ascham.*

OU'TRAGE, ôût'râdje.[497] *n. s.* [*outrage*, Fr.]

1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

He doth himself in secret shrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*

In that beastly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cherish factions. *Shakspeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity is *outrage.* *Shaksp.*

2. This word seems to be used by *Philips* for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the frosty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battailous array. *Philips.*

OU'TRA'GIOUS, ôût-râ'jûs. *adj.* [*outrageux*, French. It should, I think, be written *outrageous;* but the custom seems otherwise.]

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant, tumultuous; turbulent.

Under him they committed divers the most *outragious* villanies, that a base multitude can imagine. *Sidney*

As she went, her tongue did walk
In foul reproach and terms of vile despight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Spenser.*

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
Outragious as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes *outragious* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outragious* panegyrick. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outragious* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shaksp.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY, ôût-râ'jûs-lê. *adv.* [from *outragious.*] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outragiously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse. *Spenser.*

Let lust burn ever so *outragiously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats. *South.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, ôût-râ'jûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *outragious.*] Fury; violence.

Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outragiousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

To OUTREA'CH, ôût-rêêtsh'. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

This usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinction of murder. *Brown.*

To OUTRI'DE, ôût-rĭde'. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To pass by riding.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

OUT-RI'DER, ôût-rĭ'dûr. *n. s.* [*out* and *rider.*] A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.*

OUTRI'GHT, ôût-rite. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed exprest. *Addison.*

To OUTRO'AR, ôût-rôre'. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shaksp.*

OU'TRODE, ôût-rôde'. *n. s.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excursion.

He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that issuing out, they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea. 1 *Maccabees.*

To OUTRO'OT, ôût-rôôt'. *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage,
But sacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe.*

To OUTRU'N, ôût-rûn'. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving the house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shaksp.*

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauser reason. *Shaksp.*

We may *outrun*,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at. *Shaksp.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be outridden, though *outrun.* *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

To OUTSA'IL, ôût-sâle'. *v. a.* [*out* and *sail.*] To leave behind in sailing.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Broome.*

OUTSCA'PE, ôût-skâpe'. *n. s.* [*out* and *scape.*] Power of escaping.

It past
Our powers to lift aside a log so vast,
As barr'd all *outscape.* *Chapman.*

To OUTSCO'RN, ôût-skôrn'. *v. a.* [*out* and *scorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise; not to mind.

He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shaksp.*

To OUTSE'L, ôût-sĕl'. *v. a.* [*out* and *sell.*]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsel* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty action did *outsel* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shaksp.*

To OUTSHI'NE, ôût-shine'. *v. a.* [*out* and *shine.*]

1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death;
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shaksp.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By Shakspeare's, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*. *Denham.*

Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outshines* the other. *Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters. *Addison.*

We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause. *Addison.*

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Atterbury.*

Happy you!
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As others gardens are excell'd by thine. *Pope.*

To Outshoo't, ȯut-shȯȯt'. *v. a.* [*out* and *shoot.*]

1. To exceed in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn t' *outshoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle. *Norris.*

Ou'tside, ȯut-side'. *n. s.* [*out* and *side.*]

1. Superficies; surface; external part.

What pity that so exquisite an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it. *L'Estrange.*

The leathern *outside*, boist'rous as it was,
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outsides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakspeare.*

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time. *Locke.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions. *Addison.*

4. The utmost. A barbarous use.

Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer.*

5. Person; external man.

Fortune forbid! my *outside* have not charm'd her! *Shakspeare.*

Your *outside* promiseth as much as can be expected from a gentleman. *Bacon.*

What admir'st thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside*? fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love. *Milton.*

6. Outer side; part not enclosed.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

To Outsi't, ȯut-sit'. *v. a.* [*out* and *sit.*] To sit beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniencies, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure. *South.*

To Outsle'ep, ȯut-sleep'. *v. a.* [*out* and *sleep.*] To sleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn. *Shaksp.*

To Outspe'ak, ȯut-speke'. *v. a.* [*out* and *speak.*] To speak something beyond; to exceed.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of houshold
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject. *Shaksp.*

To Outspo'rt, ȯut-spȯrt'. *v. a.* [*out* and *sport.*] To sport beyond.

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shaksp.*

To Outsprea'd, ȯut-spred'. *v. a.* [*out* and *spread.*] To extend; to diffuse.

With sails *outspread* we fly. *Pope.*

To Outsta'nd, ȯut-stand'. *v. a.* [*out* and *stand.*]

1. To support; to resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made. *Woodward.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To the tender of our present. *Shakspeare.*

To Outsta'nd, ȯut-stand'. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To Outsta're, ȯut-stare'. *v. a.* [*out* and *stare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare*

These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Out-stares the lids of large-lookt tyranny. *Crashaw.*

Ou'tstreet, ȯut'street. *n. s.* [*out* and *street.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To Outstre'tch, ȯut-stretsh'. *v. a.* [*out* and *stretch.*] To extend; to spread out.

Make him stand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms. *Shakspeare.*

Out-stretch'd he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
Curs'd his creation. *Milton.*

A mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide
Lay pleasant. *Milton.*

Does Theseus burn?
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows? *Smith.*

To Outstri'p, ȯut-strip'.[497] *v. a.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *out*, and *spritzen*, to *spout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterward inserted.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shakspeare.*

Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;
For thou shalt find, she will *out-strip* all praise,
And make it halt behind her. *Shaksp.*

Thou both her graces in thyself hast more
Out-stript, than they did all that went before. *Ben Jonson.*

My soul more earnestly releas'd,
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets flown before
A later bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

A fox may be out-witted, and a hare *out-stript*. *L'Estrange.*

He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-stript* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*

With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courser, and *out-strip'd* the rapid flood. *Dryden.*

To Outswe'eten, ȯut-swee't'tn. *v. a.* [*out* and *sweeten.*] To excel in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, which not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shaksp.*

To Outswea'r, ȯut-sware'. *v. a.* [*out* and *swear.*] To overpower by swearing.

We shall have old swearing,
But we'll outface them, and *out-swear* them too. *Shaksp.*

To Outto'ngue, ȯut-tung'. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noise.

Let him do his spite;
My services which I have done the signory,
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints. *Shaksp.*

To Outta'lk, ȯut-tawk'. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To overpower by talk.

This gentleman will *out-talk* us all. *Shaksp.*

To Outva'lue, ȯut-val'lu. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To transcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *out-values* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake. *Boyle.*

To Outve'nom, ȯut-ven'num. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poison.

'Tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile. *Shaksp.*

To Outvi'e, ȯut-vi'. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to surpass.

For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*. *Dryden.*

One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* those of his own rank. *Addison.*

To Outvi'llain, ȯut-vil'lin. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villany.

He hath *out-villain'd* villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him. *Shaksp.*

To Outvoi'ce, ȯut-vȯis'. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To outroar; to exceed in clamour.

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea. *Shaksp.*

To Outvo'te, ȯut-vȯte'. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number, less than themselves. *South.*

To Outwa'lk, ȯut-wawk'. *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

Ou'twall, ȯut'wall.[498] *n. s.* [*out* and *wall.*]

1. Outward part of a building.

2. Superficial appearance.

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse, and take
What it contains. *Shaksp.*

Ou'tward, ȯut'ward.[88] *adj.* [utpeapd, Saxon.]

1. Materially external.

2. External; opposed to *inward:* visible.

If these shews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volscians? *Shaksp.*

Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* side! *Shaksp.*

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance, not only *outward*, in the ministry of the word, but also inward, by the motions of the spirit. *Duty of Man.*

He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal? *Dryden.*

3. Extrinsick; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,
And *outward* honour for an inward toil. *Shaksp.*

Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within. *Dryd.*

4. Foreign; not intestine.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Hayward.*

5. Tending to the outparts.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

6. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.

When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in some other posture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the *outward* form of the body. *Duppa.*

We may also pray against temporal punishments, that is, any *outward* affliction, but this with submission to God's will, according to the example of Christ. *Duty of Man.*

Ou'twaɴd, ȯůt'wȧrd. *n. s.* External form.

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shaksp.*

Ou'twaɴd, ȯůt'wȧrd [49s] } *adv.*
Ou'twaɴds, ȯůt'wȧrdz. }

1. To foreign parts: as, a ship *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be stifled and lost? *Newton.*

Ou'twaɴdly, ȯůt'wȧrd-lė. *adv.* [from *outward.*]

1. Externally: opposed to *inwardly.*

That which inwardly each man should be, the church *outwardly* ought to testify. *Hooker.*

Griev'd with disgrace, remaining in their fears:
However seeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*

2. In appearance; not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise. *Sprat.*

To Outwe'ar, ȯůt-wȧre'. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*]

1. To pass tediously.

By the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air. *Pope.*

2. To last longer than something else.

To Outwe'ed. ȯůt-wėėd'. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed.* *Spenser.*

To Outwe'igh, ȯůt-wȧ'. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]

1. To exceed in gravity.

These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved. *Wilkins.*

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

If any thing brave death *out-weighs* bad life
Let him express his disposition. *Shaksp.*

All your care is for your prince I see,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden.*

Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires. *Locke*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many single advantages. *Atterbury*

To Outwe'll, ȯůt-wėl'. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.* To pour out. Not in use.

As when old father Nilus 'gins to swell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile slime *out-well*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenser.*

To Outwi't, ȯůt-wit'. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved. *L'Estrange.*

Justice forbids defrauding or going beyond our brother in any manner, when we can over-reach and *out-wit* him in the same. *Kettlewell.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Cæsar, and broke with him. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with Providence to trip up their own heels. *South.*

Ou'twork, ȯůt'wůrk. [49s] *n. s.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them. *Bacon.*

Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him
Gnawing my heart-strings. *Denham.*

Outwo'rn, ȯůt-wȯrn'. *part.* [from *outwear.*] Consumed or destroyed by use.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn.* *Milton.*

To Outwre'st, ȯůt-rėst'. *v. a.* [*out* and *wrest.*] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish
Rankled so sore and festered inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wrest.* *Spenser.*

Outwrou'ght, ȯůt-rȧwt'. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boyling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent furies. *Ben Jonson.*

To Outwo'rth, ȯůt-wůr*th*'. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value.

A beggar's book
Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shaksp.*

To Owe, ȯ. *v. a.* [*eg*, *aa*, I *owe*, or I *ought*, Islandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I *owe* you much, and like a witless youth,
That which I *owe* is lost. *Shaksp.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they *owe.* *Milton.*

A son *owes* help and honour to his father; and is a subject less indebted to the king? *Holyday.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe.* *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliv'rance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in this sense, obsolete, we now use *own.*

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shaksp.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not *owe;*
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shaksp.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *owed'st* yesterday. *Shaksp.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

Owing, ȯ'ing. *part.* [from *owe.* A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due* Of this impropriety some writers were aware, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, have used *due*, in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only used of *debt.* We say, the money is *due* to me; they say likewise, the effect is *due* to the cause.]

1 Consequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterb.*

2. Due as a debt. Here *due* is undoubtedly the proper word.

You are both too hold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

3. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them ninety-nine one-hundredths to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons; the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

Owl, ȯůl. [322] } *n. s.* [ule, Saxon; *hu-*
O'wlet, ȯů'lėt. [99] } *lote*, French; and Scotish.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *owlet's* wing
For a charm. *Shaksp.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl.* *Shaksp.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the sun, the *owl* forsook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

Then lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade,
Goes, with the fashionable *owls*, to bed. *Young.*

O'wler, ȯůl'ůr. [98] *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods: in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly. Perhaps from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night: but rather, I believe, a corruption of *wooller*, by a colloquial neglect of the *w*, such as is often observed in *woman*, and by which *goodwife* is changed to *goody. Wooller*, *ooller*, *owler.*

By running goods, these graceless *owlers* gain. *Swift.*

We understand by some *owlers*, old people die in France. *Tatler.*

OWN, ȯne.[324] *n. s.* [agen, Saxon, *eygen*, Dutch.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems to be a substantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar;* but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owen* or *own; my own;* the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shaksp.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. *2 Kings.*

For my *own* share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryd.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* spun yarn? *Gay.*

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There 's nothing sillier than a crafty knave outwitted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To OWN, ȯne. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own;*
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryd.*

Others on earth o'er human race preside,
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope*

3. To avow.

Nor hath it been thus only amongst the more civilized nations; but the barbarous Indians likewise have *owned* that tradition. *Wilkins.*

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princes, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

It must be *owned*, that, generally speaking, good parents are never more fond of their daughters, than when they see them too fond of themselves. *Law.*

O'WNER, ȯ'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs; master; rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* come aboard. *Shaksp.*

It is not enough to break into my garden;
Climbing my walls in spight of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shaksp.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no small profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

These wait the *owners* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the *owner* pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison.*

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it expresses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing any thing he does not like. *Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

O'WNERSHIP, ȯ'nûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or *ownership* of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe.*

OWRE, ȯûre. *n. s.* [*urus jubatus*, Latin.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OX, ȯks. *n. s.* plur. OXEN. [*oxa*, Saxon; *oxe*, Danish.]

1. The general name for black-cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shaksp.*

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have still the same opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addison.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen*, and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The frowning bull
And *ox* half-rais'd. *Thomson.*

OXBA'NE, ȯks'bȧne. *n. s.* [*buphonos*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XEYE, ȯks'i. *n. s.* [*buphthalmus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

O'XFLY, ȯks'fli. *n. s.* [*talbanus*, Latin.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXGA'NG *of land*, ȯks'gȧng. *n. s* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

OXHE'AL, ȯks'hèle. *n. s.* [*hellebori nigri radix*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXLI'P, ȯks'lip. *n. s.* [*veris primula*, Lat.] The same with *cowslip*, a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shaksp.*

OXSTA'LL, ȯks'stȧll.[406] *n. s.* [*ox* and *stall*.] A stand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE, ȯks'tûng. *n. s.* [*buglossa*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XYCRATE, ȯks'è-krȧte. *n. s.* [ὀξύμωρον, *oxycrat*, French; ὀξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

O'XYMEL, ȯk'sè-mêl. *n. s.* [ὀξύμελι, ὀξὺς, and μελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON, ȯks-è-mȯ'rûn. *n. s.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.

OXY'RRHODINE, ȯks-ir'ȯ-dîne.[149] *n. s.* [ὀξύῥοδινον, ὀξὺς, and ῥόδον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose *oxyrrhodines*. *Floyer.*

O'YER, ȯ'yûr.[98] *n. s.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYE'S, ȯ-yis'. [*oyez*, *hear ye*, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier Hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes*. *Shaksp.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OY'LETHOLE, ȯè'ilt-hȯle. *n. s.* See EYLET. [It may be written *oylet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eyelet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd flashes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

O'YSTER, ȯè'stûr.[98] *n. s.* [*oester*, Dutch; *huitre*, French.] A bivalve testaceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny.—
—Why then the world's mine *oyster*, which I with sword will open. *Shaksp.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, sir, in a poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster*. *Shaksp.*

Another mass held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves. *Woodward.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the invisible world as superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of being in this visible world; though we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes. *Watts.*

Where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste. *Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH, ȯè'stûr-wênsh. } *n. s.*
O'YSTERWOMAN, ȯè'stûr-wûm-ûn. } [*oyster* and *wench*, or *woman*.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. Proverbially, a low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*. *Shaksp.*

The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry no bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA, ȯ-zè'nȧ. *n. s.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω; *ozene*, French.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P, pè. Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anteriour part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b:* it has an uniform sound: It is sometimes mute before *t;* as, *accompt*, *receipt;* but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PA'BULAR, pâb'bù-lâr. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION, pâb-bù-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, pâb'bù-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alimental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown.*

PA'BULUM, pâb'bù-lûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Food; support. A technical word.

PACE, pâse'. *n. s.* [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking.

Behind her death,
Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton.*

2. Gait, manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*, with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as though his fancies strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace;*
Wet were his eyes, and chearless was his face. *Addison.*

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shaksp.*

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp.*

Nor her winged speede,
The faulcon gentle could for *pace* exceed. *Chapm.*

His teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; that his brothers, under the same training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton.*

The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the place
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryd*

He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras.*

Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addison.*

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his horse, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation of business. A gallicism.

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A measure of five feet. The quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down.

Measuring land by walking over it, they styled a double step, i. e. the space from the elevation of one foot, to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thousand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder.*

The violence of tempests never moves the sea above six *paces* deep. *Wilkins.*

6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether *pace* or trot;
That's to say, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or succussation. *Hudibras.*

To PACE, pâse. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.

He soft arrived on the grassie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*

As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shakspeare.*

I beheld
Crispinus, both in birth and manner vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden.*

The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw, by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To seek Ulysses, *pac'd* along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with speed so *pace*,
To speak of Perdita. *Shakspeare.*

3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, pâse. *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire
That he did *pace* them first? *Shakspeare.*

2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go,
And you shall have your bosom on this wretch. *Shakspeare.*

PA'CED, pâste.[359] *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *pac'd;*
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*

PA'CER, pâ'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION, pâs-sè-fè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.]

1. The act of making peace.

He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chusing him because he was a churchman, as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. *Bacon.*

David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR, pâs-sè-fè-kâ'tûr. *n. s.* [*pacificateur*, French; from *pacify*.] Peacemaker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*. *Bacon.*

PACI'FICATORY, pâ-sîf'fè-kâ-tûr-rè.[512] *adj.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK, pâ-sîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [*pacifique*, French; *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign! *Milton.*

PA'CIFIER, pâs'sè-fi-ûr. *n. s.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY, pâs'sè-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compose any desire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with sleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney.*

Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. *2 Maccabees.*

The Most High is not *pacified* for sin by the multitude of sacrifices. *Ecclesiasticus.*

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occasions, and not one diverting syllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our mistress. *L'Estrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms,
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK, pâk. *n. s.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thoughts they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon.*

Had sly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleavel.*

Our knight did bear no less a *pack*
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras.*

2. A burden; a load.

I rather chose,
To cross my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows. *Shakspeare.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and set boys upon the back of it. *L'Estrange.*

3. A due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a fresh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghosts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the *pack;* they snuff, they vent,

And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryd.*
The savage soul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomson.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice.

You panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakspeare.*
Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*
Bickerstaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. *Ainsworth.*

To Pack, pâk. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choicest treasure
In one dear casket, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*
Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*
What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the skull. *Addison.*

2. To send in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion.

Enos has
Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd. *Shaksp.*
There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon.*
The judge shall jobb, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked persons in some bad design.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
We'll once more try th' expedient:
Who can already muster friends,
To serve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*
Brutes, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the house of commons, a deserted horned beast of the court. *Wycherley.*
So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern.*
The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *pack'd* assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To Pack, pâk. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Ecchoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tusser.*
Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek shelter, *pack*. *Shakspeare.*
The wind no sooner came good, but away *pack* the gallies with all the haste they could. *Carew.*
A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pursued him. *L'Estrange.*
If they had been an hundred more, they had been all sent *packing* with the same answer. *Stillingfleet.*
Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches rise,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*
Poor Stella must *pack* off to town,
From purling streams and fountains bubbling,
To Lilly's stinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill; to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the same. *Carew.*
Go *pack* with him. *Shakspeare.*

Pa'ckcloth, pâk'clôth. *n. s.* [*pack* and *cloth.*] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

Pa'cker, pâk'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pack.*] One who binds up bales for carriage.

Pa'cket, pâk'kît.[99] *n. s.* [*pacquet*, Fr.]

1. A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shaksp.*
There passed continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings. *Bacon.*
His *packets* returned with large accessions of objections and advertisements. *Fell.*
Upon your late command
To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

2. A small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

3. The post ship; the ship that brings letters periodically.

People would wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To Pa'cket, pâk'kît. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

Pa'ckhorse, pâk'hôrse. *n. s.* [*pack* and *horse.*] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakspeare.*
It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

Pa'cksaddle, pâk'sâd-dl.[405] *n. s.* [*pack* and *saddle.*] A saddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *packsaddle*. *Shakspeare.*
That brave prancing courser hath been so broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packsaddle* or panniers. *Howel.*
The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burden. *More.*

Pa'ckthread, pâk'*th*rêd. *n. s.* [*pack* and *thread.*] Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his shelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*
Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap. *Bacon.*
I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread*. *Felton.*
His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addison.*
The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

Pa'ckwax, pâk'wâks. *n. s.*

Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray.*

Pact, pâkt. *n. s.* [*pact*, French; *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

Pa'ction, pâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*paction*, French, *pactio*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Levenox, to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*
There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the Supreme Being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

Pacti'tious, pâk-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD, pâd. *n. s.* [from paaŏ, Sax. whence likewise path, or paaŏ.]

1. The road; a footpath.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the state, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Estrange.*
The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more crost. *Prior.*

2. An easy paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and shew their horsemanship. *Dryden.*
A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services. *Addison.*
I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope.*

3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

4. A low soft saddle; a cushion or bolster: properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw, [*pajado*, Spanish, of *paja* straw.]

Tremellius was called scropha or sow, because he hid his neighbour's sow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he swore that he had no sow but the great sow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the sow his wife. *Camden.*
We shall not need to say what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras.*

To Pad, pâd. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

Pa'dar, pâ'dâr. *n. s.* Grouts; coarse flower.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

Pa'dder, pâd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pad.*] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck. *Hudibras.*
Worse than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse
Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear;
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryd.*
If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To Pa'ddle, pâd'dl.[405] *v. n.* [*patouiller*, French.]

1. To row; to beat water, as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*
Paddling ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.
The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking; it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier.*
A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spyed a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Estrange.*
3. To finger.
Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass. *Shakspeare.*

PADDLE, pâd'dl. *n. s.* [*pattle*, Welsh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.
Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deuteronomy.*

PA'DDLER, pâd'dl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *paddle.*] One who paddles. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DDLE-STAFF, pâd'dl-stâf. *n. s.* [from *paddle* and *staff.*] A staff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK, pâd'dûk.[166] *n. s.* [paꝺa, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;
The grisly toad-stool grown there mought I see,
And loathing *paddocks* lording on the same. *Spens.*
The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she. *Walton.*
The water snake whom fish and *paddocks* fed,
With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK, pâd'dûk. *n. s.* [corrupted from *parrack.*] A small enclosure for deer, or other animals.

PADELI'ON, pâ-dê-li'ûn. *n. s.* [*pas de lion*, French; *pes leonis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK, pâd'lôk. *n. s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK, pâd'lôk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.
Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing Grub-street. *J. Bull.*

PAD-NAG, pâd'nâg. *n. s.* [from *pad* and *nag.*] An ambling nag.
An easy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

PA'DOWPIPE, pâd'dô-pîpe. *n. s.* [*pes leoninus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PÆ'AN, pê'ân. *n. s.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *Io Pæan.*] A song of triumph.
O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And sing loud *pæans* thro' the crowded way! *Roscommon.*
See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring:
Hear, in all tongues, consenting *pæans* ring. *Pope.*

PA'GAN, pâ'gân.[88] *n. s.* [paȝanıȝc, Sax. *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were christian.] A heathen; one not a christian.

PA'GAN, pâ'gân. *adj.* Heathenish.
Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,
That sure they have worn out christendom. *Shaksp.*
The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;
But such they were as *pagan* use requir'd. *Dryden.*

PA'GANISM, pâ'gân-îzm. *n. s.* [*paganisme*, Fr. from *pagan.*] Heathenism.
The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism* amongst divers of the more simple sort. *Hooker.*
Our labarum, in a state of *paganism*, you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other ensigns. *Addison.*

PAGE, pâdje. *n. s.* [*page*, French.]
1. One side of the leaf of a book.
If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor.*
Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be shown. *Dryden.*
A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts.*
2. [*page*, French.] A young boy attending rather in formality than servitude, on a great person.
The fair goddess Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers sword!
Prosperity be thy *page!* *Shakspeare.*
Pages following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakspeare.*
He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. *Donne.*
This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryd.*
Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake.*

To PAGE, pâdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page.
Will these moss'd trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANT, pâd'jûnt.[244 505] *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satifactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, *a pagan giant*, a representation of triumph used at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.
1. A statue in a show.
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.
When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakspeare.*
I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shaksp.*
This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more woful *pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare.*
Strange and unnatural, let's stay and see
This *pageant* of a prodigy. *Cowley.*
The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison.*
3. It is used in a proverbial and general sense for any thing showy without stability or duration.
Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*
The breath of others raises our renown,
Our own as soon blows the *pageant* down. *Young.*

PA'GEANT, pâd'jûnt. *adj.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.
Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryd.*

To PA'GEANT, pâd'jûnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent.
With ridiculous and awkward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANTRY, pâd'jûn-trê. *n. s.* [from *pageant.*] Pomp; show.
Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a solecism. *Government of the Tongue.*
Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

PA'GINAL, pâd'jê-nâl. *adj.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Consisting of pages.
An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews. *Brown.*

PA'GOD, pâ'gôd. *n. s.* [a corruption of *poutghad*, which in the Persian signifies a house of idols. *Fryer's Travels.*]
1. An Indian idol.
They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The temple of the idol.
See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife or son. *Pope.*

PAID, pâde.[222] The preterit and participle passive of *pay.*
This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*

PAI'GLE, pâ'gl. *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A flower, also called cowslip. *Dict.*

PAIL, pâle.[202] *n. s.* [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
In the country when wool is new shorn, they set *pails* of water in the same room, to increase the weight. *Bacon.*
New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

PAI'LFUL, pâle'fûl. *n. s.* [*pail* and *full.*] The quantity that a pail will hold.
Yon same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pailfuls*. *Shakspeare.*

PAILMA'IL, pêl-mêl'. *n. s.* [The same with *pallmall*, a beater or *mall* to strike the ball.] Violent; boisterous.
A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby.*

PAIN, pâne.[73 202] *n. s.* [*peine*, French; pin, Saxon; *pœna*, Latin.]
1. Punishment denounced.
There the princesses determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as nobody durst presume to come thither. *Sidney.*
On *pain* of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakspeare.*
Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*
None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addison.*
2. Penalty; punishment.
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will by way of mulct or *pain* lay it upon him. *Bacon.*
3. Sensation of uneasiness.
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*
Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils; and excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton.*
He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*
What *pain* do you think a man must feel, when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America. *Abbot.*

One laboureth and taketh *pains*, maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The *pains* they had taken were very great. *Clarendon.*

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, if after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;
And here, as she was born she lies,
High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant usage wrought upon to take some *pains* at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it chearfully. *Holder.*

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*. *L'Estrange.*

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange.*

Her nimble feet refuse
Their wonted speed, and she took *pains* to lose. *Dryden.*

The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; task. The singular is, in this sense, obsolete.

He soft arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Spenser.*

T' one *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tusser.*

When of the dew which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is her's, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but frights away the rest. *Waller.*

6. Uneasiness of mind about something absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.

It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportioned to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince. *Leslie.*

7. The throes of childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Samuel.*

To PAIN, pâne. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jeremiah.*

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter. *Addison.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. Little used.

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himself* to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. *Spens.*

He *pain'd himself* to raise his note. *Dryden.*

PA'INFUL, pâne'fûl. *adj.* [*pain* and *full.*]

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.

Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* passages, how we may come
To death. *Milton.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison.*

I am sick of this bad world!
The day-light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison.*

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname. *Shakspeare.*

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Psalms.*

Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryd.*

Ev'n I, tho' slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing *Smith.*

4. Industrious; laborious; exercising labour.

To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. *Dryd.*

Great abilities, when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* servants to their neighbours: however, they are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

PA'INFULLY, pâne'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *painful.*]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently.

Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh.*

Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PA'INFULNESS, pâne'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *painful.*]

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.

With diamond in window-glass she graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. *Sidney.*

No custom can make the *painfulness* of a debauch easy or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South.*

2. Industry; laboriousness.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM, pâ'nîm. *n. s.* [*payen*, French.] A pagan; an infidel.

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *painims* themselves. *Peacham.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickel.*

PAI'NIM, pâ'nîm. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.

Champions bold,
Defy'd the best of *painim* chivalry
To mortal combat, or carriere with lance. *Milton.*

The Solymean sultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely smear'd
With *painim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

PAI'NLESS, pâne'lês. *adj.* [from *pain.*] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease so *painless* to him. *Fell.*

The deaths thou show'st are forc'd;
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER, pânz'tâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious person.

I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night,
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING, pânz'tâ-kîng. *adj.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; industrious.

To PAINT, pânt.[202] *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.]

1. To represent by delineations and colours.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' th' time:
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shaksp.*

3. To represent by colours, appearances or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Locke.*

When folly grows romantick we must *paint* it;
Come then, the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

4. To describe; to represent.

The lady is disloyal.——
—Disloyal?—
—The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store of starry light. *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court? *Shakspeare.*

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings.*

To PAINT, pânt. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
To patch, nay ogle, might become a saint,
Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint*. *Pope.*

PAINT, pânt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind:
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addison.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Anon.*

Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,
Fright him that's worth your love, from your embrace. *Young.*

PAI'NTER, pân'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint.*] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the *painter* did stand in the working. *Wotton.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best *painters* always chuse by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*

PAI'NTING, pân'tîng.[410] *n.s.* [from *paint.*]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*;
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare.*

Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almost the natural man;

For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencil'd figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakspeare.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here
That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,
Let him express his disposition. *Shakspeare.*

PAI'NTURE, pân'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. A French word.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*

The show'ry arch
With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the watry brede with thousand shews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*

PAIR, pâre.[202] *n. s.* [*paire*, French; *par*, Latin.]

1. Two things suiting one another, as a *pair* of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when meet now
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honours join'd? *Milt.*

Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair;*
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*

To PAIR, pâre. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple, as male and female.

Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles *pair*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord; there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shakspeare.*

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

To PAIR, pâre. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n the first,
Tho' *pair'd* by Heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with diff'ring hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*

PA'LACE, pâl'lâs.[91] *n.s.* [*palais*, French; *palatium*, Lat.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid.

You forgot,
We with colours spread,
March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shaksp.*

Palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations *Shakspeare.*

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the last comers bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*

The sun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*

The old man early rose, walk'd forth and sate
On polish'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

PALA'CIOUS, pâl-lâ'shûs. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent.

London encreases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt.*

PALA'NQUIN, pâl-ân-kêên'.[112] *n. s.* A kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

PA'LATABLE, pâl'lât-tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable*. *Addison.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste,
Fly to th' dulcet cates, and crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane. *Philips.*

PA'LATE, pâl'lât.[91] *n. s.* [*palatum*, Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be season'd with such viands. *Shakspeare.*

These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions; without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates*. *Hakewill.*

Light and colours come in only by the eyes, all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and *palate*. *Locke.*

By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
She likewise judges of the taste:
Else, dismal thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow. *Taylor.*

The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

PA'LATICK, pâl-lât'tîk.[509] *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, P. B. M. are parallel to the three gingival T. D. N. and to the three *palatick* K. G. L. *Holder.*

PA'LATINATE, pâl'lâ-tîn-âte. *n. s.* [*palatinatus*, Latin.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor, or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE, pâl'lâ-tîn.[150] *n. s.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE, pâl'lâ-tîn. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia*, insomuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time. *Davies.*

PALE, pâle.[77] [202] *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I so *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest.—
Ay, my good lord; and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself; hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and *pale?* *Shakspeare.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick;
It looks a little *paler*. *Shakspeare.*

To PALE, pâle. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The glow worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shaksp.*

To teach it good or ill, disgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*

PALE, pâle. *n. s.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds.

Get up o' th' rail; I'll peck you o'er the *pales* else. *Shaksp.*

As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. Any enclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,
And love the high embowed roof. *Milton.*

Having been born within the *pale* of the church, and so brought up in the christian religion, by which we have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments. *Duty of Man.*

He hath proposed a standing revelation, so well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury.*

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Dunciad.*

3. Any district or territory.

There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*

The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or nether part of the scutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

To PALE, pâle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mortimer.*

2. To enclose; to encompass.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine. *Shaksp.*

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shaksp.*

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,
Now in his life? *Shaksp.*

PA'LEEYED, pâle'îde. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *paleey'd* priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton.*

Shrines, where their vigils *paleey'd* virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

PA'LEFACED, pâle'fâste.[359] *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
Frighting her *palefac'd* villages with war? *Shaksp.*

Let *palefac'd* fear keep with the mean-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shaksp.*

PA'LELY, pâle'lê. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS, pâle'nês. *n. s.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take

away the name of *paleness* from her most pure whiteness *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The *paleness* of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

PA'LENDAR, pâl'lên-dâr. *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel Obsolete.

Solyman sent over light-horsemen in great *palendars*, which running all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knolles.*

PA'LEOUS, pâ'lê-ûs. *adj.* [*palea*, Lat.] Husky; chaffy.

This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies *Brown.*

PA'LETTE, pâl'lît.[99] *n. s.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette.* *Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careless chalk has half atchiev'd thy art,
And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickel.*

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
Her skilful hand an iv'ry *palette* grac'd,
Where shining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PA'LFREY, pâl'frê, *or* pâl'frê.[84] *n. s.* [*palefroy*, French.] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspread
With tinsel trappings, woven like a wave. *Spenser.*

The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Spectator.*

The smith and armourers on *palfreys* ride. *Dryd.*

PA'LFREYED, pâl'frîd. *adj.* [from *palfrey.*] Riding on a palfrey.

Such dire atchievements sings the bard that tells,
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick spells. *Tickel.*

PALIFICA'TION, pâ-lê-fâ-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME, pâl'în-drôme. *n. s.* [παλινδρομία, πάλιν and δρομέω.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as *madam;* or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE, pâl'lîn-ôde. } *n. s.* [παλινωδία.]
PA'LINODY, pâl'lîn-ô-dê. } A recantation.

I of thy excellence have oft been told;
But now my ravisht eyes thy face behold:
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,
In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys.*

PALISA'DE, pâl-lê-sâde'. } *n. s.* [*palisade*, Fr.
PALISA'DO, pâl-lê-sâ'dô. } *palisado*, Spanish; from *palus*, Latin.] Pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is useful for *palisadoes* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades.* *Broome.*

To PA'LISADE, pâl-lê-sâde'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose with palisades.

PA'LISH, pâle'ish. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbuthnot.*

PALL, pâll. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
So forth she comes. *Spenser.*

Let gorgeous tragedy
In scepter'd *pall* come sweeping by. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
And on the left the royal Theseus wept. *Dryden.*

To PALL, pâll. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoak of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare.*

To PALL, pâll. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the drink *pall.* *Bacon.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addis.*

To PALL, pâll. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain. *Swift.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit.

A miracle
Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd.* *Dryden.*

Ungrateful man,
Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this,
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shaksp.*

4. To cloy.

Palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

PA'LLET, pâl'lît.[99] *n. s.* [*paillet*, in *Chaucer;* which was probably the French word from *paille*, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky cribs,
Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakspeare.*

His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton.*

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know,
Ere morrow wake, or the low-roosted lark
From her thatcht *pallet* rouse. *Milton.*

2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days twenty-seven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

3. [In heraldry; *palus minor*, Lat.] A little post.

PA'LLIAMENT, pâl'lê-â-mênt. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Latin.] A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue. *Shaksp.*

PA'LLIARDISE, pâl'lê-âr-dîse. *n. s.* [*pailliardise*, French.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

To PA'LLIATE, pâl'lê-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*pallio*, Latin; from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, Fr.]

1. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden.*

3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIA'TION, pâl-lê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*palliation*, Fr from *palliate.*]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft *palliations* of some men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary; not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation.* *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE, pâl'lê-â-tîv.[157] *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate.*]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.

2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE, pâl'lê-â-tîv.[113] *n. s.* [from *palliate.*] Something mitigating; something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift.*

PA'LLID, pâl'lîd. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not highcoloured; not bright: *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd some; the violet *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*

When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends. *Thomson.*

Whilst, on the margin of the beaten road,
Its *pallid* bloom sick-smelling hen-bane show'd. *Harte.*

PALLMALL, pêl-mêl'. *n. s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM, pâm.[403] *n. s.* [*palma*, Latin. *palmier*, Fr.]

1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token

of victory: it therefore implies superiority.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller.*

Get the start of the majestick world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shaksp.*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Raleigh.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice landgrave of Hess. *Peacham.*

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whose *palms* new pluck'd from paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]

Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd the town. *Dryden.*

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]

By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shaksp.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my success in love to know,
I try th' infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, French.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature, a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham.*

To PALM, pâm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Dryden.*

They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud.

If not by scriptures, how can we be sure,
Reply'd the panther, what tradition's pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her. *Spectator.*

3. To handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior.*

4. To stroak with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PA'LMER, pâm'ûr.[403] *n. s.* [from *palm.*] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff. *Shaksp.*

Behold yon isle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncow'l'd, shod, unshod. *Pope.*

PA'LMERWORM, pâm'ûr-wûrm. *n. s.* [*palmer* and *worm.*] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmer-worms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upwards, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO, pâl-mêt-tô. *n. s.* A species of the palm-tree: it grows in the West Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade. *Thoms.*

PALMI'FEROUS, pâl-mîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms.

PA'LMIPEDE, pâl'mê-pêde. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like fissipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like swans. *Brown.*

Water fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray.*

PA'LMISTER, pâl'mîs-tûr. *n. s.* [from *palma.*] One who deals in palmistry. *Dict.*

PA'LMISTRY, pâl'mîs-trê. *n. s.* [*palma*, Latin.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from lines of our hands of high denominations. *Brown.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples *palmistry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior.*

2. *Addison* uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Spectator.*

PA'LMY, pâ'mê.[403] *adj.* [from *palm.*] Bearing palms.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless. *Shaksp.*

She pass'd the region which Panchea join'd,
And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

PALPABI'LITY, pâl-pâ-bîl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

PA'LPABLE, pâl'pâ-bl. *adj.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
I see thee yet in form as *palpable*,
As this which now I draw. *Shaksp.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker.*

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker.*

He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Tillotson.*

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a proof more *palpable* than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publickly. *Hooker.*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saul. *Holiday.*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phænomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficients. *Glanville.*

PA'LPABLENESS, pâl'pâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PA'LPABLY, pâl'pâ-blê. *adv.* [from *palpable.*]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money; before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION, pâl-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE, pâl'pê-tâte. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat. *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat.*

PALPITA'TION, pâl-pê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate.*] Beating or panting: that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that fain would it break. *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler.*

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Her bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson's Spring.*

PA'LSGRAVE, pâlz'grâve. *n. s.* [*paltsgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL, pâl'zê-kâl.[84] *adj.* [from *palsy.*] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED, pâl'zîd.[283] *adj.* [from *palsy.*] Diseased with a palsy.

Pall'd, thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld. *Shaksp.*

Though she breathes in a few pious peaceful souls, like a *palsied* person, she scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety.*

Let not old age long stretch his *palsy'd* hand;
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PA'LSY, pâl'zê.[84] *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Latin; thence *paralysy*, *parasy*, *palasy*, *palsy.*] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax

and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a threefold division of a *palsy;* a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shaksp.*

A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South.*

To PA'LTER, pâl'tûr.[84] *v. n.* [from *paltron. Skinner.*] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in use.

I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And *palter* in the shift of lowness. *Shaksp.*

Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That *palter* with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shaksp.*

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Shaksp.*

To PA'LTER, pâl'tûr. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ainsworth.*

PA'LTERER, pâl'tûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *palter.*] An insincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS, pâl'trê-nês. *n. s.* [from *paltry.*] The state of being paltry.

PA'LTRY, pâl'trê.[84] *adj.* [*poltron*, Fr. a scoundrel; *poltrocco*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shaksp.*

A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakspeare.*

Whose compost is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such husbandry useth that many do hate. *Tusser.*

For knights are bound to feel no blows
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras.*

It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange.*

When such *paltry* slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison.*

PA'LY, pâ'lê. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shaksp.*

From camp to camp
Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shaksp.*

A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM, pâm. *n. s.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph.*] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER, pâm'pûr.[98] *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate; to feed luxuriously.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those *pamper'd* animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shaksp.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South.*

With food
Distend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryd.*

His lordship lolls within at ease,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*

To *pamper'd* insolence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET, pâm'flêt.[99] *n. s.* [*par un filet*, French. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton*, *paunflet.*] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devis'd? *Shaksp.*

I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Wotton.*

Since I have been reading many English *pamphlets* and tractates of the sabbath, I can hardly find any treatise wherein the use of the common service by the minister, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of sanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets.* *Clarendon.*

As when some writer in a publick cause,
His pen, to save a sinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

To PA'MPHLET, pâm'flêt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETEE'R, pâm-flêt-têêr'. *n. s.* [from *pamphlet.*] A scribbler of small books.

The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers.* *Tatler.*

With great injustice, I have been pelted by *pamphleteers.* *Swift.*

To PAN, pân. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PAN, pân. *n. s.* [ponne, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.

This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser.*

The pliant brass is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan.*

PANACE'A, pân-â-sê'â. *n. s.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανάκεια.] An universal medicine.

PANACE'A, pân-â-sê'â. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PANA'DA, pâ-nâ'dâ. } *n. s.* [from *panis*,
PANA'DO, pâ-nâ'dô. } Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wiseman.*

PA'NCAKE, pân'kâke. *n. s.* [*pan* and *cake.*] Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shakspeare.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer.*

PANCRA'TICAL, pân-krât'tê-kâl. *adj.* [πᾶν and κρατὸς.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown.*

PA'NCREAS, pâng'krê-âs. *n. s.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or sweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situate between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK, pâng-krê-ât'tîk. *adj.* [from *pancreas.*] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatick* juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbuth.*

PA'NCY, } pân'sê. { *n. s.* [corrupted, I
PA'NSY, } { suppose, from *panacey*, *panacea.*] A flower; a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *pansy* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *pansy.* *Locke.*

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *pansy's* life God's providence discern'd. *Harte.*

PA'NDECT, pân'dêkt. *n. s.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

It were to be wished, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK, pân-dêm'mîk.[509] *adj.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England. *Harvey.*

PA'NDER, pân'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida;* it was therefore originally written *pandur*, till its etymology was forgotten. A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the lust or ill designs of another.

Let him, with his cap in hand,
Like a base *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilst by a slave
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shaksp.*

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me disloyal. *Shaksp.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakspeare.*

The sons of happy punks, the *pander's* heir,
Are privileged
To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confess'd thyself the conscious *pander*
Of that pretended passion:

A single witness infamously known,
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*
My obedient honesty was made
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

To PA'NDER, pân'dûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
Since first itself as actively doth burn,
And reason *panders* will. *Shaksp.*

PA'NDERLY, pân'dûr-lè. *adj.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimp-like.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare.*

PANDICULA'TION, pân-dîk-kû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles. *Floyer.*

PANE, pâne. *n. s.* [*paneau*, Fr.]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse thro' the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

Him in all repute
For his device in handsoming a suit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK, pân-nè-jêr'rîk.[184] *n. s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανηγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

That which is a satyr to other men must be a *panegyrick* to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chase our spleen, when themes like these increase,
Shall *panegyrick* reign, and censure cease? *Young.*

PANEGY'RIST, pân-nè-jêr'rîst. *n. s.* [from *panegyrick; panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the great. *Camden.*

PA'NEL, pân'nîl.[99] *n. s.* [*pannellum*, Lat. *paneau*, French.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief *Addison.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakspeare.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong, will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

2. [*panel*, *panellum*, Latin; of the French *panne*, id est, *pellis* or *paneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowell*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the same according to evidence. *Hale.*

PANG, pâng. *n. s.* [either from *pain* or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.

Say, that some lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakspeare.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin. *Shakspeare.*

Suff'rance made
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shaksp.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again,
In *pangs*, and nature gave a second groan. *Milton.*

Juno pitying her disastrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My son advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance,
Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To PANG, pâng. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a suff'rance *panging;*
As soul and body's parting. *Shaksp.*

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be desedg'd by her,
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shaksp.*

PA'NICK, pân'nîk. *adj.* [from *Pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be sent by Pan.] Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden stir and *panical* fear, when chantecleer was carried away by reynard. *Camden.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear they justly know not what. *Brown.*

I left the city in a *panick* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

PA'NICK, pân'nîk. *n. s.* [πανικ⊙.] A sudden fright without cause.

PA'NNADE, pân'nâde. *n. s.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NNEL, pân'nîl.[99] *n. s.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of rustick saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tusser.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL, pân'nîl. *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NNICLE, pân'nè-kl.[405] } *n. s.* A plant.
PA'NNICK, pân'nîk.[509] }

The *panniele* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike: it is sowed in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannacle.* *Peacham.*

Pannick affords a soft demulcent nourishment. *Arbuthnot.*

PANNI'ER, pân'yûr.[113] *n. s.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
Beneath two *panniers* and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

PANO'PLY, pân'nô-plè. *n. s.* [πανοπλια.] Complete armour.

In arms they stood
Of golden *panoply*, refulgent host!
Soon banded. *Milton.*

We had need to take the christian *panoply* to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray.*

PA'NSY, pân'sè. *n. s.* A flower. See PANCY.

To PANT, pânt. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terrour, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants*. *Crashaw.*

If I am to lose by sight the soft *pantings* which I have always felt when I heard your voice, pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fatness, or *pant* under a heavy load of flesh, till she has changed her religion. *Law.*

3. To play with intermission.

The whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly: with *after* or *for*.

They *pant after* the dust of the earth on the head of the poor *Amos.*

Who *pants for* glory, finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT, pânt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTALOON, pân-tâ-lôôn'. *n. s.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side. *Shakspeare.*

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PA'NTESS, pân'tês. *n. s.* [*dyspnœa.*] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHE'ON, pân-*thè*'ûn. *n. s.* [πανθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER, pân'*thûr*.[98] *n. s.* [πανθης; *panthera*, Latin; *panthere*, Fr.] A spotted wild beast; a pard.

An' it please your majesty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shaksp.*

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about his shoulders a *panther's* skin. *Peacham.*

The *panther's* speckled hide
Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE, pân'tile. *n. s.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY, pân'ting-lè.[410] *adv.* [from *panting.*] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.*

PA'NTLER, pânt'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shaksp.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shaksp.*

PA'NTOFLE, pân-tôô'fl. *n. s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr. *pantofula*, Italian.] A slipper.

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME, pân'tô-mîme.[146] *n. s.* [πᾶς and μιμος; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimickry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary actions with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NTON, pân'tûn. *n. s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY, pân'trè. *n. s.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Latin.] The room in which provisions are reposited.

The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bakehouse, under ground. *Wotton.*

What work they make in the *pantry* and the larder. *L'Estrange.*

He shuts himself up in the *pantry* with an old gypsy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addison.*

PAP, pâp. *n. s.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dut. *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple; the dug sucked.

Some were so from their source endu'd,
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful *pap*
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*

Out sword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus.—
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop. *Shaksp.*

An infant making to the *paps* would press,
And meets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the *paps*. *Ray.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*

The noble soul by age grows lustier;
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

PA'PA, pâ-pâ'.[77] *n. s.* [παππᾶς; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father, used in many languages.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

PA'PACY, pâ'pâ-sè. *n. s.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.

Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that though he loveth the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL, pâ'pâl. *adj.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred thousands slain. *Raleigh.*

PAPA'VEROUS, pâ-pâv'vêr-rûs. *adj.* [*papaveraceus*; from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Resembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Brown.*

PA'PAW, pâ'pâw. *n. s.* [*papaya*, low Latin; *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.] A plant.

The fair *papaw*
Now but a seed, preventing Nature's law,
In half the circle of the hasty year,
Projects a shade, and lovely fruit does wear. *Waller.*

PA'PER, pâ'pûr.[64 76] *n. s.* [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]

1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.

I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*. *Shaksp.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking *paper*. *Locke.*

3. Single sheet printed or written. It is used particularly of essays or journals, or any thing printed on a sheet. [*Feuille volante.*]

What see you in those *papers*, that you lose
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shaksp.*

4. It is used for deeds of security, or bills of reckoning.

He was so careless after bargains, that he never received script of *paper* of any to whom he sent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants. *Fell.*

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a petulent *paper*, or scoffing verses. *Ben Jonson.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd. *Dryd.*

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

PA'PER, pâ'pûr.[98] *adj.* Any thing slight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER, pâ'pûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register.

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry; and his own letter
Must fetch in him he *papers*. *Shaksp.*

PA'PERMAKER, pâ'pûr-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*paper* and *maker.*] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL, pâ'pûr-mîl. *n. s.* [*paper* and *mill.*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used, and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *papermill*. *Shaksp.*

PAPE'SCENT, pâ-pês'sênt.[510] *adj.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resolvent of the bile, are vegetable sopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbuthnot.*

PAPI'LIO, pâ-pîl'yô.[113] *n. s.* [Latin; *papillon*, French.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this island, to fall short of three hundred. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, pâ-pîl-yô-nâ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [from *papillio*, Latin.]

The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by some called vexillum: the plants that have this flower are of the leguminous kind; as pease, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

All leguminous plants are, as the learned say, *papilionaceous*, or bear butterflied flowers. *Harte.*

PA'PILLARY, pâp'pil-â-rè.[512] } *adj.* [from
PA'PILLOUS, pâ-pil'lûs. } *papilla.*]

Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

Malpighi concludes, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lieth. *Derham.*

Nutritious materials that slip through the defective *papillary* strainers. *Blackmore.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'PIST, pâ'pîst. *n. s.* [*papiste*, French; *papista*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist*. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL, pâ-pîs'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *papist.*] Popish; adherent to popery.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among you. *Whitgift.*

PAPI'STRY, pâ'pîs-trè. *n. s.* [from *papist.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.

Papistry, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Ascham.*

A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *Whitgift.*

PA'PPOUS, pâp'pûs.[314] *adj.* [*paposus*, low Latin.] Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called paposa, or papposi flores. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence, is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

Dandelion, and most of the *pappous* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derham.*

PA'PPY, pâp'pè. *adj.* [from *pap.*] Soft; succulent; easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground being spongy, sucked up the water, and the loosened earth swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Ray.*

PAR, pâr.[77] *n. s.* [Lat.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word

is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffick.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

Exchequer bills are below *par*. *Swift.*

My friend is the second after the treasurer: the rest of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Swift.*

PA'RABLE, pâr'râ-bl. *adj.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] Easily procured. Not in use.

They were not well wishers unto *parable* physick, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Brown.*

PA'RABLE, pâr'râ-bl.[81 405] *n. s.* [παραβολη; *parabole*, French.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and said. *Numbers.*

In the *parable* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make. *Nelson.*

What is thy fulsome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diseases free. *Dryden.*

PARABO'LA, pâ-râb'bo̍-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipses, very excentrick. *Bentley.*

PARABO'LICAL, pâr-râ-bŏl'lė-kâl. } *adj.*
PARABO'LICK, pâr-râ-bŏl'ĭk.[509] }
[*parabolique*, French; from *parable*.]

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.

Such from the text decry the *parabolical* exposition of Cajetan. *Brown.*

The scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by the similitude of a king. *South.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superfices with the white, but riseth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray.*

The incident ray will describe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne.*

PARABO'LICALLY, pâr-râ-bŏl'lė-kâl-ė. *adv.* [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM, pâ-râb'bo̍-lĭzm. *n. s.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID, pâ-râb'bo̍-lo̍id. *n. s.* [παραβολη and ειδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ: there is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS, pâr-â-sên'tė-sĭs *n. s.* [παρακέντησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce; *paracentese*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL, pâr-â-sên'trė-kâl. }
PARACE'NTRICK, pâr-â-sên'trĭk. }
adj. [παρὰ and κέντρον.] Deviating from circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE, pâr-râde'. *n. s.* [*parade*, Fr.]

1. Show; ostentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At least, before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night-watches in war-like *parade*. *Milton.*

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke.*

PA'RADIGM, pâr'â-dĭm.[389] *n. s.* [παραδειγμα.] Example.

PA'RADISE, pâr'râ-dĭse. *n. s.* [παράδεισος; *paradise*, French.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.

Consideration, like an angel came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
Leaving his body as a *paradise*,
T' invelope and contain celestial spirits. *Shaksp.*

If he should lead her into a fool's *paradise*,
It were very gross behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

Why, nature, bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh? *Shaksp.*

The earth
Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PARADISI'ACAL, pâr-â-dė-zĭ'â-kâl.[506] *adj.* [from *paradise*.] Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The antients express the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea. *Burnet.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisiacal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodward.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene, among groves and gardens; but, at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and hive together in cities. *Pope.*

PA'RADOX, pâr'râ-dŏks. *n. s.* [*paradox*, Fr. παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.

A glosse there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shaksp.*

'Tis an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness. *Holiday.*

In their love of God men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat.*

'Tis not possible for any man in his wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part; that contradictions cannot be both true; that three and three make six; that four is more than three. *Wilkins.*

PARADO'XICAL, pâr-â-dŏk'sė-kâl. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute. *Brown.*

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak. *Brown.*

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world. *Norris*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY, pâr-â-dŏk'sė-kâl-ė. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laught at. *Collier.*

PARADO'XICALNESS, pâr-â-dŏk'sė-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY, pâr-â-dŏk-sŏl'lo̍-jė. *n. s.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE, pâr-â-go̍'jė. *n. s.* [παραγωγη; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it: as, *vast*, *vastly*. *Dict.*

PA'RAGON, pâr'râ-gŏn.[166] *n. s.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakspeare.*

Tunis was never graced before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shaksp.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser*

To PA'RAGON, pâr'râ-gŏn. *v. a.* [*parogonner*, French.]

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shaksp.*

Proud seat
Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milton.*

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath atchiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame,
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shak.*

We will wear our mortal state with her,
Catherine our queen, before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shaksp.*

PA'RAGRAPH, pâr'râ-gräf. *n. s.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφη.] A distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, pâr-râ-gräf'fê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALLA'CTICAL, pâr-âl-lâk'tê-kâl.[509] } PARALLA'CTICK, pâr-râl-lâk'tîk. } *adj.* [from *parallax*.] Pertaining to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX, pâr'râl-lâks. *n. s.* [παράλλαξις.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill
Of vision multiply'd. *Milton.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000, English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton.*

PA'RALLEL, pâr'râl-lêl. *adj.* [παράλληλος; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Distorting the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of peripateticism is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glanv.*

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure. *Addison.*

In the *parallel* place before quoted. *Lesley.*

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL, pâr'râl-lêl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Dissentions, like small streams, are first begun,
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To PA'RALLEL, pâr'râl-lêl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian.

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to the worst effect of banishment, and even there expelled and driven from their flights: so *paralleling* in their exigencies the most immediate objects of that monster's fury. *Fell.*

His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shaksp.*

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *parallel'd* more than once our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM, pâr'râl-lêl-îzm. *n. s.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM, pâr-â-lêl'lô-grâm. *n. s.* [παράλληλος and γραμμα; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL, pâr-â-lêl-ô-grâm'mê-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED, pâr-â-lêl-lô-pî'pêd. *n. s.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelopiped*. *Newton.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubic or *parallelopiped* figure. *Woodward.*

PA'RALOGISM, pâr-râl'lô-jîzm. *n. s.* [παραλόγισμος; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism*, not admittible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

PA'RALOGY, pâr-râl'lô-jê.[518] *n. s.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*

PA'RALYSIS, pâ-râl'ê-sîs. *n. s.* [παράλυσις; *paralysie*, Fr.] A palsy.

PARALY'TICAL, pâr-â-lît'tê-kâl. } PARALY'TICK, pâr-â-lît'tîk.[509] } *adj.* [from *paralysis*; *paralytique*, French.] Palsied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelic, softest work of heav'n, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,
Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or streightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion: which is the case of *paralyticks*. *Derham.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

PARA'METER, pâr-â'mê-tûr. *n. s.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa; but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMO'UNT, pâr-â-môûnt'. *adj.* [*per* and *mount*.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the seigniory: with *to*.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, *paramount to* obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is *paramount to* argument. *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount to* all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount to* the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or dæmons, could not question their being inspired by God. *West.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT, pâr-â-mŏŏnt'. *n.s.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
'Midst came their mighty *paramount*. *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR, pâr'râ-mŏŏr. *n. s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modestwise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Spenser.*

No season then for her
To wanton with the sun her lusty *paramour*. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmusical.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour*? *Shakspeare.*

PA'RANYMPH, pâr'râ-nĭmf. *n. s.* [πάρα and νυμφη; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM, pâr'â-pêm. *n. s.* [παραπηγμα, παραπηγνυμι.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publickly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Phillips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapegms*, or astronomical canons. *Brown.*

PA'RAPET, pâr'râ-pĕt. *n. s.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Ital.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

PARAPHERNA'LIA, pâr-â-fĕr-nâ'lĕ-â. *n. s.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, pâr-râ-fĕ-mŏ'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimose*, Fr.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE, pâr'râ-frâze. *n. s.* [παραφρασις; *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphrase* upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE, pâr'râ-frâze. *v. a.* [*paraphraser*, Fr. παραφραζω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

What needs he *paraphrase* on what we mean?
We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene. *Dryd.*

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*.—But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphrasing* and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Felton.*

PA'RAPHRAST, pâr'râ-frâst. *n. s.* [*paraphraste*, French; παραφραστης.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as following a middle course between the rigour of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The Chaldean *paraphrast* renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL, pâr-â-frâs'tĕ-kâl.[509] } PARAPHRA'STICK, pâr-â-frâs'tĭk. } *adj.* [from *paraphrase*.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, pâr-â-frĕ-nĭ'tĭs. *n. s.* [παρα and φρενιτις; *paraphrenesie*, Fr.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAQUE'TO, pâr-â-kĕt'tō. *n. s.* A little parrot.

PA'RASANG, pâr'â-sâng. *n. s.* [*parasanga*, low Latin.] A persian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory; as inches and feet, are cubits and *parasangs*. *Locke.*

PA'RASITE, pâr'râ-site.[155] *n. s.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,
A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger. *Shakspeare.*

Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourisheth *parasites*. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'd;
Then to thyself ascrib'st the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people sweat not for their king's delight,
T' enrich a pimp, or raise a *parasite*. *Dryden.*

PARASI'TICAL, pâr-â-sĭt'tĕ-kâl. } PARASI'TICK, pâr-â-sĭt'tĭk.[509] } *adj.* [*parasitique* French; from *parasite*.] Flattering; wheedling.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitick* presentation. *Hakewill.*

Some *parasitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me. *King Charles.*

PA'RASOL, pâr'râ-sŏle. *n. s.* A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from the heat of the sun. *Dict.*

PARASYNE'XIS, pâr-â-sĭn-âk'sĭs. *n. s.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

To PA'RBOIL, pâr'bŏĭl.[81] *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*

Like the scum starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots. *Donne.*

To PA'RBREAK, pâr'brâke. *v.n.* [*braker*, Dutch.] To vomit. Obsolete.

PA'RBREAK, pâr'brâke. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Vomit. Obsolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Spenser.*

PA'RCEL, pâr'sĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole; part taken separately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels*, as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakspeare.*

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage delate;
Whereof by *parcels* she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakspeare.*

An inventory thus importing,
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs and ornaments of houshold. *Shakspeare.*

With what face could such a great man have begged such a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a vast sum of money, another the forfeited estate? *Davenant.*

I have known pensions given to particular persons, any one of which, if divided into smaller *parcels*, and distributed to those who distinguish themselves by wit or learning, would answer the end *Swift.*

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent a substance as water for the production of these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid and globular *parcels*? *Newton.*

4. A number of persons: in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors stand at my bestowing. *Shaksp.*

5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

To PA'RCEL, pâr'sĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect? whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure. *South.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my pow'r,
And all the fatness of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame, that mine own servant should *parcel* the sum of my disgraces by addition of his envy! *Shakspeare.*

PAR'CENER, pâr-sĕ'nŭr. *n. s* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Dict.*

PA'RCENARY, pâr-sĕ'nĕr-ĕ. *n. s.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of

land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners; for if they refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold it in parcinarie. *Cowell.*

To PARCH, pårtsh.[352] *v. a.* [from περικάειν, says Junius; from *percoquo*, says *Skinner;* neither of them seem satisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *perustus*, burnt, to *perust*, to *parch;* perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almost proverbial.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry.

Hath thy fiery heart so *parcht* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakspeare.*

Did he so often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France? *Shakspeare.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Lybyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, past relief
Of tears; *parch*'d up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and *parched* by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star
With his sultry breath infects the sky;
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*

Full fifty years
I have indur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the severer heats of *parching* summer. *Rowe.*

The skin grows *parched* and dry, and the whole body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*

A man distressed with thirst in the *parched* places of the wilderness, searches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers.*

To PARCH, pårtsh. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortim.*

PA'RCHMENT, pårtsh'mênt. *n. s.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment;* that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man? *Shakspeare.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we shew,
We shrink like *parchment* in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PA'RCHMENT-MAKER, pårtsh'mênt-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dresses parchment.

PARD, pård. } *n. s.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] The
PA'RDALE, pår'dâle. } leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel. *Spenser.*

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or step-dame to her son. *Shakspeare.*

Ten brace of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden.*

To PA'RDON, pår'd'n. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jeremiah.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong,
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the diff'rence of our spirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shaksp.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology.

Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RDON, pår'd'n.[170] *n. s.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.
2. Forgiveness of a crime.

He that pleaseth great men, shall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A slight pamphlet, about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with some *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*

But infinite in *pardon* is my judge. *Milton.*

What better can we do than prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg with tears
Wat'ring the ground? *Milton.*

There might you see
Indulgencies, dispenses, *pardons*, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

3. Remission of penalty.
4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehensions: secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it; and so passing all his days in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never see his *pardon*. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RDONABLE, pår'd'n-â-bl.[509] *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from *pardon.*] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding by so much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigencies of so doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwise is greater, unless this necessity or difficulty have originally risen from ourselves. *Hooker.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but sitting at the helm, he is intolerable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? *Dryden.*

PA'RDONABLENESS, pår'd'n-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *pardonable.*] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

St. John's word is, all sin is transgression of the law; St. Paul's, the wages of sin is death: put these two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonablenes* of sin vanishes away. *Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY, pår'd'n-â-blê. *adv.* [from *pardonable.*] Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably.* *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER, pår'd'n-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pardon.*]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,
For which the *pardoner* himself is in. *Shakspeare.*

2. One of the fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany. *Cowell.*

To PARE, pâre. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably deduced by *Skinner* from the French phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the horses hoofs when they are shaved by the farrier: thus we first said, *pare* your nails; and from this transferred the word to general use.] To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. If *pare* be used before the thing diminished, it is followed immediately by its accusative; if it precedes the thing taken away, or agrees in the passive voice with the thing taken away, as a nominative, it then requires a particle: as, *away*, *off.*

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case *pare away*, lest we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone
Imploy'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shakspeare.*

I am a man whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd,
—'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakspeare.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd away.* *Shaksp.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. *Bacon.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own, he must *pare off* whatsoever is amiss, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity, every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be so far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

PAREGO'RICK, pâr-ê-gôr'îk.[509] *adj.* [παρηγορικος.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Dict.*

PARE'NCHYMA, pâ-rên'kê-mâ. *n. s.* [παρέγχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance: in physick, a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection. *Dict.*

PARENCHY'MATOUS, pâr-ên-kîm'â-tûs.[314] }
PARENCHY'MOUS, pâ-rên'kê-mûs. }
adj. [from *parenchyma.*] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant hart's-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper-corn. *Grew.*

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small threads. *Cheyne.*

PARE'NESIS, pâ-rên'ê-sîs.[520] *n. s.* [παραινεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation. *Dict.*

PARENE'TICK, pâr-ên-nêt'îk. *adj.* [παραινετικος.] Hortatory.

PA'RENT, pâ'rênt. *n. s.* [*parent*, French; *parens*, Lat.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of the year, to spend an hour before evening-prayer in catechising; whereat the *parents* and older sort were wont to be present. *Fell.*

As a publick *parent* of the state,
My justice and thy crime requires thy fate. *Dryd.*

In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent*'s panting breast had strove.
Prior.

PA'RENTAGE, pâr'rên-tâdje.[90 615] *n. s.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeasns, youthful and nobly allied.
Shakspeare.

Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is th' eternal king. *Milton.*

To his levee go,
And from himself your *parentage* may know.
Dryden.

We find him not only boasting of his *parentage*, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARE'NTAL, pâ-rên'tâl. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful course and *parental* provision of nature, whereby the young ones, newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think that they want to be parents. *Clarissa.*

PARENTA'TION, pâ-rên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS, pâ-rên'*th*ê-sîs. *n. s.* [*parenthese*, French; παρα, ἐν, and τιθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it; being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis* of words, when so many are armed against me with swords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author. *Brown.*

Thou shalt be seen,
Tho' with some short *parenthesis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts.*

PARENTHE'TICAL, pâr-ên-*th*êt'tê-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PA'RER, pâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grasse, and to raise up the root.
Tusser.

PA'RERGY, pâ'rûr-jê. *n. s.* [παρα and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown.*

PA'RGET, pâr'jêt. *n. s.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the cieling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold:
The floor with jasp and emerald was dight. *Spenser.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*: the finer, spaad. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET, pâr'jêt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral; and yet, while we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PA'RGETER, pâr'jêt-ûr. *n. s.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION, pâr-hê'lê-ûn. *n. s.* [παρα and ηλιος.] A mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency that shines in God, for those dim representations of it that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL, pâ-rî'ê-tâl. *adj.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp.*

PARI'ETARY, pâ-rî'ê-târ-ê. *n. s.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RING, pâ'rîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakspeare.*

To his guest tho' no way sparing,
He eat himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer.*

PA'RIS, pâr'rîs. *n. s.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RISH, pâr'rîsh. *n. s.* [*parochia*, low Latin; *paroisse*, French; of the Greek παροικια, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia.*] The particular charge of a secular priest.

Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that where there is a bishop seated, so called a cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowell.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*

By the catholick church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate. *Pearson.*

The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;
But never su'd, or curs'd with bell or book.
Dryden.

PA'RISH, pâr'rîsh. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalms so clear.
Gay.

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office. *Arbuthnot.*

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. *Law.*

2. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER, pâ-rîsh'ûn-ûr. *n. s.* [*paroissien*, French; from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*, for their sons are well tutored by you. *Shakspeare.*

Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
All the air is thy diocese;
And all the chirping choristers
And other birds are thy *parishioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out-parishes many of the *parishioners*, through neglect, do perish. *Graunt.*

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison.*

PA'RITOR, pâr'rê-tûr.[166] *n. s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritours*, you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY, pâr'rê-tê. *n. s.* [*parité*, French; *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain stoical *parity* of sins. *Hall.*

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *parity* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable. *King Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown.*

Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith? *South.*

PARK, pârk.[81] *n. s.* [peapnuc, Saxon; *parc*, French.] A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant.

Manwood, in his forest-law defines it thus: a *park* is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the *park*, without license of the owner: a *park* is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a *park* must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his *park*, if it lies open. *Cowell.*

We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness but likewise for dissections and trials. *Bacon.*

To PARK, pârk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs.
Shakspeare.

PA'RKER, pârk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *park.*] A park-keeper. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES, pârk'lêvz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARLE, pârl. *n. s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love? *Shaksp.*

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle.*
Shakspeare.

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the justice of our cause with words?
I hate this *parle;* 'tis tame: if we must meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe.*

To PA'RLEY, pâr'lê. *v. n.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley.*
Knolles.

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY, pâr'lê. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the sword. *Sidney.*

Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley;*
A rotten case abides no handling. *Shakspeare.*

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him.
Shakspeare.

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*

Parley and holding intelligence with guilt in the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason to ourselves, as well as unto God. *Fell.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid.
Dryden.

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain.
Dryden.

Yet when some better fated youth
Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT, pâr'lê-mênt.[274] *n. s.* [*parliamentum*, low Latin; *parlement*, French.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters, touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowell.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of *parliament.* *Shakspeare.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a shambles of the *parliament* house.
Shakspeare.

The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is necessary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parliaments* the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people.
King Charles.

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament* men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAME'NTARY, pâr-lê-mên'tâ-rê. *adj.* [from *parliament.*] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts, or constitutions made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security, I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PA'RLOUR, pâr'lûr.[314] *n. s.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use?
Hooker.

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Spenser.*

It would be infinitely more shameful in the dress of the kitchen to receive the entertainments of the *parlour.* *South.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made,
A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*

The first, forgive my verse if too diffuse,
Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour's* use;
The second, better bolted and immur'd,
From wolves his out-door family secur'd. *Harte.*

PA'RLOUS, pâr'lûs.[314] *adj.* [This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but *Junius* derives it, I think rightly, from *perilous*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbus.*] Keen; sprightly; waggish.

Midas durst communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of state;
One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS, pâr'lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *parlous.*] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMACIT'TY, pâr-mâ-sît'tê. *n. s.* Corruptedly for *sperma ceti.* *Ainsworth.*

PA'RNEL, pâr'nêl. *n. s.* [The diminutive of *patronella.*] A punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL pâ-rô'kê-âl. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY, pâr'rô-dê. *n. s.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρωδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope.*

To PA'RODY, pâr'rô-dê. *v. a.* [*parodier*, French; from *parody.*] To copy by way of parody.

I have translated, or rather *parrodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me.
Pope.

PARO'LE, pâ-rôle'. *n. s.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthrall each other's soul,
Till both of them live but upon *parole.* *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; because I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA, pâr-ô-nô-mâ'zhê-â.[453] *n. s.* [παρωνομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called in Latin, *agnominatio.* *Dict.*

PARONY'CHIA, pâr-ô-nî'kê-â. *n. s.* [παρωνυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PARO'NYMOUS, pâr-ôn'nê-mûs. *adj.* [παρώνυμος.] Resembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PA'ROQUET, pâr'ô-kwêt. *n. s.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parroquets:* in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *parroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

PA'ROTID, pâ-rôt'tîd.[503] *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. παρωτίς, παρὰ and ὦτα.] Salivary: so named because near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS, pâ-rô'tîs.[503] *n. s.* [παρωτίς.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM, pâr'rôk-sîzm.[503] *n. s.* [παροξυσμός; *paroxysme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change of the *paroxysm.* *Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour.
Harvey.

The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RRICIDE, pâr'rê-side.[143] *n. s.* [*paricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond
The child was bound to th' father. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.
3. [*parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue ap-

proved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's base;
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL, pâr-rè-sî'dâl. } *adj.*
PARRICI'DIOUS, pâr-rè-sîd'yûs. } [from *parricida*, Lat.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and punishment of murtherers is upon him. *Brown.*

PA'RROT, pâr'rût.[166] *n. s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See PAROQUET.

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shaksp.*

Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appease. *Dryd.*

To PA'RRY, pâr'rè. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could
By dint of logick strike thee mute;
With learned skill, now push, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

To PARSE, pârse.[81] *v. a.* [from *pars*, Lat.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Ascham.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parsing*. *Watts.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS, pâr-sè-mô'nè-ûs. *adj.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parsimonious;* for store at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

Parsimonious age and rigid wisdom. *Rowe.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, pâr-sè-mô'nè-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *parsimonious*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, pâr-sè-mô'nè-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PA'RSIMONY, pâr'sè-mûn-è.[503] *n. s.* [*parsimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

These people by their extreme *parsimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY, pârs'lè *n. s.* [*persil*, French; *apium*, Latin; *persli*, Welsh.] An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shaksp.*

Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow. *Dryd.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parsley*-bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP, pârs'nîp.[99] *n. s.* [*pastinaca*, Lat.] A plant.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and bunches of *parsneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham.*

PA'RSON, pâr's'n.[103 170] *n. s.* [Derived either from *persona*, because the *parson* omnium *personam* in ecclesia sustinet; or from *parochianus*, the parish priest.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parson*, vicar, or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parson* as he lies asleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shaksp.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE, pâr's'n-âge.[90] *n. s.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish; a rectory.

I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish. *Addison.*

PART, pârt.[81] *n. s.* [*pars*, Lat.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part*. *Shaksp.*

The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exodus.*

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foresight; for it took away occasion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the most *part* slain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The person of himself into four *parts*. *Daniel.*

These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes; that never, which happeneth but seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most *part*. *Brown.*

Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, *part* by *part*, those works which have given reputation to the masters *Dryd.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts?* *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God; all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species.

Eusebia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as sowing, knitting, spinning, and all other *parts* of housewifery. *Law.*

4. Ingredients in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate *parts*, by the defective œconomy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal share. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deserv'd your blame;
But sure my *part* was nothing but the shame. *Dryden.*

6. Proportional quantity.

It was so strong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops instill'd,
And drunke it off; but 'twas before allaid
With twenty *parts* in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took *part* of the same. *Hebrews.*

Sheba said, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. 2 *Samuel.*

The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wisdom.*

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; interest; faction: to take *part*, is to act in favour of another.

Michael Cassia,
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly,
Hath ta'en your *part*. *Shaksp.*

And that he might on many props repose,
He strengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Destiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r
Might have aspir'd, and me, tho' mean,
Drawn to his *part*. *Milton.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take *part* with reason and their interest to encourage imitation. *Glanville.*

A brand preserv'd to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part;*
That one, tho' warm, decides more slow
Than t' other executes the blow. *Prior.*

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part* she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared she might receive some hurt. *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shaksp.*

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you should have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shaksp.*

For my *part*, I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or embase the freedom of my judgment. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light, within the world. *Burnet.*

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in part, created by the air on the outside, and, in part, by the air in the inside. *Bacon.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their *part*, such increase of maize. *Heylin.*

Accuse not nature, she hath done her *part;*
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shaksp.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am slow of study. *Shaksp.*

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chuse which *part* we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor.*

12. Business; duty.

Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themselves. *Bacon.*

13. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither straight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my disease. *Shaksp.*

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their owa excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our *parts*, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition. *Taylor.*

The scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people. *Tillotson.*

It might be deem'd, on our historian's *part*,
Or too much negligence or want of art,
If he forgot the vast magnificence
Of royal Theseus. *Dryden.*

15. *In good part; in ill part:* as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it *in good part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties, or accomplishments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the most part, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenser.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shaksp.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with such *parts* of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent. *South.*

The Indian princes discover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our *parts*, our time, or money, that is not strictly according to the will of God, that is not for such ends as are suitable to his glory, are as great absurdities and failings. *Law.*

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

When he had gone over those *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts.*

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And grisly death, in sundry shapes, appears. *Dryd.*

18. *For the most part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

Of a plain and honest nature, *for the most part*, they were found to be. *Heylin.*

PART, pârt. *adv.* Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd me,
And *part* being prompted; by your present trouble,
I'll lend you something. *Shaksp.*

To PART, pârt. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute.

All that believed, sold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts.*

Jove himself no less content would be
To *part* his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

2. To separate; to disunite.

Nought but death shall *part* thee and me. *Ruth.*

All the world,
As 'twere the bus'ness of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd against my love. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Leviticus.*

4. To keep asunder.

In the narrow seas, that *part*
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country. *Shaksp.*

5. To separate combatants.

Who said
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakspeare.*

Jove did both hosts survey
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

6. To secern.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To PART, pârt. *v. n.*

1. To be separated.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

'Twas for him much easier to subdue
Those foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryden.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shaksp.*

This was the design of a people, that were at liberty to *part* asunder, but desired to keep in one body. *Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind Ismena;
Oh! can you think that death is half so dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee? *Smith.*

If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I shall make a third journey; if not, we must *part* as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewell.

Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiss, which I had set
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shaksp.*

Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee
How shall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton.*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have share.

As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall *part* alike. *Isaiah.*

5. [*partir*, French.] To go away; to set out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*

Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryd.*

6. *To* PART *with.* To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

For her sake, I do rear up her boy;
And for her sake, I will not *part with* him. *Shaksp.*

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting with* her beloved husband, heartily desired of God his life or society, upon any conditions that were not sinful. *Taylor.*

Celia, for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart;
And that I may successful prove,
Transform myself to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'st, ere long to *part with* breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Lixiviate salts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they dispose them to *part* readily *with* their tincture, yet some tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewise alter. *Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are some of the first that children have, and which they scarce ever *part with*. *Locke.*

What a despicable figure must mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of those civil rights, which their ancestors, rather than *part with*, chose to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addison.*

The good things of this world so delight in, as remember, that we are to *part with* them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterb.*

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the best way to make them blessings, is to *part with* them. *Swift*

PA'RTABLE, pârt'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *part.*] Divisible; such as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses. *Camden.*

PA'RTAGE, pârt'tâdje.[90] *n. s.* [*partage*, French.] Division; act of sharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly possess more land, than he himself can use the product of, by receiving, in exchange for the overplus, gold and silver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE, pâr-tâke'. *v. n.* preterit, *I partook;* participle passive, *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have share of any thing; to take share with: it is commonly used with *of* before the thing shared. *Locke* uses it with *in.*

Partake and use my kingdom as your own,
And shall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*

How far brutes *partake in* this faculty is not easy to determine. *Locke.*

Truth and falsehood have no other trial but reason and proof, which they made use of to make themselves knowing, and so must others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake of* any thing we say,
We speak no treason. *Shaksp.*

4. To combine; to unite in some bad design. A juridical sense.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, so it keeps the rule and administration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To PARTA'KE, pâr-tâke'. *v. a.*

1. To share; to have part in.

By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart. *Shaksp.*

At season fit
Let her with thee *partake* what thou hast heard. *Milton.*

My royal father lives,
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obsolete.

My friend, high Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous seemed for my sake. *Spenser.*

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shaksp.*

PARTA'KER, pâr-tâ'kûr. *n. s.* [from *partake.*]

1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with: commonly with *of* before the thing partaken.

They whom earnest lets hinder from being *partakers of* the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Didst thou
Make us *partakers of* a little gain;
That now our loss might be ten times as much? *Shaksp.*

With such she must return at setting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*

His bitterest enemies were *partakers of* his kindness, and he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and, with tears, bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken: perhaps *of* is best before a thing, and *in* before an action

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness,
When thou do'st meet good hap. *Shaksp.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we

would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets. *Matthew.*

3. Accomplice; associate.

Thou consentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. *Psalms.*

He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PA'RTER, pårt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *part.*] One that parts or separates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE, pår'tàre. *n. s.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground, that, for the most part, faces the south and best front of a house, and is furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers. *Spectator.*

The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL, pår'shâl.[81] *adj.* [*partial*, Fr.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other.

Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Malachi.*

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends, and ill-nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in punishing others; and hence God hath appointed governments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favour without reason: with *to* before the part favoured.

Thus kings heretofore who showed themselves *partial to* a party, had the service only of the worst part of their people. *Davenant.*

Authors are *partial to* their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgment too? *Pope.*

In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general; not universal; not total.

If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an universal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnet.*

That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

All discord, harmony, not understood;
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

PARTIA'LITY, pår-shé-âl'lé-té. *n. s.* [*partialité*, French; from *partial.*] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason.

Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenser.*

Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

To PARTIALI'ZE, pâr'shâl-ize. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, French; from *partial.*] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, and not unworthy of general use.

Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shaksp.*

PA'RTIALLY, pâr'shâl-lé. *adv.* [from *partial.*]

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

2. In part; not totally.

That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense. *Brown.*

The message he brought opened a clear prospect of eternal salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured in the shadows of the law. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY, pâr-té-bil'lé-té. *n. s.* [from *partible.*] Divisibility; separability.

PA'RTIBLE, pâr'té-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *part.*] Divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby.*

PARTI'CIPABLE, pâr-tis'sé-pâ-bl. *adj.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be shared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris.*

PARTI'CIPANT, pâr-tis'sé-pânt. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having share or part: with *of*.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts against him; so as they submitted themselves. *Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant of* more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant of* influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

To PARTI'CIPATE, pâr-tis'sé-pâte. *v. n.* [*participo*, Latin, *participer*, French.]

1. To partake; to have share.

Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shakspeare.*

2. With *of*.

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With *in*.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should *of* both *participate*. *Denham.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, should *participate of* each others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of something common with another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE, pâr-tis'sé-pâte. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

The French seldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden.*

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort. *Milton.*

PARTICIPA'TION, pâr-tis-sé-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*participation*, French; from *participate.*]

1. The state of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild geese. *Shaksp.*

A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than do live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL, pâr-té-sip'pé-âl. *adj.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY, pâr-té-sip'pé-âl-é. *adv.* [from *participle.*] In the sense or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE, pâr'té-sip-pl. *n. s.* [*participium*, Latin.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time thereof. *Clarke.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE, pâr'té-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared: nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estrange.*

With *particles* of heavenly fire,
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton.*

Blest with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Till Arianism ad made it a matter of sharpness

and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke.*

Particles are the words whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

PARTI'CULAR, pär-tĭk'ŭ-lŭr.[179] *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualificth the earth, so as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances. *South.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTI'CULAR, pär-tĭk'ŭ-lŭr.[93] *n. s.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal must needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story *Addison.*

Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself τὸ ἴδιον our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him
In a most dear *particular*. *Shakspeare.*

We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or else such as concern our *particular*. *Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakspeare.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe.*

6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; distinctly.

Invention is called a muse: authors ascribe to each of them, *in particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, *in particular* to her; or in her, as their representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Locke.*

This *in particular* happens to the lungs. *Blackm.*

PARTICULA'RITY, pär-tĭk-kŭ-lär'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease. *Shakspeare.*

5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE, pär-tĭk'kŭ-lä-rize. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, French; from *particular*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely.

The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakspeare.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARTI'CULARLY, pär-tĭk'kŭ-lŭr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *particular*.]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE, pär-tĭk'kŭ-late. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden.*

PA'RTISAN, pär'tĕ-zăn.[521, 503] *n. s.* [*partisan*, French.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*? *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinnioned. *Addison.*

I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable reason, that because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsw.*

PARTI'TION, pär-tĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction.

We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with spectacles so precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakspeare.*

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakspeare.*

The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

Lodg'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated.

It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in such things indifferent as have been disputed of. *Hooker.*

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogshead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an hogshead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and sure,
The waters underneath from those above
Dividing. *Milton.*

Enclosures our factions have made in the church, becomes a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it is a great *partition*, designed for an opera. *Addison.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; where one sin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*

5. Part where separation is made.

The mound was newly made, no sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,
The well-united sods so closely lay. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION, pär-tĭsh'ŭn. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

These sides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET, pärt'lĕt. *n. s.* A name given

to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer.*

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakspeare.*

Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*

Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden.*

PA'RTLY, pårt'lè. *adv.* [from *part.*] In some measure; in some degree; in part.

That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to their memories; *partly* that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and *partly* that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour. *Addison.*

PA'RTNER, pårt'nůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *part.*]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.

My noble *partner*
You greet with present grace. *Shakspeare.*

Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

To undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars. *Peacham.*

The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakspeare.*

To PA'RTNER, pårt'nůr *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hired with self-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP, pårt'nůr-ship. *n. s.* [from *partner.*]

1. Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

PARTO'OK, pår-tůůk'. The preterit of *partake.*

PA'RTRIDGE, pår'trîdje. *n. s.* [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welsh; *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. 1 *Samuel.*

PARTU'RIENT, pår-tů'rè-ênt. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Latin.] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, pår-tshů-rîsh'ůn. *n. s.* from *parturio*, Latin.] The state of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown.*

PA'RTY, pår'tè. *n. s.* [*partié*, Fr.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an *inuendo*, that they never mention the q—n at length. *Spectator.*

This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them. *Addison.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Tatler.*

Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

The most violent *party* men are such as, in the conduct of their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or morality. *Swift.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if pinched with the cholick, you make faces like mummers, and dismiss the controversy, more entangled by your hearing; all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both *parties* knaves. *Shakspeare.*

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Exodus.*

If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adversary from his action. *Ayliffe.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
Freed and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen. *Shaksp.*

I do suspect this trash
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shaksp.*

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

Our foes compell'd by need have peace embrac'd,
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryd.*

5. Cause, side.

Ægle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryd.*

6. A select assembly.

Let me extol a cat on oysters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.

As she paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees, so thickly placed together, that she was afraid she should, with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*, which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*

The minister of justice may, for publick example, virtuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another, for consanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

How shall this be compast? canst thou bring me to the *party*? *Shakspeare.*

The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon.*

He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party* who has the advantage usually magnifies the inequality. *Collier.*

8. A detachment of soldiers; as, he commanded the *party* sent thither.

PARTY-CO'LOURED, pår'tè-kůl-lůr'd. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diversity of colours.

The fulsome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakspeare.*

The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his *party-colour'd* skin. *L'Estrange.*

From one father both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie *Dryd.*

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured* assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Spectator.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Philips.*

Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,
And *party-colour'd* troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

PARTY-JU'RY, pår'tè-jů-rè. *n. s.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN, pår'tè-mân. *n. s.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL, pår-tè-wåll'. *n. s.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts. *Moxon.*

PA'RVIS, pår'vîs. *n. s.* [French.] A church or church-porch; applied to the mootings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvis.* *Bailey.*

PA'RVITUDE, pår'vè-tůde. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; minuteness. Not used.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the same floor with them. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY, pår'vè-tè. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; minuteness. Not used.

What are these for fineness and *parvity*, to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water? *Ray.*

PAS, pâs. *n. s.* [Fr.] Precedence; right of going foremost.

In her poor circumstances she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'SCHAL, pâs'kâl.[88] *adj.* [*pascal*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the passover.
2. Relating to Easter.

PASH, pâsh. *n. s.* [*paz*, Spanish, a kiss.] A face. *Hanmer.*

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have
To be full like me. *Shakspeare.*

To PASH, pâsh. *v. a.* [*perssen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.

With my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakspeare.*

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy hanger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*

PASQUE-FLOWER, pâsk'flôů-ůr. *n. s.* [*pulsatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

Pa'squil, pâs'kwil. } *n. s.* [from
Pa'squin, pâs'kwin.[414] } *pasquino*,
Pasquina'de, pâs-kwin-âde'. } a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howel.*

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler.*

To Pass, pâs. *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr. *passus*, a step, Lat.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some particle.

Tell him his long trouble is *passing*
Out of this world. *Shakspeare.*

If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not *away* from thy servant. *Genesis.*

While my glory *passeth by*, I will put thee in a clift of the rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass by*. *Exodus.*

Thus will I cut off him that *passeth out*, and him that returneth. *Ezekiel.*

This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass over* to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass over* it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis.*

An idea of motion not *passing on*, is not better than idea of motion at rest. *Locke.*

Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd along*. *Pope.*

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom *pass on* to him that directed it. *Wake.*

2. To go forcibly; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass* from just to unjust. *Temple.*

4. To vanish; to be lost.

Trust not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

5. To be spent; to go away progressively.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing *Locke.*

We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haste,
Who would before have borne him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *past*,
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shaksp.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why this *passes*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shaksp.*

10. To be in any state.

I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel.*

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the *pass* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass* that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people. *Hooker.*

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible. *Bacon.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *pass*.

That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudib.*

Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*

Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them. *Dryden.*

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton.*

The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them that the wild Irish were taken in toyls; but that, in some time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly *past* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakspeare.*

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to defile them. *Taylor.*

18. To heed; to regard. Not in use.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakspeare.*

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath. *Shakspeare.*

20. To be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth,
The manner how he sallied forth. *Underwood.*

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto. *Shakspeare.*

Both advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their corslets. *Dryden.*

22. To omit to play.

Full piteous seems young Alma's case,
As in a luckless gamester's place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*. *Prior.*

23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the power of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *L'Estrange.*

25. *To* Pass *away*. To be lost; to glide off.

Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass away* without thinking. *Locke.*

26. *To* Pass *away*. To vanish.

To Pass, pâs. *v. a.*

1. To go beyond.

As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease: so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition, which has *passed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing. *Hayward.*

2. To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river.

3. To spend; to live through.

Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him. *Collier.*

You know in what deluding joys we *past*
The night which was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden.*

We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*

In the midst of the service, a lady who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison.*

4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

5. To carry hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison.*

6. To transfer to another proprietor.

He that will *pass* his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*

7. To strain; to percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon.*

8. To vent, to pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick? *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many sly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold praises. *Watts.*

9. To utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

10. To utter solemnly or judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational, and pious, to search our own ways, than to *pass* sentence on other men. *Hammond.*

He *past* his promise, and was as good as his word. *L'Estrange.*

11. To transmit; to procure to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

12. To put an end to.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shaksp.*

13. To surpass; To excel.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes among them bear a part,
And strive to *pass*, as she could well enough,
Their native musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

Whom do'st thou *pass* in beauty? *Ezekiel.*

Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I *pass* thee,
Thou flattered'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. *Ben Jonson.*

The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. *Davies.*

14. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.

If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakspeare.*

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them;
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shakspeare.*

I *pass* the wars that spotted linxes make
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden.*

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

15. To transcend; to transgress.

They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that time. *Burnet.*

16. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take. *2 Kings.*

I'll *pass* them all upon account,
As if your nat'ral self had don't. *Hudibras.*

17. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of mercy spent? *South.*

Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be free'd. *Dryden.*

Could the same parliament which addressed with so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law? *Swift.*

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation, when they advised the *passing* this patent. *Swift.*

18. To impose fraudulently.

Th' indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

19. To practice artfully; to make succeed.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice. *L'Estrange.*

20. To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.

21. *To* Pass *away*. To spend; to waste.

The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass away* the flower of her age. *Ecclesiasticus.*

22. *To* Pass *by*. To excuse; to forgive.

However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

23. *To* Pass *by*. To neglect; to disregard.

How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itself? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is prosperous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse may be blotted out. *Taylor.*

Certain passages of Scriptures we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence. *Burnet.*

24. *To* Pass *over*. To omit; to let go unregarded.

Better to *pass* him *o'er* than to relate
The cause I have your mighty sire to hate. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it *over* in silence. *Watts.*

The poet *passes* it *over* as hastily as he can, as if he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen asked him who he was; but he *passes over* this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Broome.*

Pass, pâs. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The strait *pass* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakspeare.*

It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South.*

2. Passage; road.

The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. *Raleigh.*

Pity tempts the *pass;*
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden.*

3. A permission to go or come any where.

They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition. *Spenser.*

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare.*

Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shaksp.*

My friends remember'd me of home; and said,
If ever fate should signe my *pass;* delaid
It should be now no more. *Chapman.*

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push; thrust in fencing.

'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the *pass* and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakspeare.*

The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakspeare.*

With seeming innocence the crowd beguil'd;
But made the desperate *passes*, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*

6. State; condition.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the right line of virtue, are wryed to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

After king Henry united the roses, they laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Davies.*

In my feare of hospitable Jove,
Thou did'st to this *passe* my affections move. *Chapman.*

I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if one among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the ministry, and such an one was presently approved. *South.*

Pa'ssable, pâs'sâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. from *pass*.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

His body is a *passable* carkass, if he be not hurt,
It is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shakspeare.*

Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot. *2 Maccabees.*

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a *passable* reach of understanding. *Howel.*

Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money: one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*

These stage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour: could they have made the slander *passable* we should have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passable*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one faction, which is most *passable* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon.*

PASSA'DO, pâs-sâ'dô. *n. s.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house, ah! the mortal *passado*. *Shakspeare.*

Pa'ssage, pâs'sîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*passage*, Fr.]

1. Act of passing, travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their *passage* take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is secure, and shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath
From time t' eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides
These painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust? *Milton.*

Against which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to th' earth a *passage* wide. *Milton.*

To bleed to death was one of the most desirable *passages* out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd ev'n the room in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopped all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, oily substances relax the *passages*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What are my doors oppos'd against my *passage?* *Shakspeare.*

You shall furnish me
With cloake, and coate, and make my *passage* free
For lov'd Dulichius *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shaksp.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness. *Shakspeare.*

7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last intices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage;* but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country. *Temple.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage!* lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'st in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Davies.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit*, Fr.

A critick who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison.*

As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

PA'SSED, pâst.[367] The pret. and part. of *pass.*

Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah.*

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison.*

The description of a life *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Spectator.*

PA'SSENGER, pâs'sîn-jûr.[99] *n. s.* [*passager*, French.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth her *passenger* to entertain. *Spenser.*

What hollowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakspeare.*

The nodding horror of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger.* *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskilful words of a *passenger.* *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER *falcon*, pâs'sîn-jûr.[99] *n. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'SSER, pâs'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pass.*] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we so soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way, a spectacle
Of horror and affright to *passers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Rowe.*

PASSIBI'LITY, pâs'sê-bîl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [*passibilité*, French; from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Hakewill.*

PA'SSIBLE, pâs'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible.* *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS, pâs'sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING, pâs'sîng. *participial adj.* [from *pass.*]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms if they be said aright. *Fairfax.*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakspeare*

Passing many know it: and so many,
That of all nations there abides not any,
From where the morning rises and the sun
To where even and night their courses run! *Chapman.*

Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton.*

She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonnair. *Dryden.*

Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our leige was *passing* well. *Gay.*

PA'SSINGBELL, pâs'sîng-bêl. *n. s.* [*passing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers
Thicken on you now, as prayers ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell.* *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PA'SSION, pâsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*passion*, Fr. *passio*, Lat.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practice. *Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakspeare.*

Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shaksp.*

I am doubtful, lest
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient. *Shaksp.*

In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton.*

Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton.*

Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and perspicuity, only moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison.*

6. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confess'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter. *Dryden and Lee.*

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granville.*

7. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so predominant in your sex. *Swift.*

8. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts.*

To PA'SSION, pâsh'ûn. *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shakspeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER, pâsh'ûn-flôûr-ûr. *n. s.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK, pâsh'ûn-wêêk. *n. s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE, pâsh'ûn-nât.[91] *adj.* [*passionné*, Fr.]

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*

In his prayers as his attention was fixt and steady, so was it inflamed with *passionate* fervors. *Fell.*

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a *passionate* concern for its safety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been rouzed up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury.*

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, im-

patient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE, pâsh'ûn-nât. *v. a.* [from *passion.*] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckless state. *Spenser.*

2. To express passionately.

Thy niece and I want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakspeare.*

PA'SSIONATELY, pâsh'ûn-nât-lè. *adv.* [from *passionate.*]

1. With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold. *L'Estrange.*

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South.*

I made Melesinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS, pâsh'ûn-nât-nês. *n. s.* [from *passionate.*]

1. State of being subject to passion.
2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE, pâs'sîv.[158] *adj.* [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiæ* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Pope.*

3. Suffering; not acting.
4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY, pâs'sîv-lè. *adv.* [from *passive.*]

1. With a passive nature.

Though some are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryd.*

2. Without agency.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Pearson.*

PA'SSIVENESS, pâs'sîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *passive.*]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
2. Passibility; power of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegme. *Fell.*

PASSI'VITY, pâs-sîv'vè-tè. *n. s.* [from *passive.*] Passiveness. An innovated word.

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne.*

PA'SSOVER, pâs'ô-vûr. *n. s.* [*pass* and *over.*]

1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *John.*

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe.*

2. The sacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus.*

PA'SSPORT, pâs'pôrt. *n. s.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass
Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse. *Shaksp.*

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The gospel has then only a free admission to the assent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases. *South.*

Admitted in the shining throng,
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*

Dame nature gave him comeliness and health,
And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth. *Harte.*

PAST, pâst.[367] *participial adj.* [from *pass.*]

1. Not present; not to come.

Past, and to come, seem best; things present worst. *Shaksp.*

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best public principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has shone on ages *past*,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

PAST, pâst. *n. s.* Elliptically used for past time.

The *past* is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST, pâst.[367] *preposition.*

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age. *Hebrews.*

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteemed *past* sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

Past hope of conquest, 'twas his latest care
Like falling Cæsar descently to dye. *Dryden*

Many men have not yet sinned themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are soon disheartened. *Calamy.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We must not
Prostitute our *past* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shakspeare.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help,
Should be *past* grief. *Shakspeare.*

That France and Spain were taught the use of shipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *past* questioning. *Heylin.*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

Her life she might have had; but the despair
Of saving his, had put it *past* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *past* relief
Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier.*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's highway, until we be *past* thy borders. *Numbers.*

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp, and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenser.*

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE, pâste.[74] *n. s.* [*paste*, Fr.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flower and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

With particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Which wise Prometheus temper'd into *paste*
And mixt with living streams, the godlike image cast. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*

He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste* better than any woman. *Addison.*

2. Flower and water boiled together so as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pâste. *v. a.* [*paster*, French; from the noun.] To fasten with paste.

By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice, his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by having them *pasted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PA'STEBOARD, pâste'bôrd. *n. s.* [*paste* and *board.*] Masses made anciently by pasting one paper on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage and casting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *pasteboard*, that is invested with a publick character. *Addison.*

PA'STEBOARD, pâste'bôrd. *adj.* Made of Pasteboard.

Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL, pâs'tîl. *n. s.* [*glastum.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'STERN, pâs'tûrn.[98] *n. s.* [*pasturon*, French.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horse with any that treads on four *pasterns.* *Shakspeare.*

The colt that for a stallion is design'd,
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,
His motions easy, prancing in his gate. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The leg of a human creature in contempt.

So straight she walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryd.*

PA'STIL, pâs'tîl. *n. s.* [*pastillus*, Latin; *pastille*, French.] A roll of paste.

To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by grinding red lead with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME, pâs'time. *n. s.* [*pass* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion.

It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest, than sit up at those *pastimes;* but she, that felt no wound but one, earnestly desired to have the pastorals. *Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shakspeare.*

Pastime passing excellent,
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakspeare.*

With these
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation, and *pastime*, should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences, unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertainments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*

PA'STOR, pâs'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*pastor*, Latin; *pasteur*, old French.]

1. A shepherd.

Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the Ascræan *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And eases of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with one voice testify a general assent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall much shew his own, and stir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All bishops are *pastors* of the common flock. *Lesley.*

A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private purses. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL, pâs'tûr-âl.[88] *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]

1. Rural; rustick; beseeming shepherds; imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.

Their Lord and Master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommendeth the tenth satire of Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*

PA'STORAL, pâs'tûr-âl. *n. s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Pastoral is an imitation of the action of a shepherd; the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustick. *Pope.*

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral.* *Shakspeare.*

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender, and passionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral.* *Walsh.*

PA'STRY, pâ'strê. *n. s.* [*pastissaire*, Fr. from *paste.*]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try,
Unless grandees or magistrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paste.

Remember
The seed cake, the *pasteries*, and the furmenty pot. *Tusser.*

Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris amber steam'd. *Milton.*

3. The place where pastry is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry.* *Shakspeare.*

PA'STRY-COOK, pâ'strê-kôôk. *n. s.* [*pastry* and *cook.*] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

I wish you knew what my husband has paid to the *pastrycooks* and confectioners. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE, pâs'tshû-râ-bl. *adj.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, pâs'tshû-râdje.[90] *n. s.* [*pasturage*, French.]

1. The business of feeding cattle.

I wish there were ordinances, that whosoever keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going; for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry. *Spenser.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a sheep by her to shew, that the riches of the country consisteth chiefly in flocks and *pasturage.* *Addison.*

3. The use of pasture.

Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE, pâs'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*pasture*, French.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays. *Shakspeare.*

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged their *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can see
Or wing, their range and *pasture.* *Thompson.*

3. Human culture; education. Not used.

From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's severer page
We lash the pupil. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE, pâs'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.

To PA'STURE, pâs'tshûre. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Milton.*

PA'STY, pâs'tê.[515] *n. s.* [*paste*, French.] A pie of crust raised without a dish.

Of the paste a coffin will I rear,
And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads. *Shakspeare.*

I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like a *pasty*, I can say no more. *Shakspeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *pasty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of sober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *pasty* fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT, pât. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and should not be used but in burlesque writings.

Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal. *Shakspeare.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakspeare.*

They never saw two things so *pat*,
In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*

He was sorely put to't at the end of a verse,
Because he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT, pât. *n. s.* [*patte*, French, is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The least noise is enough to disturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier.*

2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pât. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and straightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon.*

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

PA'TACHE, pât'âtsh. *n. s.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TACOON, pât-tâ-kôôn'. *n. s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*

To PATCH, pâtsh. *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece sewed on.

They would think themselves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk.

In the middle boxes, were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shaksp.*
Physick can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the surgeons to piece and *patch up*. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make up of shreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

If we seek to judge of those times, which the scriptures set us down without error, by the reigns of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch up* the story at adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Raleigh.*
His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill sorted with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*
There is a visible symmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinsick evidence, that it was not formed successively and *patched up* by piece-meal. *Bentley.*
Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

PATCH, pâtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]

1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was so patch'd. *Shaksp.*
If the shoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! see the plaister on his foot. *Dryden.*

2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.

They suffer their minds to appear in a pye-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds, such as the common opinion of those they converse with clothe them in. *Locke.*

3. A small spot of black silk put on the face.

How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then madam Nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleaveland.*
If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
They were patched differently, and cast hostile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different situations as party signals to distinguish friends from foes. *Addison.*
This the morning omens seem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

4. A small particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakspeare.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete.

What a py'd ninny's this? thou scurvy *patch!* *Shakspeare.*

PA'TCHER, pâtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY, pâtsh'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. Not in use.

You hear him cogg, see him dissemble,
Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TCHWORK, pâtsh'wûrk. *n. s.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finished, they looked like *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*
Whoever only reads to transcribe shining remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*
Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride
In *patchwork* flutt'ring. *Pope.*
To *patch-work* learn'd quotations are ally'd,
Both strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

PATE, pâte. *n. s.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tête*, French.] The head. Now commonly used in contempt or ridicule; but anciently in serious language.

Senseless man, that himself doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Spenser.*
Behold the despaire,
By custome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tusser.*
He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shaksp.*
Steal by line and level is an excellent pass of *pate*. *Shakspeare.*
That sly devil,
That broker that still breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily break vow. *Shakspeare.*
Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspeare.*
Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruis'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from those knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*
If only scorn attends men for asserting the church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's service. *South.*
If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, presently they are plying his full purse and empty *pate* with addresses suitable to his vanity. *South.*

PA'TED, pâ'têd. *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated* or cunning, shallow-*pated* or foolish.

PATEFA'CTION, pât-tê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TEN, pât'ên.[103] *n. s.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in use.

The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shaksp.*

PA'TENT, pât'ênt, *or* pâ'ênt.[544] *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, Fr.]

1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*.

In Ireland, where the king disposes of bishopircks merely by his letters *patent*, without any Conge d'Elire, which is still kept up in England; though to no other pupose than to shew the ancient right of the church to elect her own bishops. *Lesley.*

1. Appropriated by letters patent.

Madder is esteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

PA'TENT, pât'ênt. *n. s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shaksp.*
So will I grow, so live, so die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordship. *Shaksp.*
We are censured as obstinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

PATENTEE', pât-tên-têê'. *n. s.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*
In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER, pâ'têr-nôs'tûr. *n. s.* [Latin.] The lord's prayer.

PATE'RNAL, pâ-têr'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*paternus*, Latin; *paternel*, Fr.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shaksp.*
Grace signifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children. *Hammond.*
Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow christians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*
They spend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton.*

2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.

Men plough with oxen of their own
Their small *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*
He held his *paternal* estate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*
Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addison.*

PATE'RNITY, pâ-têr'nê-tê. *n. s.* [from *paternus*, Latin; *paternité*, French.] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, under went no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*
A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions. *Arbuthnot.*
This origination in the divine *paternity*, as bishop Pearson speaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the assertion of the unity. *Waterland.*

PATH, pâth.[78 467] *n. s.* [paȝ, Sax.] Way; road; track. In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be passed on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.

For darkness, where is the place thereof, that thou shouldest know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job.*
On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n pursue. *Dryd.*
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryd.*
There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another *path*, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain. *Addison.*

PATHE'TICAL, pâ-*th*êt'tê-kâl. } *adj.*
PATHE'TICK, pâ-*th*êt'tîk.[509] } [παθητικος; *pathetique*, French.] Affecting the passions; passionate; moving.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis most *pathetical*. *Shaksp.*
How *pathetick* is that expostulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Spectator.*
Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*
While thus *pathetick* to the prince he spoke,
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*

PATHE'TICALLY, pâ-*th*êt'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *pathetical*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions.

These reasons, so *pathetically* urged and so admirably raised by the prosopopoia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS, pâ-*th*êt'tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.*

[from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.

PA'THLESS, pâth'lês. *adj.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods? *Sandys.*

Like one that hath been led astray,
Through the heav'n's wide *pathless* way. *Milton.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathless* destiny,
Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through mists obscure she wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the summit of a *pathless* coast
Sees infinite, and in that sight is lost. *Prior.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK, pâ-thôg-nô-môn'ik.[509] *adj.* [παθογνωμονικος, παθος and γινώσκω.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*

He has the true *pathognomonick* sign of love, jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated so. *Arbuthnot.*

PATHOLO'GICAL, pâth-ô-lôd'jê-kâl. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PA'THOLOGIST, pâ-thôl'lô-jîst. *n. s.* [παθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY, pâ-thôl'lô-jê.[618] *n. s.* [παθος and λέγω; *pathologie*, French.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects; incident to the human body. *Quincy*

PA'THWAY, pâth'wâ. *n. s.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; in common acceptation, a narrow way to be passed on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,
Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill. *Shaksp.*

In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Proverbs.*

When in the middle *pathway* basks the snake;
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Gay.*

PA'TIBLE, pât'ê-bl. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PA'TIBULARY, pâ-tîb'bû-lâ-rê. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE, pâ'shênse. *n. s.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]

1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp.*

Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Sprat.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; longsuffering.

Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclus.*

Have *patience* with me and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught;
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then assum'd a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

5. Sufferance; permission.

By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hooker.*

6. An herb. A species of dock.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled sallad. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT, pâ'shênt.[463] *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Latin.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with *of* before the thing endured.

To the outward structure was joined strength of constitution, *patient of* severest toil and hardship. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient of* heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will stay. *Shaksp.*

Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient of* your scorn,
I die. *Dryden.*

3. Not revengeful against injuries.

4. Not easily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Thessalonians.*

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

6. Not hasty; not vitiously eager or impetuous.

Too industrious to be great,
Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT, pâ'shênt. *n. s.* [*patient*, Fr.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient.* *Government of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* be kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds disagreeing things. *Creech.*

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the *patient* or the subject of passion; in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts.*

2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his *patient* in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miseries. *Spenser.*

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes, but rarely, used absolutely for a sick person.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of state;
But the poor *patient* will as soon be found
On the hard mattress, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease, and backward to believe their ease is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

To PA'TIENT, pâ'shênt. *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. Obsolete.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shak.*

PA'TIENTLY, pâ'shênt-lê. *adv.* [from *patient.*]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but *patiently* resign
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How *patiently* you hear him groan!
How glad the case is not your own! *Swift.*

2. Without vitious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wish that *patiently* they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be persuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proselytes. *Calamy.*

PA'TINE, pât'tîn.[140] *n. s.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TLY, pât'lê. *adv.* [from *pat.*] Commodiously; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH, pâ'trê-ârk.[534] *n. s.* [*patriarche*, French; *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Persisted, yet submiss. *Milton*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. A bishop superiour to archbishops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Raleigh.*

Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIA'RCHAL, pâ-trê-âr'kâl. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, French; from *patriarch.*]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowsy sedantary souls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power; but he against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchial patriarchs.

Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the *patriarchal* sees. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE, pâ-trê-âr'kât.[91] } *n. s.*
PA'TRIARCHSHIP, pâ'trê-ârk-ship. } [*patriarchat*, French; from *patriarch.*] A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

Between ecclesiastical, the questions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old *patriarchats.* *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchship* and archbishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHY, pâ'trê-âr-kê.[505] *n. s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy.* *Brerewood.*

PATRI'CIAN, pâ-trîsh'ûn. *adj.* [*patricien*, French; *patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I see
Th' insulting tyrant praneing o'er the field,
His horse's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood. *Addison.*

PATRI'CIAN, pâ-trĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* A nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shaksp.*
You'll find Gracchus, from *patrician* grown
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*
Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians.* *Swift.*

PATRIMO'NIAL, pât-trĕ-mō'nē-âl. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, French; from *patrimony.*] Possessed by inheritance.

The expense of the duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*
Their *patrimonial* sloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*

PATRIMO'NIALLY, pât-trĕ-mō'nē-âl-lē. *adv.* [from *patrimonial.*] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a distinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the state had an interest in. *Davenant.*

PA'TRIMONY, pât'trĕ-mŭn-nē. *n. s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance.

Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom. *Bacon.*
So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to restore the *patrimony* spent. *Davies.*
In me all
Posterity stands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton.*
For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forgo and quit. *Milton.*
Their ships like wasted *patrimonies* shew;
Where the thin scatt'ring trees admit the light,
And shun each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden*
The shepherd last appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His house and houshold gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT, pâ'trĕ-ŭt.[505] [534] *n. s.*

1. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

Patriots who for sacred freedom stood. *Tickel.*
The firm *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison.*
Here tears shall flow from a more gen'rous cause,
Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used for a factious disturber of the government.

PA'TRIOTISM, pâ'trĕ-ŭt-ĭzm.[166] *n. s.* [from *patriot.*] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE, pâ-trŏs'sĕ-nâte. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrociner*, old Fr.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

PATRO'L, pâ-trŏle'.[492] *n. s.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empires rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol.* *Thomson*

To PATRO'L, pâ-trŏle'. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outguards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still *patrolling* beat the neighb'ring road;
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON, pâ'trŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you, as for my *patron.* *Shakspeare.*
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those saints, whom thou do'st see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron.* *Spenser.*
St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no *patrons* of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker.*
Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Far more the *patrons* than the clerks inflame,
Patrons of sense afraid, but none of vice,
Or swoln with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

PA'TRONAGE, pât'trŭn-ĭdje.[90] [503] *n. s.* [from *patron.*]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the *patronage* of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue? *Sidney.*
Here's *patronage*, and here our heart descries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the closer ties,
Shows what rewards our services may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint. *Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE, pât'trŭn-ĭdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronize; to protect. A bad word.

Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?—
—Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your saucy tongue. *Shaksp.*
An out-law in a castle keeps,
And uses it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakspeare.*

PATRO'NAL, pât'rō-nâl. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Latin.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown.*

PA'TRONESS, pâ'trŭn-ĕs.[386] [409] *n. s.* [feminine of *patron; patrona*, Latin.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports.

Of close escapes the aged *patroness*,
Blacker than earst, her sable mantle spred,
When with two trusty maids in great distress,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign *patroness* and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*
Befriend me night, best *patroness* of grief,
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*
He petitioned his *patroness*, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*
It was taken into the protection of my *patronesses* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.
3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE, pât'trō-nize.[503] *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their works' sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be *patronised* nor winked at. *Bacon.*
All tenderness of conscience against good laws, is hypocrisy, and *patronised* by none but men of design, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *South.*
I have been esteemed and *patronised* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

PATRONY'MICK, pât-trō-nĭm'mĭk.[509] [530] *n. s.* [πατρονυμικος, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the son, Tectonides being a *patronymick.* *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a pillar*, pât'tĭn.[99] *n. s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TTEN, pât'tĭn.[99] *n. s.* [*patin*, French.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.

Their shoes and *pattens* are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden.*
Good housewives,
Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

PA'TTENMAKER, pât'tĭn-mâ-kŭr. *n. s.* [*patten* and *maker.*] He that makes pattens.

To PA'TTER, pât'tŭr.[98] *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

Patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*
The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomson.*

PA'TTERN, pât'tŭrn. *n. s.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*
I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shakspeare.*
A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed. *Shakspeare.*
The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*
Lose not the honour you have early won,
But stand the blameless *pattern* of a son. *Dryden.*
Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

Patterns to rule by are to be sought for out of good, not loose reigns. *Davenant.*

This *pattern* should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury.*

Christianity commands us to act after a nobler *pattern* than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our sister star,
Delude at once and bless our sight;
When you are seen, be seen from far,
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he likes it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN, pât'tûrn. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.

Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shaksp.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.

When I that censure him do so offend,
Let mine own judgment *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shakspeare.*

PA'VAN, pâv'vân. } *n. s.* A kind of light
PA'VIN, pâv'vîn. } tripping dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAUCI'LOQUY, pâw-sîl'lô-kwê. *n. s.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparing and rare speech. *Dict.*

PAU'CITY, pâw'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools. *Hooker.*

In such slender corpuscles as those of colour, may easily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuscles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarety and *paucity* of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown.*

To PAVE, pâve. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, French.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

Should she kneel down,
Her brother's ghost his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour. *Shakspeare.*

Let not the court be *paved*, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymic flame
I see a city of more precious mould,
With silver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold *Dryden.*

The streets are *paved* with brick or freestone. *Addison.*

2. To make a passage easy.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT, pâve'mênt. *n. s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. Floor is used of stone, but *pavement* never of wood.

The marble *pavement* closes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakspeare.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And *pavement* stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper *pavement* were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement*, but a double one. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'VER, pâ'vûr.[99] } *n. s.* [from *pave.*]
PA'VIER, pâve'yûr.[113] } One who lays with stones.

For thee the sturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
Whilst ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs resound. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION, pâ-vîl'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a mosaical floor. *Sidney.*

She did lie
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shaksp.*

He, only he, heav'n's blue *pavilion* spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*

It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion.* *Addison.*

The glowing fury springs,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To PAVI'LION, pâ-vîl'yûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milton.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain.

PAUNCH, pânsh.[214] *n. s.* [*panse*, Fr. *panca*, Spanish; *pantex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch.* *Bacon.*

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,
With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*

To PAUNCH, pânsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

With a log
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake. *Shakspeare.*

Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,
One pass had *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

PAU'PER, pâw'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [Lat.] A poor person; one who receives alms.

PAUSE, pâwz.[213] *n. s.* [*pause*, Fr. *pausa*, low Latin. πάυω.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.

Neither could we ever come to any *pause*, whereon to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Cassio, and entreats his *pause.* *Shaksp.*

Some *pause* and respite only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

The punishment must always be rigorously exacted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a true sorrow. *Locke.*

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive some little *pause* of joys
In those great moments when their God employs
Their ministry. *Prior.*

What *pause* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wise or great? *Prior.*

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation, but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addison.*

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin,
And both neglect. *Shakspeare.*

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe. *Locke.*

4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —.

5. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE, pâwz.[213] *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time: used both of speech and action.

Tarry; *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakspeare.*

Give me leave to read philosophy,
And, while I *pause*, serve in your harmony. *Shaksp.*

Pausing a while; thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton.*

As one who in his journey baits at noon,
Though bent on speed, so here the archangel *paus'd*,
Between a world destroy'd and world restor'd. *Milton.*

2. To deliberate.

Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,
Other offenders we will *pause* upon. *Shakspeare.*

Solyman, *pausing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickel.*

PA'USER, pâw'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pause.*] He who pauses; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakspeare.*

PAW, pâw.[219] *n. s.* [*pawen*, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest sieze them both,
Grip'd in each *paw.* *Milton.*

The bear, that tears the prey, and when pursued, lest he become a prey, goes backward into his den, that the hunter rather mistakes than finds the way of his *paw.* *Holyday.*

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his *paws.* *More against Atheism.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Each claims possession,
For both their *paws* are fastened on the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To PAW, pâw. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courser when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,

Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*
Th' impatient courser pants in every vein,
And *pawing*, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*
Once, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof, struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To PAW, pâw. *v. a.*

1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot.
His hot courser *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,
And adverse legions stood the shock in vain. *Tickel.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED, pâw'd.[369] *adj.* [from *paw.*]

1. Having paws.
2. Broad footed.

PAWN, pâwn. *n. s.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.
Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn.* *Shaksp.*
As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without use; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*
He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howel.*
Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden.*
2. The state of being pledged.
Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shaksp.*
Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakspeare.*
3. A common man at chess.
Here I a *pawn* admire,
That still advancing high'r,
At top of all became
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

To PAWN, pâwn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.

I hold it cowardice
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in sign of love. *Shaksp.*
Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till he hath *pawn'd* his horses. *Shakspeare.*
I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakspeare.*
Will you thus break your faith?—
—I *pawn'd* you none:
I promis'd you redress. *Shakspeare.*
I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent. *Shakspeare.*
If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*
She who before had mortgag'd her estate,
And *pawn'd* the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*
One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

PA'WNBROKER, pâwn'brô-kûr. *n. s.* [*pawn* and *broker.*] One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers.* *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY, pâ.[220] *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Span. *pacare*, Latin.]

1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to debts of duty, as well as debts of commerce.
You have done enough, and have perform'd
A saint-like sorrow; and indeed *paid* down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shakspeare.*
Your son has *paid* a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakspeare.*
She does what she will, say what she will, take all, *pay* all. *Shakspeare.*
The king and prince
Then *paid* their off'rings in a sacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*
An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay.* *2 Chronicles.*
I have peace-offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows. *Proverbs.*
2. It is opposed to *borrow.*
The wicked borroweth and *payeth* not again. *Psalms.*
3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, he had *paid* his labourers.
4. To atone; to make amends with suffering: with *for* before the cause of payment.
If this prove true, they'll *pay for* 't. *Shakspeare.*
Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire
Rival'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roscommon.*
Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often *pay for* their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastick forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*
5. To beat.
I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid.* *Shakspeare.*
Forty things more, which you my friends know true,
For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you *Ben Jonson.*
6. To reward; to recompense.
She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well: and *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden.*
7. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.
Riches are got by consuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid* for. *Locke.*
It is very possible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in *paying* for what he buys; but then every one is assured that he does not do so out of any principle of true honesty. *Law.*

PAY, pâ. *n s.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers; doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay.* *Shakspeare.*
The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*
Money, instead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been transmitted thither for the *pay* of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*
Here only merit constant *pay* receives,
Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

PA'YABLE, pâ'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*paiable*, Fr. from *pay.*]

1. Due; to be paid.
The marriage-money, the princess brought, was *payable* ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon.*
The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money *payable* to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay.
To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

PA'YDAY, pâ'dâ. *n. s.* [*pay* and *day.*] Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *pay-day.* *Locke.*

PA'YER, pâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*paieur*, Fr. from *pay.*] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER, pâ'mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*pay* and *master.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear sail for a time, yet are they so sure *paymasters* in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*
If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaster.* *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT, pâ'mênt. *n. s.* [from *pay.*]

1. The act of paying.
Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*
2. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise.
Thy husband commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for so great a debt. *Shakspeare.*
3. A reward.
Give her an hundred marks.—
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for such *payment.* *Shakspeare.*
The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and destruction; he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its *payments* together. *South.*
4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsw.*

To PAYSE, pâze. *v. n.* [Used by *Spenser* for *poise.*] To balance.

Ne was it island then, ne was it *pays'd*
Amid the ocean waves, but was all desolate. *Spens.*

PA'YSER, pâ'zûr. *n. s.* [for *poiser.*] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *payzers* weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the accounts. *Carew.*

PEA, pê.[227] *n. s.* [*pisum*, Latin; pipa, Sax. *pois*, Fr.]

A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; and other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The species are sixteen. 1. The greater garden *pea*, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur *pea.* 3. Dwarf *pea.* 4. French dwarf *pea.* 5. *Pea* with an esculent husk. 6. Sickle *pea.* 7. Common white *pea.* 8. Green rouncival *pea.* 9. Grey *pea.* 10. Maple rouncival *pea.* 11 Rose *pea.* 12. Spanish moretto *pea.* 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral *pea.* 14. Union *pea.* 15. Sea *pea.* 16. Pig *pea.* *Miller.*

PEACE, pêse.[227] *n. s.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Latin.]

1. Respite from war.
Preserve us in *peace;* so preserve us in *peace*, that war may be always more odious to us than necessity. *Holiday.*
The Dane and Swede, rouz'd up to fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in *peace.* *Addison.*
2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.
The king gave judgment against Warren, and

commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that strikes again. *Shakspeare.*

All assembled here in arms against God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakspeare.*

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make *peace* with me. *Isaiah.*

6. A state not hostile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalms.*

There be two false *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly rest.

Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!—

—*Peace* be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shaksp.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die. *Judges.*

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans.*

Religion directs us rather to secure inward *peace* than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

'T will out;—I *peace!*

No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakspeare.*

In an examination, a freed servant who had much power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words: and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my *peace*. *Bacon.*

She said, and held her *peace:* Æneas went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace*.

PEACE, pêse. *interjection.* A word commanding silence.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney.*

Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that shrick'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakspeare.*

Peace, good reader do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

But *peace*, I must not quarrel with the will
Of highest dispensation. *Milton.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep *peace!*
Said then th' omnific word. *Milton.*

I prythee *peace!*
Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING, pêse-ôf'fûr-îng. *n. s.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish. *Leviticus.*

PEA'CEABLE, pêse'â-bl.[406] *adj.* [from *peace.*]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the supreme power in parliament *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses, and *peaceable* continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* shelf,
Nor take it amiss that so little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself,
Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale.*

4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shakspeare.*

These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade *Genesis.*

PEA'CEABLENESS, pêse'â-bl-nês. *n.s.* [from *peaceable.*] Quietness; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and *peaceableness*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY, pêse-â'blê. *adv.* [from *peaceable.*]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown she him restored,
In which he dy'd made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it should to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the same long time did weld. *Spens.*

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else Pisistratus could never have governed so *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

3. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*. *Shaksp.*

PEA'CEFUL, pêse'fûl. *adj.* [*peace* and *full.*]

1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word.

That rouz'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon. *Milton.*

The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY, pêse'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *peaceful.*]

1. Without war.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where *peacefully* we slept,
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS, pêse'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER, pêse'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen;
And whet not on these too too furious peers,
For blessed are the *peacemakers.* *Shakspeare.*

Think us,
Those we profess, *peacemakers*, friends, and servants. *Shakspeare.*

PEACEPA'RTED, pêse'pâr-têd. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted.*] Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should prophane the service of the dead,
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to *peaceparted* souls. *Shakspeare.*

PEACH, pêtsh.[227] *n. s.* [*pesche*, French; *malum persicum*, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopiæ of ripe *peaches*, pears, and pomegranates. *Peacham.*

The sunny wall
Presents the downy *peach.* *Thomson.*

To PEACH, pêtsh.[362] *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuse of some crime.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believ'd; I'll trounce you *Dryd.*

PEACH-COLOURED, pêtsh'kûl-lûr'd. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-colour'd* sattin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakspeare.*

PEA'CHICK, pê'tshîk. *n. s.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chicken of a peacock.

Does the snivelling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me? *Southern.*

PEA'COCK, pê'kôk. *n. s.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo*, Latin; Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, French; from the more striking lustre of its spangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shaksp.*

The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds: as cock, turkey-cock, and *peacock* *Peacham.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail. *Gay.*

PEA'HEN, pê'hên. *n. s.* [*pea* and *hen; pava*, Latin.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK, pêke. *n. s.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy sister seek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak.* *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminated.

3. The rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK, pêke. *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, little, perhaps *lean:* but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have *a nose as sharp as a pen:* from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated, from *pique.*]

1. To look sickly.

Weary se'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak* and pine. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy mettled rascal, *peak*,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause. *Shakspeare.*

The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakspeare.*

PEAL, pêle[227] *n. s.* [perhaps from *pello*, *pellere*, *tympana.*]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith, cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon.*

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;
Then all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milton.*

I myself,
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness!
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*

From the Moors camp the noise grows louder still;
Peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns. *Dryden.*

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, sea, and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addison.*

2. It is once used by *Shakspeare* for a low dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Macbeth.*

To PEAL, pêle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may, with sweetness through mine ear,
Dissolve me into extasies,
And bring all heav'n before mine eyes. *Milton.*

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Tickel.*

To PEAL, pêle. *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,
With all her batt'ring engines, bent to raise
Some capital city. *Milton.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth.*

PEAR, pâre.[73] [240] *n. s.* [*poire*, French; *pyrum*, Latin.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part.

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3. The hasting *pear*, commonly called the green chissel. 4. The red muscadelle; it is also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Cassolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good christian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The russelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28 The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flowered muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rousseline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green sugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Besidery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Rennes and Nantz, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crasane, or burgamot crasane; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lansac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The Colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of La Fare, it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustin. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Cassoy, a forest in Britany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the musk orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter rosselet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was discovered in the province of Poicton, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Buggi: it is also called the Easter Burgamot. 67. The winter bon chretien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72 The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson 77. Le rousselet de Reims. 78. The summer thorn *pear*. 79 The egg *pear*; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La mansuette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest fallen as a dried *pear*. *Shaksp.*

August shall bear the form of a young man, of a cholerick aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*, plums, and apples. *Peacham.*

The juicy *pear*
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson.*

PEARCH, pêrtsh. *n. s.* [*pertica*, Lat.] See PERCH.

1. A long pole for various uses.
2. A kind of fish.

PEARCH-STONE, pêrtsh'stône. *n. s.* [from *pearch* and *stone*.] A sort of stone.

PEARL, pêrl.[234] *n. s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span. supposed by *Salmasius* to come from *spherula*, Latin.]

1. *Pearls*, though esteemed of the number of jems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the East Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the muscle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are superior to all: some *pearls* have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the pearl is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings. *Hill.*

A *pearl* julep was made of a distilled milk. *Wiseman.*

Flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*

Cataracts *pearl*-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*

2. [Poetically:] Any thing round and clear, as a drop.

Dropping liquid *pearl*,
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender kness begg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

PEARL, pêrl. *n. s.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

PEA'RLED, pêrl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or set with pearls.

The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED, pêrl'ide. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a speck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS, pêrl'grâs.
PEA'RLPLANT, pêrl'plânt.
PEA'RLWORT, pêrl'wûrt.
} *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

PEA'RLY, pêrl'ê. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.

Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment. *Milton.*

2. Resembling pearls.

Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*

For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*

Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the sutures finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*

PEARMAI'N, pâre-mâne'. *n. s.* An apple.

Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE, pâre'trêê. *n. s.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears.

The *peartree* criticks will have to borrow his name of πυρ, fire. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT, pêz'zânt.[88] [234] *n. s.* [*paisant*, French.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Spenser.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash. *Shaksp.*

The poor *peasants* in the Alpine countries, divertised themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk *Brown.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up in the obscurites of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South.*

The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*. *Addison.*

PEA'SANTRY, pêz'zânt-rê. *n. s.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.

How many then shall cover, that stand bare?
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shaksp.*

The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD, pêz'kôd.[515]
PEA'SHELL, pê'shêl.
} *n. s.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell*.] The husk that contains peas.

Thou art a sheal'd *peascod*. *Shaksp.*

I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod*. *Walton.*

As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see

One that was closely fill'd with three times three,
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*

PEASE, pēze. *n. s.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas;* but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently, *peason;* pıꝑa, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piso*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of peas.

Sowe *peason* and beans in the wane of the moon:
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soone. *Tusser.*

Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

PEAT, pēte. *n. s.* A species of turf used for fire.

Turf and *peat*, and cowsheards are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon.*

Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles east of St. Michael's mount. *Woodward.*

PEAT, pēte. *n. s.* [from *petit*, French.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear plaything. It is now commonly called *pet.*

A pretty *peat!* it is best put finger in the eye,
An she knew why. *Shaksp.*

A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat.* *Donne.*

PE'BBLE, pēb'bl.[404] } *n. s.*
PE'BBLESTONE, pēb'bl-stōne. } [pæbolſtana, Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.

Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebble-stones* it ran over. *Sidney.*

The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones.* *Shaksp.*

Suddenly a file of boys delivered such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*

You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles.* *Bacon.*

Collecting toys
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL, pēb-bl-krīs'tāl. *n. s.*

The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED, pēb'bl'd.[359] *adj* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*

PE'BBLY, pēb'blē. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*

PECCABI'LITY, pēk-kā-bil'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare errour which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE, pēk'kā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Liable to sin.

PECCADI'LLO, pēk-kā-dil'lō. *n. s.* [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.

He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY, pēk'kān-sē. *n. s.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality.

Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiseman.*

PE'CCANT, pēk'kānt.[88] *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Lat.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw. *Milton.*

That such a *peccant* creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer. *South.*

2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.

With laxatives preserve your body sound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryden.*

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe.*

PECK, pēk. *n. s.* [from pocca, or perhaps from ꝑac, a vessel. *Skinner.*]

1. The fourth part of a bushel.

Burn our vessels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*

To every hill of ashes, some put a *peck* of unslacked lime, which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and then they spread them. *Mortimer.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the same machine sold *pecks* of pease. *King.*

2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck;*
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

To PECK, pēk. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak.

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side. *Dryden.*

Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them? *Addison.*

3. To strike with any pointed instrument.

With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpen'd at the one end to *peck*, and flat-headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks *Carew.*

4. To strike; to make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and striking at with the same malice. *South.*

They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to *pick*, to *throw.*

Get up o' th' rail, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales else. *Shaksp.*

PE'CKER, pēk'kūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *peck.*]

1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood *pecker.*

The titmouse and the *peckers* hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

PE'CKLED, pēk'kl'd.[359] *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled.*] Spotted; varied with spots.

Some are *peckled*, some greenish. *Walton.*

PECTI'NAL, pēk'tin-āl. *n. s.* [from *pecten*, Latin; a comb.]

There are other fishes, whose eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED, pēk'tin-ā-tēd. *adj.* [from *pecten.*] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To sit cross-legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Broeen.*

PECTINA'TION, pēk-tē-nā'shūn. *n. s.* The state of being pectinated.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown.*

PE'CTORAL, pēk'tūr-āl.[557] *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wiseman.*

PE'CTORAL, pēk'tūr-āl.[88] *n. s.* [*pectorale*, Latin; *pectoral*, French.] A breast-plate.

PE'CULATE, pēk'kū-lāte. } *n. s.* [*peculatus*,
PECULA'TION, pēk-kū-lā'shūn. } Latin; *peculat*, French.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECULA'TOR, pēk'kū-lā-tūr.[521] *n. s.* [*peculator*, Lat.] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR, pē-kū'lē-ūr.[88] *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]

1. Appropriate: belonging to any one with exclusion of others.

I agree with sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is *peculiar* to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Particular; single. To join *most* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

PECU'LIAR, pē-kū'lē-ūr. *n. s.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their small *peculiar*. *Milton.*

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can impower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South.*

2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiars* there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*

Some *peculiars* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops. *Lesley.*

PECULIA'RITY, pē-kū-lē-ăr'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY, pē-kū'lē-ŭr-lē. *adv.* [from *peculiar.*]

1. Particularly; singly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Tivy boasts this beast *peculiarly* her own. *Drayton.*

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him. *Fell.*

PECU'NIARY, pē-kū'nē-ŭr-ē. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Latin; *pecuniaire*, French.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement. *Broome.*

PED, pĕd. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced *pad.*]

1. A small packsaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped.* *Tusser.*

2. A basket; a hamper.

A hask is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spenser.*

PEDAGO'GICAL, pĕd-dā-gŏdje'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PE'DAGOGUE, pĕd'dā-gŏg.[338] *n. s.* [*pedagogus*, Latin; παιδαγωγος, παις and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To PE'DAGOGUE, pĕd'dā-gŏg. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.

This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's:
But never could be meant to tie
Authentick wits like you and I. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY, pĕd'dā-gŏg-gē. *n. s.* [παιδαγωγια.] Preparatory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased. *White.*

In time the reasoning of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South.*

PE'DAL, pē'dăl. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

PE'DALS, pĕd'dăls, *or* pē'dăls.[543] *n. s.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ; so called because played upon and stopt with the foot. *Dict.*

PEDA'NEOUS, pē-dā'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PE'DANT, pĕd'dănt.[88] *n. s.* [*pedant*, Fr.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A *pedant* that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakspeare.*

The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a mistress by 't. *Swift.*

Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools,
And into coxcombs burnishes our fools. *Young.*

PEDA'NTICAL, pē-dăn'tē-kăl. } PEDA'NTICK, pē-dăn'tĭk. } *adj.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from *pedant.*] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other sufficiencies *pedantick* enough. *Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old satyrist that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantick* and hateful, that a man should watch against every instance of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican system, yet we shall still use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley.*

PEDA'NTICALLY, pē-dăn'tē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *pedantical.*] With awkward ostentation of literature.

The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically;* 'tis a faith like that which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY, pĕd'dăn-trē. *n. s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

'Tis a practice that savours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non persuadebis, etiamsi persuaseris.* *Addison.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

To PE'DDLE, pĕd'dl. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ainsw.* It is commonly written *piddle;* as, what *piddling* work is here.

PE'DDLING, pĕd'dl-ĭng. *adj.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no miss; this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my estate. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDERE'RO, pĕd-ĕr-rē'rō. *n. s.* [*pedrero*, Spanish, from *piedra*, a stone with which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero.*

PE'DESTAL, pĕd'dĕs-tăl. *n. s.* [*piedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

The poet bawls,
And shakes the statues and the *pedestals.* *Dryden.*

In the center of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear
Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDE'STRIOUS, pē-dĕs'trē-ŭs. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE, pĕd'dē-kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *pedis*, Latin; *pedicule*, French.] The footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles.* *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR, pē-dĭk'kū-lăr. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsw.*

PE'DIGREE, pĕd'dē-grē. *n. s.* [*per* and *degre*, *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*
Of threescore and two years, a silly time. *Shaksp.*

Alterations of sirnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*

The Jews preserv'd the *pedigrees* of their several tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

PEDI'MENT, pĕd'dē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

PE'DLER, pĕd'lŭr. *n. s.* [a *petty dealer;* a contraction produced by frequent use.] One who travels the country with small commodities.

All as a poor *pedlar* he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of trifles at his backe;
As bells and babies and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakspeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakspeare.*

Had sly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers.* *Swift.*

Atlas was so exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY, pĕd'lŭr-ē.[98] *adj.* [from *pedler.*] Wares sold by pedlers.

The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in

comparison of what all those are who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

PEDOBA'PTISM, pĕd-dō-bâp'tĭzm.[530] *n. s.* [παιδος and βαπτισμα.] Infant baptism. *Dict.*

PEDOBA'PTIST, pĕd-dō-bâp'tĭst. *n. s.* [παιδω and βαπτιστης.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

To PEEL, pēēl.[246] *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]

1. To decorticate; to flay.

The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shaksp.*

2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill.*

Who once just and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
But lust and rapine. *Milton.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
These, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL, pēēl. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, pēēl. *n. s.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEE'LER, pēēl'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *peel.*]

1. One who strips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maister and worse to some ground. *Tusser.*

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer.*

To PEEP, pēēp.[246] *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *ophessen*, Dutch, *to lift up;* and of *Casaubon*, who derives it from ὀπιπευτηρ, a *spy;* perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds:* when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were said to begin to *pip* or *peep;* and the word that expressed the act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing that was at the same time: this is offered till something better may be found.]

1. To make the first appearance.

She her gay painted plumes disordered,
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,
Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Spenser.*

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unstain'd shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakspeare.*

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakspeare*

The tim'rous maiden-blossoms on each bough
Peept forth from their first blushes; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw.*

With words not her's, and more than human sound,
She makes th' obedient ghosts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryd.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had just *peeped* abroad in the world; and the restorers of learning wrote very eagerly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the sprout of a greater largeness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Most souls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull sullen pris'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look slily, closely, or curiously; to look through any crevice.

Who is the same, which at my window *peeps.* *Spenser.*

Come thick night!
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakspeare.*

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shaksp.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like lattice-windows give the spy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are shut, no servant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryden.*

The daring flames *peept* in, and saw from far
The awful beauties of the sacred quire;
But since it was prophan'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden.*

These remote and vast bodies were formed not merely to be *peept* at through an optick glass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O my muse, just distance keep;
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep.* *Prior.*

In vain his little children *peeping* out
Into the mingling storm, demand their sire. *Thomson.*

PEEP, pēēp. *n. s.*

1. First appearance; as, at the *peep* and first break of day.
2. A sly look.

Would not one think, the almanack-maker was crept out of his grave to take t'other *peep* at the stars? *Swift.*

PEE'PER, pēēp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* A young chicken just breaking the shell.

Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel;
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bramst.*

PEE'PHOLE, pēēp'hōle. } *n. s.* [*peep* and *hole.*]
PEE'PINGHOLE, pēēp'ĭng-hōle. }

Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to see what news. *L'Estrange.*

By the *peepholes* in his crest,
Is it not virtually confest,
That there his eyes took distant aim? *Prior.*

PEER, pēēr.[246] *n. s.* [*pair*, French.]

1. Equal; one of the same rank.

His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shaksp.*

Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiarity: and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great Maker of mankind!
That thou to him so great respect do'st bear!
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a mind,
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer.* *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All these did wise Ulysses lead, in counsell *peer* to Jove. *Chapman.*

In song he never had his *peer*,
From sweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

If you did move to night,
In the dances, with what spight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion swell'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

4. A nobleman as distinct from a commoner: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.

I see thee compast with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That speak my salutation in their minds:
Hail king of Scotland! *Shakspeare.*

King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Destroy'd themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakspeare.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To PEER, pēēr. *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear.*]

1. To come just in sight.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shaksp.*

Yet many of your horsemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I spy life *peering.* *Shakspeare.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirror clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidney.*

Hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day. *Milton.*

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspeare.*

PEE'RAGE, pēēr'ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*paire*, Fr. from *peer.*]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendships he to few confin'd;
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would pass for lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and their number is contemptible, but also the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden.*

PEE'RDOM, pēēr'dûm.[166] *n. s.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainsworth.*

PEE'RESS, pēēr'ĕs. *n. s.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Statesmen and patriot ply alike the stocks;
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

PEE'RLESS, pêêr'lês. *adj.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer.

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to weet,
We stand up *peerless.* *Shakspeare.*

Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shaksp.*

Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light. *Milton.*

Such musick worthiest were to blaze
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,
Were all observ'd, as well as heav'nly face;
With such a *peerless* majesty she stands,
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

PEE'RLESSNESS, pêêr'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *peerless.*] Universal superiority.

PEE'VISH, pêê'vîsh.[246] *adj.* [This word *Junius*, with more reason than he commonly discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from *perverse; Skinner* rather derives it from *beeish*, as we say *waspish.*]

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; irascible; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of expressions of discontent; hard to please.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shaksp.*

If thou hast the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peevish* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls. *Shaksp.*

Neither will it be satire or *peevish* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminished. *Swift.*

2. Expressing discontent, or fretfulness.

For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations? *Sidney.*

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakspeare.*

Those deserve to be doubly laugh'd at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estrange.*

PEE'VISHLY, pêê'vîsh-lê. *adv.* [from *peevish.*] Angrily; querulously; morosely.

He was so *peevishly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS, pêê'vîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *peevish.*] Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness.

Some miscarriages in government might escape through the *peevishness* of others; envying the publick should be managed without them. *K. Charles.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*

You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From passion you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

PEG, pêg. *n. s.* [*pegghe*, Teutonick.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies foreshew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff. *Grew.*

If he be cholerick, we shall treat him like his little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himself. *Addison.*

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. *Addison.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous, or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg.* *Swift.*

2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.

You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this musick. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To take a* PEG *lower.* To depress; to sink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments.

Remember how in arms and politicks,
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg.* *Hudibras.*

4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pêg. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakspeare.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

PELF, pêlf. *n. s.* [in low Latin; *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuffe*, in Norman, is *frippery.*] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pelf.* *Sidney.*

Hardy elf,
Thou darest view my direful countenance;
I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,
To trouble my still seat and heaps of precious *pelf.* *Spenser.*

Of traffick or return she never taketh care;
Not provident of *pelf*, as many islands are. *Drayton.*

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf;*
I pray for no man but myself. *Shakspeare.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himself. *Swift.*

PE'LICAN, pêl'lê-kân.[88] *n. s.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin; *pellican*, French.] A large bird.

There are two sorts of *pelicans;* one lives upon the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young, it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast. *Calmet.*

Should discarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their flesh;
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shakspeare.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the slice of apothecaries. *Hakewill.*

PE'LLET, pêl'lît.[99] *n. s.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, French.]

1. A little ball.

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit of wine, burnt only eighty-seven pulses. *Bacon.*

That which is sold to the merchants is made into little *pellets* and sealed. *Sandys.*

I dressed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wiseman.*

2. A bullet; a ball to be shot.

The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilatation; and therefore, lest two bodies should be in one place, there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations; for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon.*

How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground! *L'Estrange.*

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet.* *Ray.*

PE'LLETED, pêl'lît-lêd. *adj.* [from *pellet.*] Consisting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this *pelleted* storm,
Lie graveless. *Shakspeare.*

PE'LLICLE, pêl'lê-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin.

After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke. *Sharp.*

2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY, pêl'lê-tûr-ê.[512 557] *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

PE'LLMELL, pêl-mêl'. *adv.* [*pesle mesle*, French.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other; and *pell-mell*
Make work upon ourselves. *Shakspeare.*

Never yet did insurrection want
Such moody beggars, starving for a time
Of *pell-mell* havock and confusion. *Shaksp.*

After these senators have in such manner, as your grace hath heard, battered episcopal government, with their paper-shot, then they fall *pell-mell* upon the service book. *White.*

He knew when to fall on *pell-mell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras.*

PELLS, pêlz. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.]

Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exitum*, a roll of the disbursements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID, pêl-lû'sîd. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; transparent; not opake; not dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal, without sensibly damaging the texture. *Woodward.*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton.*

PELLUCI'DITY, pêl-lû-sîd'ê-tê. } *n. s.*
PELLU'CIDNESS, pêl-lû'sîd-nês. } [from *pellucid.*] Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid menstruum, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We consider their *pellucidness*, and the vast quantity of light that passes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

PELT, pêlt. *n. s.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]

1. Skin; hide.

The camel's hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown.*

The scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsw.*

To PELT, pêlt. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, *Skinner;* contracted from *pellet*, Mr. *Lye.*]

1. To strike with something thrown. It is generally used of something thrown, rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you? *Shakspeare.*

Do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

No zealous brother there would want a stone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift.*

2. To throw; to cast.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryd.*

PE'LTING, pêlt'ing. *adj.* This word in *Shakspeare* signifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would use his heav'n for thunder. *Shaksp.*

Fogs falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made so proud,
That they have overborn their continents. *Shaksp.*

They from sheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shaksp.*

A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakspeare.*

PE'LTMONGER, pêlt'mûng-gûr. *n. s.* [*pellio*, Latin; *pelt*, and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

PE'LVIS, pêl'vîs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pên. *n. s.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing.

Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shakspeare.*

Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden.*

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done. *Fell.*

I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hand stand still; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke.*

2. Feather.

The *pens* that did his pinions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Spenser.*

3. Wing: though even here it may mean *feather*.

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their *pens*; and soaring th' air sublime;
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

4. [from pennan, Saxon.] A small enclosure; a coop.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Shaksp.*

The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the *pen*. *L'Estrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys num'rous as thy hens. *King.*

To PEN, pên. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *pent*. [pennan, and pindan, Saxon.]

1. To coop; to shut up; to encage; to imprison in a narrow place.

Away with her, and *pen* her up. *Shaksp.*

My heavy son
Private in his chamber *pens* himself. *Shaksp.*

The plaister alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruis'd,
Into their substance *pent*. *Milton.*

As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure,
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*

The glass, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey.*

Ah! that your business had been mine,
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned*.] To write. It probably meant at first only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long used with relation to the style or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearsay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidney.*

I would be loath to cast away my speech; for, besides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it. *Shaksp.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakspeare.*

A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of his mouth, by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthography, was set down by them. *Camden.*

He frequented sermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand. *Hayward.*

The precepts *penned*, or preached by the holy apostles, were as divine and as perpetual in respect of obligation. *White.*

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them down in writing was necessary; for without such strict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applause, at th' end
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd*. *Denham.*

Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation, speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publish the praises that are so well *penned*, they would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

PE'NAL, pê'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Latin.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY, pê-nâl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigations can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY, pên'nâl-tê. *n. s.* [from *penalité*, old French.]

1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains. *Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face,
Exact the *penalty*. *Shaksp.*

PE'NANCE, pên'nânse. *n. s.* [*penence*, old French, for *penitence*.] Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

And bitter *penance* with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to disciple every day. *Spenser.*

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shakspeare.*

No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never so straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over the pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance*. *Milton.*

A Lorrain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to perform this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

PENCE, pênse. *n. s.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow-servants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Matthew.*

PE'NCIL, pên'sîl.[159] *n. s.* [*penicillum*, Lat.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers whatsoever they see drawn with *pencils*. *Heylin.*

Pencils can by one slight touch restore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryd.*

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the master's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL, pên'sîl.[159] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakspeare.*

Pulse of all kinds diffus'd their od'rous pow'rs,
Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

PE'NDANT, pên'dânt.[88] *n. s.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendents* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until autumn on the bough should grow. *Waller.*

3. A pendulum. Obsolete.

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Digby.*

4. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE, pĕn'dĕnse. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Slopeness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or slopeness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from the lowest. *Wotton.*

PE'NDENCY, pĕn'dĕn-sē. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suspense; delay of decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT, pĕn'dĕnt. *adj.* [*pendens*, Lat. some write *pendant*, from the French.]

1. Hanging.

Quaint in green she shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head. *Shakspeare.*

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Philips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock her eyes with air. *Shakspeare.*

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton.*

PE'NDING, pĕnd'ĭng.[410] *adj.* [*pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

A person *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY, pĕn-jŭ-lŏs'ē-tē. } *n. s.*
PE'NDULOUSNESS, pĕn'jŭ-lŭs-nĕs. } [from *pendulous.*] The state of hanging; suspension.

His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppedaneous stability. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS, pĕn'jŭ-lŭs.[376] *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not supported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air,
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shakspeare.*

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air. *Brown.*

The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous.* *Ray.*

PE'NDULUM, pĕn'jŭ-lŭm.[293] *n. s.* [*pendulus*, Latin; *pendule*, French.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylors yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PENETRABI'LITY, pĕn-nē-trā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne.*

PE'NETRABLE, pĕn'nē-trā-bl. *adj.* [*penetrable*, French; *penetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shaksp.*

Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NETRAIL, pĕn'nē-trāle. *n. s.* [*penetralia*, Lat.] Interiour parts. Not in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY, pĕn'nē-trān-sē. *n. s.* [from *penetrant.*] Power of entering or piercing.

The subtilty, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia, no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray.*

PE'NETRANT, pĕn'nē-trānt. *adj.* [*penetrant*, French.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending streams may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*

The food mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE, pĕn'nē-trāte. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin; *penetrer*, French.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetrating.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate.* *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE, pĕn'nē-trāte.[91] *v. n.*

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can *penetrate:*
Though the same sun with all diffusive rays
Smile in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

2. To make way by the mind.

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the inside and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION, pĕn-nē-trā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*penetration*, French; from *penetrate.*]

1. The act of entering into a body.

It warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration.* *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE, pĕn'nē-trā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *penetrate.*]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtile.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to any foggy noisomeness from fens. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou whose *penetrative* wisdom found
The south sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd. *Swift.*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Would'st thou see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS, pĕn'nē-trā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN, pĕn'gwĭn. *n. s.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined that America was peopled from Wales; whence *Hudibras:*

British Indians nam'd from *penguins.*

Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pinguis*, Latin, *fat;* but is, I believe, mistaken.

The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness: for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; his wings are extreme short and little, altogether unuseful for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly. *Grew.*

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*

PENI'NSULA, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lā.[452] *n. s.* [Latin, *pene insula; peninsule*, French.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aside of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inswork, on whose neckland standeth an ancient house. *Carew.*

PENI'NSULATED, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *peninsula.*] Almost surrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE, pĕn'nē-tĕnse. *n. s.* [*penitence*, French; *pœnitentia*, Latin.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT, pĕn'nē-tĕnt. *adj.* [*penitent*, French; *pœnitens*, Latin.] Repentant; contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Much it joys me
To see you become so *penitent.* *Shakspeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity

Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton.*
Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent*. *Milton.*
The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he chear'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd;
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT, pên'nê-tênt. *n. s.*
1. One sorrowful for sin.
Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the industry of converted *penitents*, whose carcases the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*
The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the appetites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their full force. *Rogers.*
2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.
The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet.*
3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITE'NTIAL, pên-nê-tên'shâl. *adj.* [from *penitence.*] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.
I have done pennance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans. *Shaksp.*
Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified onion! *South.*

PENITE'NTIAL, pên-nê-tên'shâl. *n. s.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance.
The *penitentials* or book of pennance contained such matters as related to the imposing of pennance, and the reconciliation of the person that suffered pennance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY, pên-nê-tên'shâ-rê. *n. s.* [*penitencier*, French; *pœnitentiarius*, low Latin.]
1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.
Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never so straight pennance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously reobtained. *Bacon.*
The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the measure of pennance. *Ayliffe.*
2. A penitent; one who does penance.
A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*
To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*
3. The place where penance is enjoined. *Ainsworth.*

PE'NITENTLY, pên'nê-tênt-lê. *adv.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE, pên'nife. *n. s.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife used to cut pens.
Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, precisely stand upon it. *Bacon.*
We might as soon fell an oak with a *penknife*. *Holiday.*

PE'NMAN, pên'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*pen* and *man.*]
1. One who professes the art of writing.
2. An author; a writer.
The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, consigned to writing that history which had been published only by the apostles and disciples; the further consideration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this discourse. *Addison.*
The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

PE'NNACHED, pên'nâ-tshêd. *adj.* [*pennachè*, French.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*
Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT, pên'nânt.[88] *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.]
1. A small flag, ensign, or colour.
2. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Ainsworth.*

PE'NNATED, pên'nâ-têd. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
1. Winged.
2. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER, pên'nûr. *n. s.* [from *pen.*]
1. A writer.
2. A pencase. *Ainsworth.* So it is called in Scotland.

PE'NNILESS, pên'nê-lês. *adj.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON, pên'nûn.[166] *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.
Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide dispred. *Spenser.*
Harry sweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur. *Shaksp.*
High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

PE'NNY, pên'nê. *n. s.* plural *pence.* [penig, Saxon.]
1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.
She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
No silver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*
One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny's* cost in herbs repine. *Dryden.*
2. Proverbially. A small sum.
You shall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shaksp.*
We will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shakspeare.*
Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling, take not the utmost *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not safe. *Taylor.*
3. Money in general.
Pepper and Sabean incense take,
And with post-haste thy running markets make;
Be sure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*
It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*. *Swift.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding grass*, pên-nê-rôê'âl. *n. s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT, pên'nê-wâte. *n. s.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.
The Sevile piece of eight is 1 1-2 *pennyweight* in the pound worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*, contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE, pên'nê-wize. *adj.* [*penny* and *wise.*] Saving of small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.
Be not *pennywise*; riches have wings and fly away of themselves. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH, pên'nê-wûrth. *n. s.* [*penny* and *worth.*]
1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money.
As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger *pennyworths* may be allowed to them. *Spenser.*
Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchase friends. *Shaksp.*
I say nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, and you may come into court, and swear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the English. *Shaksp.*
Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*
Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*
3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth.
For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*
4. A small quantity.
My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me and who displease me least. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE, pên'sîl.[140] *adj.* [*pensilis*, Lat.]
1. Hanging; suspended.
Two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of the bell when it is *pensile*; the other, secret of the minute parts. *Bacon.*
This ethereal space,
Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
Anxious I ask you, how the *pensile* ball
Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*
2. Supported above the ground.
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and *pensile* garden grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS, pên'sîl-nês. *n. s.* [from *pensile.*] The state of hanging.

PE'NSION, pên'shûn.[451] *n. s.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country.
A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects has more merit than a thousand *pensions* to those of a higher fortune. *Addison.*
He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without *pensions*. *Pope.*
Chremes, for airy *pensions* of renown,
Devotes his service to the state, and crown. *Young.*

To PE'NSION, pên'shûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to see medals of France in the highest perfection, when there is a society *pensioned* and set apart for the designing of them. *Addison.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *pension'd* Quarles. *Pope.*

PE'NSIONARY, pĕn'shŭn-ā-rē. *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions.

Scorn his houshold policies,
His silly plots and *pensionary* spies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *pensionary* obligations to the olive. *Howel.*

PE'NSIONER, pĕn'shŭn-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pension.*]

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.

Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive to the hurt of *pensioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Camden.*

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus's train. *Milton.*

Those persons whom he trusted with his greatest secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had recourse to him, but he would make enquiry for new *pensioners*. *Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *pensioner* to him. *Collier.*

2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.

In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,
And one more *pensioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE, pĕn'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [*pensif*, Fr. *pensivo*, Italian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.

Think it still a good work, which they in their *pensive* care for the well bestowing of time account waste. *Hooker.*

Are you at leisure, holy father?—
—My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now. *Shakspeare.*

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppress,
And secret passions labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but *Prior* has applied it to things.

We at the sad approach of death shall know
The truth, which from these *pensive* numbers flow,
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY, pĕn'sĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *pensive.*] With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.

So fair a lady did I spy,
On herbs and flowers she walked *pensively*
Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake. *Spenser.*

PE'NSIVENESS, pĕn'sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pensive.*] Melancholy; sorrowfulness; gloomy seriousness.

Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the one hath *pensiveness* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker.*

Would'st thou unlock the door
To cold despairs and gnawing *pensiveness*? *Herbert.*

PENT, pĕnt. part. pass. of *pen.* Shut up.

Cut my lace asunder,
That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat. *Shaksp.*

The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close. *Shaksp.*

The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Utica he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Addison.*

PENTACA'PSULAR, pĕn-tā-kăp'shŭ-lăr. *adj.* [πέντε and *capsular.*] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, pĕn'tā-kôrd. *adj.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS, pĕn-tā-ē'drŭs. *adj.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five sides.

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON, pĕn'tā-gŏn.[166] *n. s.* [*pentagon*, Fr. πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Barroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL, pĕn-tăg'ō-năl. *adj.* [from *pentagon.*] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in each mesh. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER, pĕn-tăm'mē-tŭr. *n. s.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verse of five feet.

Mr. Distich may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us, but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Addison.*

PENTA'NGULAR, pĕn-tăng'gŭ-lăr. *adj.* [πέντε and *angular.*] Five cornered.

His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make the flesh almost *pentangular*. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS, pĕn-tā-pĕt'tā-lŭs. *adj.* [πέντε and πεταλον.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTASPAST, pĕn'tā-spăst. *n. s.* [*pentaspaste*, Fr. πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies. *Dict.*

PENTA'STICK, pĕn-tăs'tĭk. *n. s.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE, pĕn'tā-stile. *n. s.* [πέντε and στυλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

PE'NTATEUCH, pĕn'tā-tūke.[353] *n. s* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, French.] The five books of Moses.

The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST, pĕn'tē-kōste. *n. s.* [πεντεκοστη; *pentacoste*, Fr.]

1. A feast among the Jews.

Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of the passover: the Hebrews call it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest, which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*

2. Whitsuntide.

'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,
Some five and twenty years. *Shakspeare.*

PENTECO'STAL, pĕn-tē-kŏs'tăl. *adj.* [from *pentecost.*] Belonging to Whitsuntide.

I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the church collects, with some little variation; as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal or *pentecostal*. *Sanderson.*

PE'NTHOUSE, pĕnt'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house.*] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand. *Shakspeare.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shakspeare.*

The turks lurking under their *penthouse*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouses*, to cover the assailants from the weapons of the besieged, would be presently batter in pieces with stones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard
Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryd.*

The chill rain
Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

PE'NTICE, pĕn'tĭs. *n. s.* [*appentir*, French; *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse;* but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A sloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE, pĕn'tile. *n. s.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof: they are often called pantiles.

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*

PENT *up*, pĕnt'ŭp. *part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up.*] Shut up.

Close *pent up* guilts,
Rive your concealing continents. *Shakspeare.*

PENU'LTIMATE, pē-nŭl'tē-māte. *adj.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.

PENU'MBRA, pē-nŭm'brā. *n. s.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS, pē-nū'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]

1. Niggardly; sparingly; not liberal; sordidly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reason grant
To the large whale or castled elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd
Scanty of water. *Addison.*

PENU'RIOUSLY, pē-nū'rē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, pē-nū'rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *penurious.*]

1. Niggardliness; parsimony.

If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addison.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PE'NURY, pĕn'nū-rē. *n. s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*

Sometimes am I king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar;
And so I am: then crushing *penury*
Persuades me, I was better when a king:
Then I am king'd again. *Shakspeare.*

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Spral*

Let them not still be obstinately blind,
Still to divert the good design'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade? *Prior.*

PE'ONY, pē'ō-nē. *n. s.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon passes under Aries, and tied the slit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE, pēē'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. In this sense is read *peoples*.

Prophesy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Revelation.*

Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. *Proverbs.*

What is the city but the *people*?
True, the *people* are the city. *Shakspeare.*

2. The vulgar.

I must like beasts or common *people* dye,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artist may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

Of late
When corn was given gratis, you repin'd,
Scandal'd the suppliants; for the *people* call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the musick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people* is used indefinitely, like *ou* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of struggling with heaven. *L'Estrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Clarissa.*

To PE'OPLE, pēē'pl.[256] *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that Brute, or whosoever else that first *peopled* this island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after his name Britannia. *Raleigh.*

He would not be alone, who all things can;
But *peopled* heaven with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*

Beauty a monarch is
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crouds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*

A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*

PEPA'STICKS, pē-pās'tĭks. *n. s.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER, pĕp'pûr.[98]. *n. s.* [*piper*, Latin; *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper;* the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour; with this we are supplied from Java, Malabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper:* white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark; but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust
Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe. *Thomson.*

To PE'PPER, pĕp'pûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakspeare.*

PE'PPERBOX, pĕp'pûr-bŏks. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

I will now take the leacher; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shaksp.*

PE'PPERCORN, pĕp'pûr-kŏrn. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT, pĕp'pûr-mĭnt. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *mint; piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT, pĕp'pûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK, pĕp'tĭk. *adj.* [πεπτίκος.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PERACU'TE, pĕr-â-kūte'. *adj.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'tshûre. *adv.* [*par aventure*, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakspeare.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE, pĕr-ă'grāte. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict.*

PERAGRA'TION, pĕr-ă-grā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiack unto the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodick month or month of *peragration*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiack from any one point to the same again. *Holder.*

To PERA'MBULATE, pĕr-ăm'bū-lāte. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.
2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Davies.*

3. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULA'TION, pĕr-ăm-bū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *perambulate*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Howel.*

3. A district; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded, by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation?* *Holiday.*

4. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

PERCA'SE, pĕr'kāse. *adv.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitudine, and not only in theatre, though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT, pĕr'sē-ănt. *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obsolete.

Wond'rous quick and *perceant* was his spright
As eagles' eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser.*

PERCEI'VABLE, pĕr-sē'vā-bl. *adj.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY, pĕr-sē'vā-blē. *adv.* [from *perceivable*.] In such manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEI'VE, pĕr-sēve'. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shaksp.*

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves. *Mark.*

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it? *Locke.*

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY, pẽr-sẽp-tẽ-bĩl'ẽ-tẽ. *n. s.* [from *perceptible.*]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE, pẽr-sẽp'tẽ-bl. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air strucken. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember, or abstract; these intrinsick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling. *Hale.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and *perceptible* parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTIBLY, pẽr-sẽp'tẽ-blẽ. *adv.* [from *perceptible.*] In such manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION, pẽr-sẽp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts.*

2. The act of perceiving; observation.
3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale.*

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE, pẽr-sẽp'tĩv.[512] *adj.* [*perceptus*, Latin.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanville.*

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More.*

PERCEPTI'VITY, pẽr-sẽp-tĩv'ẽ-tẽ. *n. s.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH, pẽrtsh.[352] *n. s* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] A fish of prey, that like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth: he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton.*

PERCH, pẽrtsh. *n. s.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche* French.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit.

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To PERCH, pẽrtsh. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He *percheth* on some branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

The world is grown so bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch.* *Shakspeare.*

The morning muses *perch* like birds, and sing
Among his branches. *Crashaw.*

Let owls keep close within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Glory, like the dazzling eagle, stood
Perch'd on my bever in the Granic flood;
When fortune's self my standard trembling bore,
And the pale fates stood frighted on the shore. *Lee.*

Hosts of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To PERCH, pẽrtsh. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More.*

As evening dragon came,
Assailant on the *perched* roosts,
And nests in order rang'd
Of some villatic fowl. *Milton.*

PERCHA'NCE, pẽr-tshânse'. *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?—
—*Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shakspeare.*

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose rather to endue him with ornaments of youth, as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life. *Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Estrange.*

PE'RCHERS, pẽr'tshẽrs. *n. s.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT, pẽr-sĩp'pẽ-ẽnt. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow this sottish opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley.*

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every stock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley.*

PERCI'PIENT, pẽr-sĩp'pẽ-ẽnt. *n. s.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville.*

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More.*

PE'RCLOSE, pẽr'klōze. *n. s.* [*per* and *close.*] Conclusion; last part. Obsolete.

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE, pẽr'kŏ-lāte. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain through.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages. *Hale.*

PERCOLA'TION, pẽr-kŏ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *percolate.*] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation.* *Bacon.*

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filtre. *Ray.*

To PERCU'SS, pẽr-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows: and so likewise flame *percussing* the air strongly. *Bacon.*

PERCU'SSION, pẽr-kŭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*percussio*, Lat. *percussion*, Fr.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakspeare.*

The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body percussing. *Bacon.*

Some note, that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon.*

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percussion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percussion* in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton.*

Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT, pẽr-kŭ'shẽnt. *n. s.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the *percutient.* *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION, pẽr-dĩsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakspeare.*

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison.*

2. Loss.

There's no soul lost,
Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel
Thou saw'st sink. *Shaksp.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition.* *Raleigh.*

PE'RDUE, pẽr-dū'. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope: as, *perdue* or advanced sentinel.] Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,
To guard his desp'rate avenue. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS, pêr'dû-lûs. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Latin.] Lost; thrown away.

There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wish he had not committed it: but to chuse efficaciously and impossibly, is as impossible as an impossibility. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE, pêr'dû-râ-bl.[293] *adj.* [*perdurable*, French; *perduro*, Latin.] Lasting; long continued. Not in use, nor accented according to analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shaksp.*

O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves. *Shaksp.*

The vig'rous sweat
Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat. *Drayton.*

PER'DURABLY, pêr'dû-râ-blê. *adv.* [from *perdurable*.] Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* sin'd? *Shaksp.*

PERDURA'TION, pêr-dû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*perduro*, Latin.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PERE'GAL, pêr-ê'gâl. *adj.* [French.] Equal. Obsolete.

Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did pass the rest. *Spens.*

To PE'REGRINATE, pêr'rê-grê-nâte. *v. a.* [*peregrinus*, Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION, pêr-rê-grê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he should give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon.*

It is not amiss to observe the heads of doctrine, which the apostles agreed to publish in all their *peregrinations*. *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley.*

PE'REGRINE, pêr'rê-grîn.[150] *adj.* [*peregrin*, old French; *peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domestick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold, or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation. *Bacon.*

To PERE'MPT, pêr-êmt. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Latin.] To kill; to crush. A law term.

Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal; because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION, pêr-êm'shûn. *n. s.* [*peremptio*, Latin; *peremption*, French.] Crush; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTORILY, pêr'rêm-tûr-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all further debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel.*

Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon.*

In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*

God's laws *peremptorily* enjoin us, and the things therein implied do straitly oblige us to partake of the holy sacrament. *Kettlewell.*

Some talk of letters before the Deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Clarissa.*

PERE'MPTORINESS, pêr'rêm-tûr-ê-nês.[412] *n. s.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremptoriness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson.*

PERE'MPTORY, pêr'rêm-tûr-ê, *or* pêr-êm'tô-rê.[512] *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Latin; *peremptoire*, French; from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.

If I entertaine
As *peremptorie* a desire, to levell with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to live; stand not betwixt my ire
And what it aimes at. *Chapman.*

As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptorily* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause. *Spenser.*

To-morrow be in readiness to go;
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shaksp.*

Not death himself
In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*
As we to keep this city. *Shaksp.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ, shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene. *South.*

The more modest confess, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison.*

PERE'NNIAL, pêr-ên'nê-âl.[113] *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY, pêr-rên'nê-tê. *n. s.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs. *Derham.*

PE'RFECT, pêr'fêkt. *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, French.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end whereto they were instituted. *Hooker.*

Anon they move
In *perfect* phalanx. *Milton.*

Uriel no wonder if thy *perfect* sight
See far and wide. *Milton.*

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies,
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakspeare*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*. *Shaks.*

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakspeare*

Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Confident; certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon the deserts of Bohemia. *Shakspeare.*

To PE'RFECT, pêr'fêkt. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love *is perfected* in us. 1 *John.*

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this isle. *Waller.*

In substances rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honest Curio take,
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set? *Prior.*

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.

Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RFECTER, pêr'fêkt-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfector*. *Broome.*

PERFE'CTION, pêr-fêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, French.]

1. The state of being perfect.

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of, lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereunto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker.*

It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess *perfection* so could err
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest *perfection*. *Milton.*

No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance. *Tillotson.*

Many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in *perfection*. *Blackmore.*

The question is not, whether gospel *perfection* can be fully attained; but whether you come as near it as a sincere intention, and careful diligence can carry you. *Law.*

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pens may dwell! *Sidney.*

An heroick poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary under-

taking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections.* *Atterbury.*

4. Exact resemblance.

To PERFE'CTIONATE, pêr-fêk'shûn-âte. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection.*] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. A word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received, nor worthy of reception.

Painters and sculptors, chusing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE, pêr-fêk'tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *perfect.*] Conducive to bring to perfection: with *of.*

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* our souls. *More.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective of* their natures. *Ray.*

PERFE'CTIVELY, pêr-fêk'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *perfective.*] In such manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY, pêr-fêkt'lê. *adv.* [from *perfect.*]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.
2. Totally; completely.

Chewing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly.* *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS, pêr'fêkt-nês. *n. s.* [from *perfect.*]

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.
2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness.* *Colossians.*

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness?* *Shakspeare.*

PERFI'DIOUS, pêr-fîd'yûs.[294] *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, French.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit
To make my cream a perquisite,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accurs'd,
Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall
Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud. *Milton.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY, pêr-fîd'yûs-lê. *adv.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherously; by breach of faith.

Perfidiously
He has betray'd your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shaksp.*

They eat *perfidiously* their words,
And swear their ears through two inch boards. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war. *Swift.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, pêr-fîd'yûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

PE'RFIDY, pêr'fê-dê. *n. s.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE, pêr'flâ-bl. *adj.* [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE, pêr-flâte'. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perflated.* *Arbuth.*

PERFLA'TION, pêr-flâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE, pêr'fô-râte. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon.*

A *perforated* bladder does not swell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* shores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFORA'TION, pêr-fô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *perforate.*]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray.*

PERFORA'TOR, pêr'fô-râ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *perforate.*] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp.*

PERFO'RCE, pêr-fôrse'. *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, staid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Spenser.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But she *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shaksp.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling and arising, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks,
Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham.*

To PERFO'RM, pêr-fôrm', *or*, pêr-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I bad thee? *Shakspeare.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shaksp.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Psalms.*

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. 1 *Esdras.*

Thou, my love,
Perform his fun'rals with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually *performed* his part, with great integrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar, and the judgment of a complete divine. *Waterland.*

To PERFO'RM, pêr-fôrm'. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errours. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE, pêr-fôrm'â-bl. *adj.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown.*

PERFO'RMANCE, pêr-fôr'mânse. *n. s.* [from *perform.*]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shaksp.*

Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shaksp.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance.* 2 *Corinthians.*

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

Men may, and must differ in their employments; but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious *performance* of their several callings. *Law.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarissa.*

3. Action; something done.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say? *Shaksp.*

PERFO'RMER, pêr-fôrm'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *perform.*]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer.* *Shaksp.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRI'CATE, pêr'frê-kâte. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY, pêr-fû'mâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.

PERFU'ME, pêr'fûme.[492] *n. s.* [*parfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not so strong as *perfumes;* you may have

them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly wasted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

E'en the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*. *Addison.*

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*

Pinks and roses bloom,
And ev'ry bramble sheds *perfume*. *Gay.*

To PERFU'ME, pêr-fûme'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For she is sweeter than perfume itself
To whom they go. *Shaksp.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*. *Shaksp.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled, at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal. *Bacon.*

The pains she takes are vainly meant
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies! *Pope.*

PERFU'MER, pêr-fû'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *perfume*.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

A moss the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent. *Bacon.*

First issued from *perfumers'* shops
A croud of fashionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFU'NCTORILY, pêr-fûnk'tûr-rê-lê. *adv.* [*perfunctoriè*, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form.

His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord keeper. *Clarendon.*

Lay seriously to heart the clearness and evidence of these proofs, and not *perfunctorily* pass over all the passages of the gospel, which are written on purpose that we may believe, without weighing them. *Lucas.*

Whereas all logick is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very *perfunctorily*; of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker.*

PERFU'NCTORY, pêr-fûnk-tûr-ê. *adj.* [*perfunctoriè*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent.

A transcient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE, pêr-fûze'.[437] *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.] To tincture; to overspread.

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Harvey.*

PERHA'PS, pêr-hâps'. *adv.* [*per* and *haps*.] Peradventure; it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still accepted, when that *perhaps* takes place. *Dryden.*

His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,
And all his soul receiv'd a real love;
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him. *Smith.*

It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for ought we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will infallibly reward. *Law.*

PE'RIAPT, pêr'rê-âpt. *n. s.* [περιαπτω.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against disease or mischief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly;
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shak.*

PERICA'RDIUM, pêr-ê-kâr'dê-ûm.[293] *n. s.* [περὶ and καρδια; *pericarde*, French.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the pericardium is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM, pêr-ê-kâr'pê-ûm. *n. s.* [περὶ and καρπος; *pericarpe*, French.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the seed.

Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustenance of animals. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION, pêr-ê-klê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *periclitor*, Latin; *pericliter*, Fr.]

1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM, pêr-ê-krâ'nê-ûm. *n. s.* [from περὶ and *cranium*; *pericrane*, Fr.] The membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth, for which reason it is also called the periosteum. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound. *Wiseman.*

PERI'CULOUS, pê-rîk'kû-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*periculosus*, Latin.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. Not in use.

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY, pêr-ê-êr'jê. *n. s.* [περὶ and ἔργον.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E, pêr'ê-jêê. } *n. s.* [περὶ and
PERIGE'UM, pêr-ê-jê'ûm. } γη; *perigée*, French.] That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra. *Brown.*

PERIHE'LIUM, pêr-ê-hê'lê-ûm. *n. s.* [περὶ and ηλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling. *Cheyne.*

PE'RIL, pêr'rîl. *n. s.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch; *periculum*, Latin.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pirocles, be liberal unto me of those things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney.*

How many *perils* do infold
The righteous man to make him daily fall? *Spenser.*

In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden.*

Strong, healthy and young people are more in *peril* by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you. *Shaksp.*

PE'RILOUS, pêr'rîl-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*perileux*, French; from *peril*.]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which hath no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker.*

Her guard is chastity;
She that has that is clad in complete steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful seer:
For *perilous* th' assay, unheard the toil
T' elude the prescience of a God by guile. *Pope.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* shrewd. *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its signification from the notion, that children eminent for wit do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous*.

'Tis a *per'lous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shaksp.*

PE'RILOUSLY, pêr'rîl-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerously.

PE'RILOUSNESS, pêr'rîl-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerousness.

PERI'METER, pê-rîm'mê-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [περὶ and μετρέω; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton.*

PE'RIOD, pê'rê-ûd.[166] *n. s.* [*periode*, Fr. περιοδος.]

1. A circuit.

2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods;* they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end, and begins again as often as it ends. *Holder.*

We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*, and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shak.*

There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period.* *Burnet.*

What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods!*
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates. *Suckling.*

Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period.* *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period;* as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful, when they are not too long: for so they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin. *Ben Jonson.*

Is this the confidence you gave me?
Lean on it safely, not a *period*
Shall be unsaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, cunningly wrapt up in a smooth *period.* *Locke.*

For the assistance of memories, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours. *Watts.*

8. A course of events, or series of things memorably terminated: as, the *periods* of an empire.

From the tongue
The unfinish'd *period* falls. *Thomson.*

To PE'RIOD, pĕ'rē-ŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he desires
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shaksp.*

PERIO'DICAL, pē-rē-ŏd'dē-kăl. } *adj.* [*periodique*,
PERIO'DICK, pē-rē-ŏd'ĭk.[509] } French; from *period.*]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss of those kindly increases of day and night. *Derham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some slimy soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politicks, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY, pē-rē-ŏd'dē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *periodical.*] At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically.* *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM, pĕr-ē-ŏs'tshŭm. *n. s.* [περὶ and ὀστέον; *perioste*, Fr.]

All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum.* *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY, pē-rĭf'fē-rē. *n. s.* [περὶ and φέρω; *peripherie*, French.] Circumference.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To PE'RIPHRASE, pē-rĭf'frāze. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, French.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS, pē-rĭf'frā-sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [περίφρασις; *periphrase*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life.*

She contains all bliss,
And makes the world but her *periphrasis.* *Cleavel.*

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphrases* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL, pĕr-rē-frăs'tē-kăl. *adj.* [from *periphrasis*] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMO'NY, pĕr-ĭp-nū'mō-nē. }
PERIPNEUMO'NIA, pĕr-ĭp-nū-mō'nē-ă. }
n. s. [περὶ and πνέυμων; *peripneumonie*, French.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended schirrhous, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia*, or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey*

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease; for nobody dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'RISH, pĕr'rĭsh. *v. n.* [*perir*, French; *pereo*, Latin.]

1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. It seems to have *for* or *with* before a cause, and *by* before an instrument. *Locke* has *by* before the cause.

I burn, I pine, I *perish*,
If I atchieve not this young modest girl. *Shakspeare.*

If I have seen any *perish for* want of clothing—then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade. *Job.*

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing by* the sword. *Job.*

They *perish* quickly from off the good land. *Deuteronomy.*

I *perish with* hunger. *Luke.*

The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish by* want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose parts exist together. *Locke.*

3. To be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish.* *2 Peter.*

O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins: Lord, carest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish?* *Moreton.*

To PE'RISH, pĕr'rĭsh. *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use.

The splitting rocks cow'r'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;
Because thy flinty heart more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shaksp.*

Rise, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings. *Collier.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the public woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLE, pĕr'rĭsh-ă-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *perish.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*

It is princes' greatest present felicity to reign in their subjects' hearts; but these are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLENESS, pĕr'rĭsh-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *perishable.*] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commoness and *perishableness* fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge possessions beyond the use of his family. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK, pĕr-ē-stăl'tĭk. *adj.* [περιστέλλω; *peristaltique*, Fr.]

Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTE'RION, pĕr-ĭs-tē'rē-ŭn. *n. s.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTY'LE, pĕr-ĭs-stīle'. *n. s.* [*peristile*, French.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'RISYSTOLE, pĕr-ē-sĭs'tō-lē. *n. s.* [περὶ and συστολή.] The pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse: namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of the diastole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERITONE'UM, pĕr-ē-tō-nē'ŭm. *n. s.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum.* *Wiseman.*

PE'RJURE, pĕr'jūre. *n. s.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. Not in use.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou simular of virtue,
Thou art incestuous. *Shaksp.*

To PE'RJURE, pĕr'jūre. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun: as, *he perjured himself.*

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the bosom? *Shaksp.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons. 1 *Timothy.*

PE'RJURER, pĕr'jūr-ūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *perjure.*] One that swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which should work vengeance on the *perjurers.* *Spenser.*

PE'RJURY, pĕr'jūr-ē. *n. s.* [*perjurium*, Latin.] False oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud——What scourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
And so he vanish'd. *Shaksp.*

PE'RIWIG, pĕr'rē-wĭg. *n. s.* [*péruque*, Fr.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig.* *Shaksp.*

It offends me to hear a robusteous *periwig*-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shaksp.*

The sun's
Dishevel'd beams and scatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies' *periwigs* and tires
In lovers sonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For vailing of their visages his highness and the marquis bought each a *periwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They used false hair or *periwigs.* *Arbuthnot.*

From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twisted snakes. *Swift.*

To PE'RIWIG, pĕr'rē-wĭg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate woods. *Sylvester.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick shapes,
Discord *periwig'd* with snakes,
See the dreadful strides she takes. *Swift.*

PE'RIWINKLE, pĕr'rē-wĭn-kl. *n. s.*

1. A small shellfish: a kind of fish snail.

Thetis is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and escalop shells. *Peacham.*

2. [*clematis.*] A plant.

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common simples with us are comfrey, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle.* *Wiseman.*

To PERK, pĕrk. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner.*] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face;
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,
In all the rest so impudently good;
Faith, let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and stare the strumpet down. *Pope.*

To PERK, pĕrk. *v. a.* To dress; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

PERK, pĕrk. *adj.* Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.

My ragged rents
Wont in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,
Pearke as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenser.*

PE'RLOUS, pĕr'lŭs. *adj.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A *perlous* passage lies,
Where many maremaids haunt, making false melodies. *Spenser.*

Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perlous* shard. *Spenser.*

PE'RMAGY, pĕr'mā-jē. *n. s.* A little Turkish boot. *Dict.*

PE'RMANENCE, pĕr'mā-nĕnse. } *n. s*
PE'RMANENCY, pĕr'mā-nĕn-sē. } [from *permanent.*]

1. Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain incompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanence* or fixedness in being? *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet.*

2. Continuance in rest.

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT, pĕr'mā-nĕnt. *adj.* [*permanent*, French; *permanens*, Lat.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever *permanent*, though they be but of circumstance only. *Hooker.*

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From sins, as did my frailer innocence;
Their joy sincere, with no more sorrow mixt,
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

2. Of long continuance.

His meaning is, that in these, or such other light injuries, which either leave no *permanent* effect, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience. *Kettlewell.*

PE'RMANENTLY, pĕr'mā-nĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; lastingly.

It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION, pĕr-mān'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *permaneo*, Latin.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permansion* in either. *Brown.*

PE'RMEABLE, pĕr'mē-ā-bl. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be passed through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

PE'RMEANT, pĕr'mē-ānt. *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meseraicks. *Brown.*

To PE'RMEATE, pĕr'mē-āte. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Latin.] To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

PERMEA'TION, pĕr-mē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *permeate.*] The act of passing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'sē-bl. *adj.* [from *permisceo*, Latin.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'sē-bl. *adj.* [*permissus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, pĕr-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*permission*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMI'SSIVE, pĕr-mĭs'sĭv.[158] *adj.* [from *permitto*, Latin.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permissive* pass,
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone
By his *permissive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

2. Granted; suffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authorise usury, which before was but *permissive*, it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon.*

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

Clad
With what *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVELY, pẽr-mis'siv-lè. *adv.* [from *permissive.*] By bare allowance; without hinderance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it. *Bacon.*

PERMI'STION, pẽr-mis'tshŭn.[464] *n. s.* [*permistus*, Latin.] The act of mixing.

To PERMI'T, pẽr-mit'. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To suffer without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to speak. 1 *Corinthians.*

Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate
Thy mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any desire of itself there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to resign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton.*

If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself it cannot escape many errours. *Brown.*

To the gods *permit* the rest. *Dryden.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompously displays before their sight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryden.*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addison.*

PERMI'T, pẽr'mit.[492] *n. s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE, pẽr'mit'tânse. *n. s.* [from *permit.*] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havock is made in all living creatures? *Derham.*

PERMI'XTION, pẽr-miks'tshŭn. *n. s.* [from *permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION, pẽr-mŭ-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for the use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray.*

To PERMU'TE, pẽr-mûte'. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Latin; *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER, pẽr-mŭ'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *permute.*] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNI'CIOUS, pẽr-nish'ŭs.[292] *adj.* [*perniciosus*, Latin; *pernicieux*, Fr.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker.*

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shaksp.*

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accursed in the kalendar! *Shaksp.*

2. [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in *Milton*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY, pẽr-nish'ŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *pernicious.*] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *perniciously* against their own conscience, have taught. *Ascham.*

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*, and wish him
Ten fathom deep. *Shaksp.*

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, pẽr-nish'ŭs-nẽs. *n. s.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY, pẽr-nis'sè-tè. *n. s.* [from *pernix.*] Swiftness; celerity.

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armature endued with great swiftness or *pernicity*. *Ray.*

PERORA'TION, pẽr-ò-râ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*peroratio*, Latin.] The conclusion of an oration.

What means this passionate discourse?
This *peroration* with such circumstances? *Shaksp.*

True woman to the last—my *peroration*
I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

To PERPE'ND, pẽr-pẽnd'. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend. *Shaksp.*

Perpend, my princess, and give ear. *Shakspeare.*

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their discoveries. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER, pẽr-pẽnd'ŭr. *n. s.* [*perpigne*, French.] A coping stone.

PERPE'NDICLE, pẽr'pẽn-dè-kl. *n. s.* [*perpendicule*, French; *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Dict.*

PERPENDI'CULAR, pẽr-pẽn-dik'ŭ-lâr *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;
If some advance not slower in their race,
And some more swift, how could they be entangled? *Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, described by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. *Newton.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles. *Brown.*

PERPENDI'CULAR, pẽr-pẽn-dik'ŭ-lâr. *n. s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies in the several parts of the globe; by reason that the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not restored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the same precise tract of land. *Woodward.*

PERPENDI'CULARLY, pẽr-pẽn-dik'kŭ-lâr-lè. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

Ten masts attacht make not the altitude,
Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakspeare.*

Irons refrigerated north and south, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will also obtain the same. *Brown.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULA'RITY, pẽr-pẽn-dik-ŭ-lâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [from *perpendicular.*] The state of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts.*

PERPE'NSION, pẽr-pẽn'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *perpend.*] Consideration. Not in use.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences. *Brown.*

To PE'RPETRATE, pẽr'pè-trâte. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, Fr.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate.*

My tender infants or my careful sire,
These they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the first design,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryd.*

The forest, which, in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A sacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

2. It is used by *Butler* in a neutral sense, in compliance with his verse, but not properly.

Success, the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand can always hit;
For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

PERPETRA'TION, pẽr-pè-trâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A desperate discontented assassinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honested a mere private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be insensibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the most violent acts. *Clarissa.*

2. A bad action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, a'ways attend injurious *perpetrations.* *King Charles.*

PERPE'TUAL, pẽr-pẽt'tshŭ-âl.[461] *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the same *perpetual* law. *Holyday.*

Mine is a love, which must *perpetual* be,
If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within those banks rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton.*

By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkins.*

PERPE'TUALLY, pêr-pêt'tshû-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *perpetual*] Constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances, doth it not grow denser and denser *perpetually;* and thereby cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one another? *Newton.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language, especially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPE'TUATE, pêr-pêt'tshû-âte. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities, may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time *perpetuate* the glories of her majesty's reign. *Addison.*

Men cannot devise any other method so likely to preserve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation so necessary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without cessation or intermission.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from their lethargick sleep, and arise from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA'TION, pêr-pêt-tshû-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient custom. *Brown.*

PERPETU'ITY, pêr-pê-tû'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*perpetuité*, French; *perpetuitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter those laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's sick o' th' gout, since he had rather
Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the sure physician, death. *Shaksp.*

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we should, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt *Shaksp.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time so happily established. *Bacon.*

There can be no other assurance of the *pepetuity* of this church, but what we have from him that built it. *Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and so obtains a *perpetuity.* *Holder.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition of mind to practise all christian virtues, as often as time and opportunity require; and not a *perpetuity* of exercise and action; it being impossible at one and the same time to discharge variety of duties. *Nelson.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity.* *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may also be sure of the *perpetuity.* *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand;
Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

To PERPLE'X, pêr-plêks'. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract; to embarrass; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia. 1 *Maccabees.*

Themselves with doubts the day and night *perplex.* *Denham.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex, with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fitted to instruct and inform; yours to *perplex* and confound a reader. *Waterland.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milton.*

We both are involv'd
In the same intricate *perplext* distress. *Addison.*

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A sense not proper, nor used.

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X, pêr-plêks'. *adj.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Latin.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY, pêr-plêks'êd-lê.[364] *adv.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS, pêr-plêks'êd-nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

2. Intricacy; involution difficulty.

Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon St. Paul's epistles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY, pêr-plêks'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

The fear of him ever since hath put me into such *perplexity* as now you found me. *Sidney.*

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,
Came running fast to greet his victory. *Spenser.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA'TION, pêr-pô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE, pêr'kwîz-ît.[156] *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Latin.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquisite*,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat*

To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison.*

To what your lawful *perquisites* amount. *Swift.*

PERQUISI'TION, pêr-kwê-zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RQUISITED, pêr'kwê'zî-têd. *adj.* [from *perquisite.*] Supplied with perquisites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand? *Savage.*

PE'RRY, pêr'rê. *n. s.* [*poiré*, French, from *poire.*] Cider made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the red-streak cyder. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE, pêr'sê-kûte. *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. It is generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions.

I *persecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts.*

2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of vengeance, and scattered abroad. *Wisdom.*

Relate,
For what offence the queen of heav'n began
To *persecute* so brave, so just a man. *Dryden.*

3. To importune much: as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitations.

PERSECU'TION, pêr-sê-kû'shûn. *n. s.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat. from *persecute.*]

1. The act or practice of persecuting.

The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts.*

He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the reception of the impending *persecution;* that they might adorn their profession, and not at the same time suffer for a cause of righteousness, and as evil doers. *Fell.*

Heavy *persecution* shall arise
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton.*

The deaths and sufferings of the primitive christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned pagans, who lived in the ages of *persecution.* *Addison.*

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution;* we labour and have no rest. *Lamentations.*

Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *persecution.* *Sprat.*

PE'RSECUTOR, pêr'sê-kû-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*persecuteur*, French; from *persecute.*] One who harasses others with continued malignity.

What man can do against them, not afraid,

Though to the death; against such cruelties
With inward consolations recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest *persecutors*. *Milton.*

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

PERSEVE'RANCE, pêr-sê-vê'rânse. *n. s.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Persisting in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. It is applied alike to good and ill.

The king-becoming graces,
Bounty, *persev'rance*, mercy, lowliness;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

Perseverance keeps honour bright;
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shaksp.*

They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

Wait the seasons of providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter. *L'Estrange.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield. *Brooke.*

2. Continuance in a state of grace.

We place the grace of God in the throne, to rule and reign in the whole work of conversion, *perseverance*, and salvation. *Hammond.*

PERSEVE'RANT, pêr-sê-vê'rânt. *adj.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Latin.] Persisting; constant. *Ainsworth.*

To PERSEVE'RE, pêr-sê-vêre'. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat. *perseverer*, Fr. This word was anciently accented less properly, on the second syllable.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.

But my rude musick, which was wont to please
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still. *Spenser.*

Thrice happy if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright! *Milton.*

Thus beginning, thus we *persevere;*
Our passions yet continue what they were. *Dryden.*

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Wake.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY, pêr-sê-vêre'ing-lê. *adv.* [from *persevere.*] With perseverance.

To PERSI'ST, pêr-sîst.[447] *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persister*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts: for an immortal soul shall *persist* in being, not only when profit, pleasure, and honour, but when time itself shall cease. *South.*

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PERSI'STANCE, pêr-sîs'tânse. } *n. s.* [from
PERSI'STENCY, pêr-sîs'tên-sê. } *persist.*
Persistence seems more proper.]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistance* in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency.* *Shakspeare.*

PERSI'STIVE, pêr-sîs'tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *persist.*] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

The portractive tryals of great Jove
To find *persistive* constancy in men. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RSON, pêr's'n.[170] *n. s.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Latin.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the propriety of our possessions. *Atterbury.*

3. Individual; man or woman.

This was then the church, which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it. *Pearson.*

4. Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

5. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor *person;*
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* shewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

6. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember that he is God's creature. *Clarissa.*

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself. *Bacon.*

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time of his humiliation, duly observed the sabbath of the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations. *White.*

The king in *person* visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryd.*

8. Exterior appearance.

For her own *person*,
It beggar'd all description. *Shakspeare.*

9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile, for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

These tables Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker.*

10. Character.

From his first appearance on the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and murtherer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

11. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shaksp.*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend? *South.*

12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person.* *Sidney.*

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

PE'RSONABLE, pêr'sûn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *person.*]

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtilty. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RSONAGE, pêr'sûn-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exteriour appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare
Between our statures, she hath urg'd his height;
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage.*
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakspeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking; the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage.* *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL, pêr'sûn-âl.[88] *adj.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;
But for the general. *Shakspeare.*

It could not mean that Cain as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well: and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Public reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness for themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.

The fav'rites that the absent king
In deputation left,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shaksp.*

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

4. Exteriour; corporal.

This heroick constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*,
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal, that has only the third.

PERSONA'LITY, pêr-sô-nâl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [from *personal.*] The existence or individuality of any one.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

PE'RSONALLY, pêr'sûn-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *personal.*]

1. In person; in presence; not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign, or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I sent your message. *Shakspeare.*

There are many reasons why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal sense. *Rogers.*

To PE'RSONATE, pêr'sûn-âte. *v. a.* [from *persona*, Lat.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself a while she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crashaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically; with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatists in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanville.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakspeare.*

6. To make a representation of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her. *Shakspeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satyr against the softness of prosperity. *Shakspeare.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg; the manner of his gait, the expressure of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated.* *Shakspeare.*

PERSONA'TION, pêr-sûn-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *personate.*] Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICA'TION, pêr-sôn'nê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *personify.*] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons; as,

Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*

To PERSO'NIFY, pêr-sôn'nê-fî. *v. a.* [from *person.*] To change from a thing to a person.

PE'RSPECTIVE, pêr-spêk'tîv. *n. s.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.]

1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective*, and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *Denham.*

It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives*, to discover from what coast they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,
And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give
Her immortal *perspective.* *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective.* *Addison.*

3. View; visto.

Lofty trees, with sacred shades,
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE, pêr-spêk'tîv. *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

We have *perspective* houses where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS, pêr-spê-kâ'shûs. *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing. *South.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, pêr-spê-kâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *perspicacious.*] Quickness of sight.

PERSPICA'CITY, pêr-spê-kâs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*perspicacité*, Fr.] Quickness of sight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose opticks there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CIENCE, pêr-spîsh'ê-ênse. *n. s.* [*perspiciens*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Dict.*

PE'RSPICIL, pêr'spê-sîl. *n. s.* [*perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. Little used.

Let truth be
Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology,
Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can
Out-stare the broad-beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perspicil* to find her out,
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crashaw.*

The *perspicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville.*

PERSPICU'ITY, pêr-spê-kû'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*perspicuité*, Fr. from *perspicuous.*]

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity* it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of *perspicuity.* *Dryden.*

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke.*

PERSPI'CUOUS, pêr-spîk'kû-ûs. *adj.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opake.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance,
Whose grossness little characters sum up. *Shaksp.*

All this is so *perspicuous*, so undeniable, that I need not be over industrious in the proof of it. *Sprat.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY, pêr-spîk'kû-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *perspicuous.*] Clearly; not obscurely.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perspicuously.* *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS, pêr-spîk'kû-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *perspicuous.*] Clearness; freedom from obscurity; transparency; diaphaneity.

PERSPI'RABLE, pêr-spî'râ-bl. *adj.* [from *perspire.*]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perspirable* will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility, and sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable:* and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most *perspirable.* *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by most; for electricks will not commonly attract, unless they become *perspirable.* *Brown.*

PERSPIRA'TION, pêr-spê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *perspire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible *perspiration* is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPI'RATIVE, pêr-spi'râ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *perspire.*] Performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPI'RE, pêr-spire'. *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
2. To be excreted by the skin.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire*, relax the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE, pêr-strînje'. *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Dict.*

PERSUA'DABLE, pêr-swâ'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *persuade.*] Such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUA'DE, pêr-swâde'.[331] *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Latin; *persuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*

We are *persuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany salvation. *Hebrews.*

Joy over them that are *persuaded* to salvation. *2 Esdras.*

Let a man be ever so well *persuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thirsts after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good *Locke.*

Men should seriously *persuade* themselves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. *Wake*

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason: but this is not always observed.

Philoclea's beauty not only *persuaded*, but so *persuaded* as all hearts must yield: Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were *persuaded* for money. *2 Maccabees.*

To sit cross-legg'd or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *persuade* us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *persuade* with eloquence, to use all imaginable insinuations and intreaties, that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six. *Wilkins.*

I should be glad, if I could *persuade* him to write such another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture. *Shaksp.*

PERSUA'DER, pêr-swâ'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *persuade.*] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive, by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal *persuader* of that counsel. *Bacon.*

He soon is mov'd
By such *persuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel.*
Hunger and thirst at once,
Powr'ful *persuaders!* quicken'd at the scent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keen. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIBLE, pêr-swâ'zê-bl.[439] *adj.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat. *persuasible*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible* contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the psalmist reproaches *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, pêr-swâ'zê-bl-nês.[439] *n. s.* [from *persuasible.*] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION, pêr-swâ'zhûn. *n. s.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasus*, Lat.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success. *Otway.*

2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

You are abus'd in too bold a *persuasion*. *Shaksp.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasions* that we are so; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Government of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatifick vision. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVE, pêr-swâ'sîv.[428] *adj.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade.*] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hooker.*

Let Martius resume his farther discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the consult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding the weight and fitness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive* evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, nor were men thereby actually persuaded. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVELY, pêr-swâ'sîv-lê. *adv.* [from *persuasive.*] In such a manner as to persuade.

The serpent with me
Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business. *Locke.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS, pêr-swâ'sîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *persuasive.*] Influence on the passions.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY, pêr-swâ'sûr-ê.[429 512 557] *adj.* [*persuasorius*, Lat. from *persuade.*] Having the power to persuade.

Neither is this *persuasory*. *Brown.*

PERT, pêrt. *adj.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shaksp.*
On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*
From *pert* to stupid sinks supinely down,
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.*

2. Saucy; petulent; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen. *Addison.*

Vanessa
Scarce listen'd to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

To PERTA'IN, pêr-tâne'. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A cheveron or rafter of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION, pêr-têr-rê-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS, pêr-tê-nâ'shûs. *adj.* [from *pertinax.*]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that which at first seemed locked up from it. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. pêr-tê-nâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves. *King Charles.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotson.*

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

PERTINA'CITY, pêr-tê-nâs'sê-tê. }
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, pêr-tê-nâ'shûs-nês. }
n. s. [*pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinacious.*]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital errour. *Brown.*

2. Resolution; constancy.

PE'RTINACY, pêr'tê-nâ-sê. *n. s.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another. *Duppa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in pursuing people into their graves. *L'Estrange.*

2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy.

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy*, till she obtained relief. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENCE, pêr'tê-nênse. } *n. s.* [from
PE'RTINENCY, pêr'tê-nên-sê. } *pertineo*, Lat.] Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT, pêr'tê-nênt. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shaksp.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Bacon.*

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it *pertinent*. *Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all. *Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertaining*.

Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that faculty shall judge most sound. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY, pêr'tê-nênt-lê. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENTNESS, pêr'tê-nênt-nês. *n. s.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositeness. *Dict.*

PERTI'NGENT, pêr-tîn'jênt. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching. *Dict.*

PE'RTLY, pêrt'lê. *adv.* [from *pert*.]

1. Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet *Shakspeare.*

When you *pertly* raise your snout,
Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
This among Hibernian asses,
For sheer wit and humour passes. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS, pêrt'nês. *n. s.* [from *pert*.]

1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.

Dulness delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
Rememb'ring she herself was *pertness* once. *Pope.*

2. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT, pêr-trân'shê-ênt. *adj.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Dict.*

To PERTU'RB, pêr-tûrb'. }
To PERTU'RBATE, pêr-tûr'bâte. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Latin.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

His wasting flesh with anguish burns,
And his *perturbed* soul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace. *K. Charles.*

The inservient and brutal faculties controuled the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overswaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue. *Brown.*

The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION, pêr-tûr-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. *Milton.*

The soul as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it. *Ray.*

2. Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. *Bacon.*

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.

Although the long dissentions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care!
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide,
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak.
Ben Jonson.

PERTURBA'TOUR, pêr-tûr-bâ'tûr.[314] *n. s.* [*perturbator*, Lat. *perturbateur*, Fr.] Raiser of commotions.

PERTU'SED, pêr-tû'sêd. *adj.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*

PERTU'SION, pêr-tû'zhûn. *n. s.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To PERVA'DE, pêr-vâde'. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]

1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores. *Blackmore.*

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. *Newton.*

2. To pass through the whole extension.

Matter once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. *Bentley.*

What but God,
Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole? *Thomson.*

PERVA'SION, pêr-vâ'zhûn. *n. s.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or passing through.

If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcursions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted; both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to salt-petre, will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE, pêr-vêrse'. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Latin.]

1. Distorted from the right.

And nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milt.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.

Thou for the testimony of the truth hast born
Universal reproach; far worse to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton.*

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*

3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt wooe; but else not for the world.
Shakspeare.

PERVE'RSELY, pêr-vêrs'lê. *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

Men *perversely* take up picques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Men that do not *perversely* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*

A patriot is a dangerous post,
When wanted by his country most,
Perversely comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSENESS, pêr-vêrs'nês. *n. s.* [from *perverse*.]

1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.

Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*

Her whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*; but shall see her gain'd
By a far worse. *Milton.*

The *perverseness* of my fate is such,
That he's not mine, because he's mine too much.
Dryden.

When a friend in kindness tries
To shew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incense;
Perverseness is your whole defence. *Swift.*

2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of some *perverseness* and defection in the nation itself. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION, pêr-vêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*perversion*, Fr. from *perverse*.] The act of perverting; change to something worse.

Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY, pêr-vêr'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*perversité*, Fr. from *perverse*.] Perverseness; crossness.

What strange *perversity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taste th' inlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT, pêr-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*pervertо*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]

1. To distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser.*

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not. *Ecclesiasticus.*

If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorically. *Broome.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right: opposed to *convert*, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and despiteful act
Of Satan, done in paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton.*

The subtile practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

PERVE'RTER, pêr-vêrt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pervert*.]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE, pêr-vêrt'tê-bl. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS, pêr-vê-kâ'shûs. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicacious*. *Denham.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, pêr-vê-kâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, pêr-vê-kâ'shûs-nês.
PERVICA'CITY, pêr-vê-kâs'sê-tê.
PE'RVICACY, pêr'vê-kâs-sê.
} *n. s.* [*pervicacia*, Latin; from *pervicacious*.] Spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS, pêr'vê-ûs. *adj.* [*pervius*, Latin.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

Leda's twins,
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they miss'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steed. *Dryden.*

Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS, pêr'vê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtile than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness*. *Holder.*

PERU'KE, pêr'rûke. *n. s.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wiseman.*

To PERU'KE, pêr'rûke. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adscititious hair.

PERU'KEMAKER, pêr'rûke-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL, pê-rû'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE, pê-rûze'. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]

1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shaksp.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses*. *Addison.*

2. To observe; to examine.

I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shaksp.*

I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shaksp.*

Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton.*

PERU'SER, pê-rû'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE, pê-sâde'. *n. s.*

Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his fore-quarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY, pês'sâ-rê. *n. s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.

Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *pessary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST, pêst. *n. s.* [*peste*, French; *pestis*, Latin.]

1. Plague; pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The God propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

At her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton.*

Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*

The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,
High on her crown a rising snake appears,
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*

To PE'STER, pês'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.

Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shaksp.*

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shaksp.*

We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable. *More.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

They did so much *pester* the church and delude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South.*

At home he was pursu'd with noise;
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and pease
For *pest'ring* too much on a hovel they lay. *Tusser.*

The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room. *Drayton.*

Confin'd and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton.*

PE'STERER, pês'tûr-ûr.[555] *n. s.* [from *pester*.] One that pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS, pês'tûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome.

In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE, pêst'hôûse. *n. s.* [from *pest* and *house*.] A hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS, pês-tîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [from *pestifer*, Lat.]

1. Destructive; mischievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, *pestif'rous*, and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shaksp.*

You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shaksp.*

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'STILENCE, pês'tê-lênse. *n. s.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Latin.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Shaksp.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*. *Shaksp.*

PE'STILENT, pês'tê-lênt. *adj.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent* air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their spears railed against king Ferdinand, who with

such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent* and insupportable summer. *Bentley.*

2. Mischievous; destructive.

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import,
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling.*

PESTILE'NTIAL, pĕs-tĕ-lĕn'shăl. *adj.* [*pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

Fire involv'd
In *pestilential* vapours, stench, and smoak. *Addison.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this shews the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South.*

PE'STILENTLY, pĕs'tĕ-lĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *pestilent.*] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION, pĕs-tĭl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Latin.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The best diamonds are comminuble, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pestillation*, and resist not any ordinary pestile. *Brown.*

PE'STLE, pĕs'tl.[472] *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle* make in any body, but of the texture of it? *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot.*

PESTLE *of pork*, pĕs'tl. *n. s.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainsworth.*

PET, pĕt. *n. s.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *despit*, French; or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]

1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness.

If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next business is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Estrange.*

Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

They cause the proud their visits to delay,
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand. A cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] See PEAT. *Hanmer.*

PE'TAL, pĕ'tăl, *or* pĕt'ăl. *n. s.* [*petalum*, Latin.]

Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants: whence plants are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS, pĕt'tā-lŭs.[503] *adj.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

PE'TAR, pĕ-tăr'. } *n. s.* [*petard*, French;
PE'TARD, pĕ-tărd'. } *petardo*, Italian.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank; bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprised, to blow them up: they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dictionary.*

'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petard*. *Shaksp.*

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noise and scolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL, pĕ-tē'kē-ăl.[353] *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Latin.] Pestilentially spotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TERWORT, pĕ'tŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* [*ascyren.*] A plant.

PE'TIT, pĕt'tēte. *adj.* [French.] Small; little; inconsiderable.

By what small *petit* hints does the mind recover a vanishing notion? *South.*

PETI'TION, pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Request; entreaty; supplication; prayer.

We must propose unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shaksp.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my request. *Esther.*

Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and to be a house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Maccabees.*

We must not only send up *petitions* and thoughts now and then to heaven, but must go through all our worldly business with a heavenly spirit. *Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pray'd that she might still possess his heart,
And no pretending rival share a part;
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To PETI'TION, pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my prosperity. *Shaksp.*

The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PETI'TIONARILY, pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *petitionary.*] By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY, pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĕ. *adj.* [from *petition.*]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shaksp.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to questionary and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETI'TIONER, pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *petition.*] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependencies, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners?* *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers: this raised so much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

PE'TITORY, pĕt'tĕ-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*petitorius*, Latin; *petitoire*, French.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsworth.*

PE'TRE, pē'tĕr.[416] *n. s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; saltpetre. See NITRE.

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The vessel was first well nealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre*-salt, when refined, salt-*petre*. *Woodward.*

PETRE'SCENT, pĕ-trĕs'sĕnt.[510] *adj.* [*petrescens*, Latin.] Growing stone; becoming stone.

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION, pĕt-trĕ-făk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *petrefio*, Latin.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone.

Its concretive spirit has the seeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone.

Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrefactions*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE, pĕt-trĕ-făk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrifactive* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION, pĕt-trĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*petrification*, French; from *petrify.*] A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

In these strange *petrifactions*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK, pĕ-trĭf'fĭk.[509] *adj.* [*petrificus*, Latin.] Having the power to change to stone.

Winter's breath,
A nitrous blast that strikes *petrifick* death. *Savage.*

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

To PE'TRIFY, pĕt'trĕ-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To change to stone.

A few resemble *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

2. To make callous; to make obdurate.

Schism is markt out by the apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

Who stifle nature, and subsist on art,
Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

To PE'TRIFY, pĕt'trĕ-fi. *v. n.* To become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETRO'L, pĕ'trŏl. } *n. s.* [*petrole*, Fr.]
PETRO'LEUM, pĕ-trŏ'lĕ-ŭm. }
A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL, pĕt'trŏ-nĕl. *n. s.* [*petrinal*, French.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield the blow receiv'd,
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTCOY, pĕt'kŏĕ. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium minus.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PE'TTICOAT, pĕt'tĕ-kŏte. *n. s.* [*petit* and *coat.*] The lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Feeble?—A woman's taylor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat?* *Shakspeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats.* *Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,
We trust the important charge, the *petticoat;*
Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope.*

PETTIFO'GGER, pĕt'tĕ-fŏg'gŭr. *n. s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer; petit* and *voguer*, French.] A petty small-rate lawyer.

The worst conditioned and least cliented *petivoguers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoggers;* there is hardly a plea between two country esquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety, or solicitor. *Arbuthnot.*

Physicians are apt to despise empyrics; lawyers, *pettifoggers;* and merchants, pedlars. *Swift.*

PE'TTINESS, pĕt'tĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *petty.*] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we
Have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;
To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shaksp.*

PE'TTISH, pĕt'tĭsh. *adj.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peevish.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile. *Creech.*

PE'TTISHNESS, pĕt'tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pettish.*] Fretfulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness.* *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES, pĕt'tĕ-tŏze. *n. s.* [*petty* and *toe.*]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.
2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew so in love with the wenches' song, that he would not stir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shaksp.*

PE'TTO, pĕt'tŏ. *n. s.* [Italian.] The breast; figuratively, privacy.

PE'TTY, pĕt'tĕ. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferiour; little.

When he had no power,
But was a *petty* servant to the state,
He was your enemy. *Shaksp.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon.*

It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a *petty* trespass? *Milton.*

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who, when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars, as *petty* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*

Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettiest* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner? *Swift.*

PE'TULANCE, pĕt'tshŭ-lănse. } *n. s.* [*petulance*, French; *petulantia*, Lat.]
PE'TULANCY, pĕt'tshŭ-lăn-sĕ. }
Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *King Charles.*

Wise men knew, that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts.*

PE'TULANT, pĕt'tshŭ-lănt.[461] *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, French.]

1. Saucy; perverse.

If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer. *Watts.*

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY, pĕt'tshŭ-lănt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *petulant.*] With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW, pū. *n. s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church.

When sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew.* *Bacon.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew.* *Addison.*

She, decently, in form, pays heav'n its due;
And makes a civil visit to her *pew.* *Young.*

PE'WET, pĕ'wĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*piewit*, Dutch; *vanellus.*]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, puffins, *pewets*, meawes. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

PE'WTER, pū'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose *pewter.* *Pemberton.*

Coarse *pewter* is made of a fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*

The *pewter* into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible. *Bacon.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet by their moisture, will hinder melting. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine. *Addison.*

PE'WTERER, pū'tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *pewter.*] A smith who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer. *Shakspeare.*

We caused a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with soder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON, fĕ-nŏm'ĕ-nŏn. *n. s.* See PHENOMENON. This has sometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαινομενον.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phænomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA, fă-jĕ-dĕ'nă. *n. s.* [φαγέδαινα; from φαγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK, fă-jĕ-dĕn'ĭk. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, French.]
PHAGEDE'NOUS, fă-jĕ-dĕn'ŭs. }
Eating; corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh. *Dict.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiseman.*

When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHA'LANX, fă'lănks, *or* făl'lănks. *n. s.* [*phalanx*, Latin; *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise th' inviolable saints,
In cubick *phalanx* firm, advanc'd entire,
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r *Pope.*

PHA'NTASM, făn'tăzm. } *n. s.* [φάντασμα, φαντασια; *phantasme*, *phantasie*, Fr.]
PHANTA'SMA, făn-tăz'mă. }
Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination.

All the interim is
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shaksp.*

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakspeare.*

They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phan-*

tasm with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon.*

Why,
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
Me father, and that *phanta'm* call'st my son. *Milton.*
Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTA'STICAL, fân-tâs'tè-kâl. } See FAN-
PHANTA'STICK, fân-tâs'tik.[509] } TASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM, fân'tûm.[166] *n. s.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;
Dreadful as hermits' dreams in haunted shades,
Or bright as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd, along the sable skies,
To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISA'ICAL, fâr-rè-sâ'è-kâl. *adj.* [from *pharisee.*] Ritual; externally religious: from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of christian reformings. *King Charles.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL, fâr-mâ-sû'tè-kâl.[509] }
PHARMACE'UTICK, fâr-mâ-sû'tik. }
adj. [φαρμακευτικος, from φαρμακευω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST, fâr-mâ-kôl'lo-jîst.[518] *n. s.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward.*

PHARMACO'LOGY, fâr-mâ-kôl'lo-jè. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA, fâr-mâ-kô-pè'yâ. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, Fr.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, fâr-mâ-kôp'pô-lîst. *n. s.* [φαρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, French.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY, fâr'mâ-sè. *n. s.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine; *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy.* *Garth.*

PHA'ROS, fâ'rôs.[514] } *n. s.* [from *Pharos*
PHARE, fâre. } in Egypt.] A lighthouse; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbuthnot*

PHARYNGO'TOMY, fâ-rîn-gôt'tô-mè. *n. s.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS, fâ'zîls. *n. s.* [*phaseoli*, Latin.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHA'SIS, fâ'sîs. *n. s.* In the plural *phases.* [φάσις; *phase*, French.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe. *Glanville.*

He o'er the seas shall love or fame pursue;
And other months, another *phasis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM, fâzm. *n. s.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phasms*, and chymæras created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

PHEA'SANT, fêz'zânt. *n. s.* [*faisan*, French; *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds: as the cock, peacock, and *pheasant.* *Peacham.*

Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men
Will chuse a *pheasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHEER, fêêr. *n. s.* A companion. See FEER. *Spenser.*

To PHEESE, fêze. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze.*] To comb; to fleece; to curry.

And he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride. *Shakspeare.*

PHENI'COPTER, fê-nê-kôp'tûr. *n. s.* [φοινικοπτερος; *phænicopterus*, Latin.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by *Martial:*

Dat mihi penna rubens nomen sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of giltheads, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX, fê'nîks. *n. s.* [φοινιξ; *phœnix*, Latin.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*
At this hour reigning there. *Shaksp.*

To all the fowls he seems a *phenix.* *Milton.*

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

PHENO'MENON, fê-nôm'mê-nôn. *n. s.* [φαινομενον; *phenomene*, French: it is therefore often written *phænomenon;* but being naturalised, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the English language, to *e.* But if it has the original plural termination *phænomena*, it should, I think, be written with *æ.*]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable *phenomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHI'AL, fî'âl. *n. s.* [*phiala*, Latin; *phiôle*, French.] A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a *phial.* *Shaksp.*

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton.*

PHILA'NTHROPY, fîl-ân'*th*rô-pè.[131] *n. s.* [φιλέω and ανθρωπος.] Love of mankind; goodnature.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthrophy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

PHILI'PPICK, fîl-lîp'pik. *n. s.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER, fê-lôl'lô-jûr.[131] *n. s.* [φιλολογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian, a critick.

Philologers and critical discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a *philologer.* *Boyle.*

The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not only signify domestick, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PHILOLO'GICAL, fîl-ô-lôd'jê-kâl. *adj.* [from *philology.*] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetorick, poesy, and criticism. *Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critick himself in *philological* matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrasts, commentators, or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST, fê-lôl'lô-jîst.[131] *n. s.* See PHILOLOGER. A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY, fê-lôl'lô-jè.[131] [518] *n. s.* [φιλολογια; *philologie*, French.] Criticism; grammatical learning.

Temper all discourses of *philology* with interspersions of morality. *Walker.*

PHI'LOMEL, fîl'lô-mêl. } *n. s.* [from
PHILOME'LA, fîl-lô-mê'lâ. } *Philomela*, changed into a bird.] The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *Philomel* becometh dumb. *Shaksp.*

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk when *philomela* sings? *Pope.*

PHI'LOMOT, fîl'ô-môt. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot;* the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison.*

PHILO'SOPHEME, fê-lôs'sô-fême. *n. s.* [φιλοσοφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER, fê-lôs'sô-fûr.[131] *n. s.* [*philosophus*, Latin; *philosophe*, French.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many sound in belief have been also great *philosophers.* *Hooker.*

The *philosopher* hath long ago told us, that ac-

cording to the divers natures of things, so must the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fam'd *philosophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*

If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves *philosophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

PHILO'SOPHERS *stone*, fê-lôs'sô-fûrz-stône.' *n. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

That stone
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*

PHILOSO'PHICK, fîl-lô-zôf'fîk.[425 509] } *adj.*
PHILOSO'PHICAL, fîl-lô-zôf'fê-kâl. } [*philosophique*, French; from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The stoick last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue, and his virtuous man,
Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone? *Prior.*

When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shaksp.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY, fîl-lô-zôf'fê-kâl-ê.[425 436] *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonweals that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the passions of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not sound very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. *Bentley.*

To PHILO'SOPHIZE, fê-lôs'sô-fize. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glanville.*

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire. *L'Estrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILO'SOPHY, fê-lôs'sô-fê. *n. s.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my succour. *Sidney.*

Hang up *philosophy!*
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
Its helps not *Shaksp.*

The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then,
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*. *Milton.*

His decisions are the judgment of his passions not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner not of the man. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHI'LTER, fîl'tûr.[98 416] *n. s.* [φιλτρον; *philtre*, French.] Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that sips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dryden.*

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison.*

To PHI'LTER, fîl'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ, fîz. *n. s.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,
As if being a traitor had altered his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST, flê-bôt'tô-mîst. *n. s.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE, flê-bôt'tô-mize. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *Howel.*

PHLEBO'TOMY, flê-bôt'tô-mê. *n. s.* [φλεβοτομια, φλέψ, φλεβ, vena, and τέμνω; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not cure, but mischief; the blood so flowing as if the body were all vein. *Holyday.*

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown*

Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*

PHLEGM, flêm.[389] *n. s.* [φλέγμα; *phlegme*, French.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.

Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Roscommon.*

He who, supreme in judgment as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire;
His precepts teach but what his works inspire.
Our criticks take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or *phlegm*,
It makes no diff'rence in the case,
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

2. Water, among chymists.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUE, flêg'mâ-gôg.[389] *n. s.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlemagogues* must evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMA'TICK, flêg'mâ-tîk.[510] *adj.* [φλεγματικος; *phlegmatique*, French; from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, dissolve the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey*

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakspeare.*

Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watery.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON, flêg'môn.[166] *n. s.* [φλεγμονη.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon or inflammation, is the first degeneration from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wiseman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS, flêg'mô-nûs. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME, flême. *n. s.* [from *phlebotomy*.] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding horses.

PHLOGI'STON, flô-jîs'tôn, *or* flô-gîs'tôn. *n. s.* [φλογιστος, from φλέγω.]

1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS, fŏn'ĭks. *n. s.* [from φωνη.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK, fŏn-ŏ-kăm'tĭk. *adj.* [φωνη and καμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR, fŏs'fŏr.[186] } *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]
PHO'SPHORUS, fŏs'fŏ-rŭs. }

1. The morning star.

Why sit we sad when *phosphorus* shines so clear. *Pope.*

2. A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Phosphorus is obtained by distillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor*. *Addison.*

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE, frāze. *n. s.* [φρασις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase:*
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbad it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shaks.*

To PHRASE, frāze. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term.

These suns,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakspeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY, frā-zē-ŏl'lŏ-jē.[518] *n. s.* [φρασις and λεγω.]

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book.

PHRENE'TICK, frē-nĕt'ĭk. } *adj.* [φρενητικος; *phrenitique*, Fr.]
PHRE'NTICK, frĕn'tĭk. }

Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What œstrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood? *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of *phreneticks* and bedlams. *Woodward*

PHRENI'TIS, frē-nī'tĭs.[503] *n. s.* [φρενιτις.] Madness: inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wiseman.*

PHRE'NSY, frĕn'zē. *n. s.* [from φρενιτις; *phrenesie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrensy*.] Madness; franticksness. This is too often written *frenzy*. See FRENZY.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy*. *Hooker.*

Demoniack *phrensy*, moping melancholy. *Milt.*

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

PHTHI'SICAL, tĭz'zē-kăl.[341] *adj.* [φθισικος; *phtysique*, Fr. from *phthisick*.] Wasting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHI'SICK, tĭz'zĭk.[413] *n. s.* [φθισις; *phtysie*, Fr.] A consumption.

His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHI'SIS, *th*ī'sĭs.[544] *n. s.* [φθισις.] A consumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. *Wiseman.*

PHILA'CTERY, fē-lăk'tĕr-ē. *n. s.* [φυλακτηριον; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The *philacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings,
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHY'SICAL, fĭz'zē-kăl. *adj.* [*physique*, French; from *physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philophy; not moral.

The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hammond.*

I call that *physical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and highest kind of evidence of which human nature is capable. *Wilkins.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing: as, a *physical* treatise, *physical* herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare.*

The blood I drop is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Resembling physick: as, a *physical* taste.

PHY'SICALLY, fĭz'zē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *physical*.]

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *physically* produceth the same. *Brown.*

The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

PHYSI'CIAN, fē-zĭsh'ăn. *n. s.* [*physicien*, Fr. from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*

Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease; and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thousands. *Peacham on Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK, fĭz'zĭk. *n. s.* [φυσικη, which originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The science of healing.

Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists? *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker.*

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for *physick*, so all times are not fit for purging the body politick. *Davenant.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot.*

To PHY'SICK, fĭz'zĭk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure.

The labour we delight in *physicks* pain. *Shaksp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakspeare.*

Give him allowance as a worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY, fĭz-zē-kŏ-*th*ē-ŏl'lŏ-jē. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, fĭz-ē-ŏg'nŏ-mŭr, *or* fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nŏ-mŭr. }
PHYSIO'GNOMIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nŏ-mĭst.[518] [461] }

n. s. [*physionomiste*, Fr. from *physiognomy*.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissention among the christians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller foretold, by looking on them, the time of their deaths whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nŏ-mĭk. }
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nŏ-mŏn'ĭk. }

adj. [φυσιογνωμονικος; from *physiognomy*.] Drawn from the contemplation

of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mē. *n. s.* [from *physiognomy*, φυσιογνωμονία; *physionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye,
Interprets heaven's *pyhsiognomy*. *Cleavcland.*

They'll find i' the *physiognomies*
O' th' planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, fĭzh-ē-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. *adj.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lō-jĭst. *n. s.* [from *physiology*.] One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lō-jē.[518] *n. s.* [φύσις and λέγω; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley.*

PHY'SY, fĭz'zē. *n. s.* I suppose the same with *fusee*. See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies* and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS, fĭ-tĭv'vō-rŭs[518] *adj.* [φυτον, and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorus*, and called the hare kind. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY, fĭ-tŏg'grā-fē.[518] *n. s.* [φυτον and γράφω.] A description of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY, fĭ-tŏl'lō-jē.[518] *n. s.* [φυτον and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE, pī'ă-kl. *n. s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. Not used.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howel.*

PIA'CULAR, pī-ăk'kŭ-lăr.[116] } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from
PIA'CULOUS, pī-ăk'kŭ-lŭs. } *piaculum*, Latin.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation.

It was a *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville.*

PI'A-MATER, pī-ă-mā'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET, pī'ă-nĕt. *n. s.* [*picus varius*.]

1. A bird; the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey.*
2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER, pē-ăs'tŭr.[132] *n. s.* [*piastra*, Ital.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIA'ZZA, pē-ăz'zā.[132] *n. s.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PI'CA, pī'kā. *n. s.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *pie*, an old book of liturgy.

PICARO'ON, pĭk-kā-rōōn'. *n.s.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons*. *Temple.*

PI'CCAGE, pĭk'kăje *n. s.* [*piccagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

To PICK, pĭk. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to choose; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. It has commonly *out* after it when it implies selection, and *up* when it means casual occurrence.

This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons peas. *Shaksp.*

He hath *pick'd out* an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakspeare.*

Trust me, sweet,
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakspeare.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should *out* of these his enemies' distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles.*

They must *pick* me *out* with shackles tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and choose her *out*,
T' employ their sorceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons? *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it *up*. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole Æneids: he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryden.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead. *Spectator.*

The will may *pick* and choose among these objects, but cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne.*

Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in *Swift.*

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest,
Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest. *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakspeare.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson.*

She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment. *Law.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of musty chaff. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some, and communicating others. *Addison.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *More.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your sallad. *Swift.*

5. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Wiseman.*

6. To strike with the bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Proverbs.*

7. [*picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shakspeare.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open? *Denham.*

9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

To PICK, pĭk. *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.

Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate sore,
That bete and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryd.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well. *Dryd.*

PICK, pĭk. *n. s.* [*pique*, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the stonecutters nicomia, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodw.*

PI'CKAPACK, pĭk'ă-păk. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her

arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

Pi'ckaxe, pik'âks. *n. s.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew.*

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakspeare.*

As when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

Pi'ckback, pik'bâk. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack.*] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

Pi'cked, pik'kêd.[366] *adj.* [*piqué*, French.] Sharp; smart.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer.*

To Pickee'r, pik-kêêr'. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainsw.*
2. To make a flying skirmish.

No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *pickeer*,
And make the stoutest yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*

Pi'cker, pik'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pick.*]

1. One who picks or culls.

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer.*

Pi'ckerel, pik'kûr-îl.[99] *n. s.* [from *pike.*] A small pike.

Pi'ckerel-weed, pik'kûr-îl-wêêd. *n. s.* [from *pike.*] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gesner be mistaken. *Walton.*

Pi'ckle, pik'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingring *pickle*. *Shakspeare.*

Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew.*

He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut. *Spectator.*

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Things kept in pickle.
3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How cam's't thou in this *pickle*? *Shakspeare.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estr.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en sits him down. *Swift.*

Pi'ckle, pik'kl. or *pightel.* *n. s.* A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

To Pi'ckle, pik'kl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*

They shall have all, rather than make a war,
The straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villanous.

Pi'ckleherring, pik-kl-hêr'ring. *n. s.* [*pickle* and *herring.*] A jack-pudding; a merryandrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horse or *pickle-herring*, lie snug in a garret. *Spectator.*

The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize. *Spectator.*

Pi'cklock, pik'lôk. *n. s.* [*pick* and *lock.*]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, sir; for we have found upon him, sir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakspeare.*

Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estr.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

Pi'ckpocket, pik'pôk-ît. } *n. s.* [*pick* and
Pi'ckpurse, pik'pûrse. } *pocket*, or *purse.*] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horse-stealer. *Shakspeare.*

It is reasonable when esquire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbuthnot.*

Pickpockets and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley.*

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

Pick'thank, pik'thânk. *n. s.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite.

Many tales devis'd,
Oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shakspeare.*

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyar. *Fairfax.*

The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the just. *South.*

Pi'cktooth, pik'tôôth. *n. s.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Pict, pikt. *n. s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

Picto'rial, pik tô'rê-âl. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Latin.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.

Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown.*

Pi'cture, pik'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*pictura*, Latin.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakspeare.*

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon.*

Devouring what he saw so well design'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

She often shews them her own *picture*, which was taken when their father fell in love with her. *Law.*

2. The science of painting.
3. The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

To Pi'cture, pik'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *pictur'd*. *Shakspeare.*

He who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew.*

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South.*

2. To represent.

All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*

Fond man,
See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomson.*

To PI'DDLE, pid'dl.[405] *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, French, little: *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *breyta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives, for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*

Pi'ddler, pid'dl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *piddle.*]

1. One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
2. One who is busy about minute things.

Pie, pi. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *biezan*, to build, that is to build of paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pasty*; if pasties doub-

led together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple pasty is still called an apple foot.]

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakspeare.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right;
From thence of course the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*
Eat beef or *pie*-crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*

2. [*pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tusser.*

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in dismal discord sung. *Shaksp.*
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chatt'ring *pie*?
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie* was a slight expression in *Shakspeare*'s time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, sir.—
—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chuse, sir; come, come. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PIE'BALD, pi'bâld. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

It was a particoloured dress
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Islington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsey-woolsey brothers;
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

PIECE, pêêse. *n. s.* [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel.*

The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

Each heav'n'ly *piece* unweary'd we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A composition; performance.

He wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

6. A single great gun.

A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles.*

7. A hand-gun.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Make Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or smatterer.

10. *A*-PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *More.*

11. *Of a* PIECE *with*. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,
That all seems uniform and *of a piece*. *Roscommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all *of a piece*. *L'Estrange.*

My own is *of a piece with* his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*

Too justly ravish'd from an age like this;
Now she is gone the world is *of a piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be *of a piece with* the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To PIECE, pêêse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakspeare.*

If aught within that little seeming substance,
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakspeare.*

Let him, that was the cause of this, have power
To take off so much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakspeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon*

2. To join; to unite.

3. *To* PIECE *out*. To increase by addition.

He *pieces out* his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakspeare.*

Whether the *piecing out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To PIECE, pêêse. *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and is *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER, pêês'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS, pêês'lês. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.

In those poor types of God, round circles; so
Religion's types the *pieceless* centers flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Donne.*

PIE'CEMEAL, pêês'mêle. *adv.* [pice and mel; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In pieces; in fragments.

He strooke his helme, full where his plume did stand,
On which it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear,
And cast it in the sea? *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,
Ere I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then subject to distempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL, pêês'mêle. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.

Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute, some at another: but this, by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

PI'ED, pide.[283] *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; partycoloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers *pied*, orient and various colours. *Abbot.*

All the yeanlings, which were streak'd and *pied*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The seat, the soft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to see,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 't was simple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PI'EDNESS, pide'nês. *n. s.* [from *pied*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *piedness* shares
With great creating nature. *Shakspeare.*

PIE'LED, pil'd. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *piled*, or having short hair.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?—
—I do. *Shakspeare.*

PI'EPOWDER *court*, pi'pôû-dûr. *n. s.* [from *pied*, foot, and *pouldre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER, pêêr.[275] *n. s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*

The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot.*

To PIERCE, pêêrse, *or* pêrse. *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakspeare.*

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. 1 *Timothy.*

With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple shall arise,
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.
Did your letters *pierce* the queen?—
—She read them in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspeare.*

To PIERCE, pêêrse, *or* pêrse. *v. n.*
1. To make way by force into, or through any thing.
Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shaksp.*
There is that speaketh like the *piercings* of a sword, but the tongue of the wise is health. *Proverbs.*
Short arrows, called sprights, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon.*
2. To strike; to move; to affect.
Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And say she uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shaksp.*
3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.
She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare; so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney.*
All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*
4. To affect severely.
They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare.*

PIE'RCER, pêêrs'ûr, *or* pêrs'ûr. *n. s.* [from *pierce*.]
1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.
Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perser* and pod. *Tusser.*
2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.
The hollow instrument, terebra, we may English *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray.*
3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY, pêêr'sîng-lê, *or* pêrs'îng-lê. [410] *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS, pêêr'sîng-nês, *or* pêrs'îng-nês. [275] *n. s.* [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing.
We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham.*

PI'ETY, pî'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*pietas*, Latin; *pieté*, French.]
1. Discharge of duty to God.
What *piety*, pity, fortitude did Æneas possess beyond his companions? *Peacham.*
Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*
There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*
Praying for them would make them as glad to see their servants eminent in *piety* as themselves. *Law.*
2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.
Pope's filial *piety* excells
Whatever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

PIG, pîg. *n. s.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]
1. A young sow or boar.
Some men there are love not a gaping *pig*,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaksp.*
Alba, from the white sow nam'd,
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryd.*
The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer.*
2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron, or mass of metal melted from the ore, is called, I know not why, *sow-metal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.
A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

To PIG, pîg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON, pîd'jîn. [259] *n. s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dovecot.
This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shaksp.*
A turtle dove and a young *pigeon*. *Genesis.*
Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*
Fix'd in the mast the feather'd weapon stands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*
See the cupola of St. Paul's cover'd with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon*-house. *Addison.*
This building was design'd a model,
Or of a *pigeon*-house or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PI'GEONFOOT, pîd'jîn-fût. *n.s.* [*geranium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PI'GEONLIVERED, pîd'jîn-lîv-ûr'd. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle.
I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shakspeare.*

PI'GGIN, pîg'gîn. [382] *n. s.* In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel.

PIGHT, pîte. old pret. and part. pass. of *pitch*. Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. Not in use.
An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty magnes stone, whose craggy clift,
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*
The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*
Then brought she me into this desart vast,
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Spenser.*
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakspeare.*
When I dissuaded him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakspeare.*

PI'GMENT, pîg'mênt. *n. s.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.
Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY, pîg'mê. *n. s.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pygmæus*, Lat. πυγμαῖος.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable: it should be written with a *y*, *pygmy*.
Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other, they appear as *pigmies*. *Heylin.*
When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden.*
The criticks of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*
But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy's* tomb. *Swift.*

PIGNORA'TION, pîg-nô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT, pîg'nût. *n. s.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth-nut.
I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shaksp.*

PI'GSNEY, pîgz'nî. *n. s.* [piga, Saxon; a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.
Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigsney*. *Hudibras.*

PIGWI'DGEON, pîg-wîd'jûn. *n. s.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.
Where is the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pidwidgeon* myrmidons as they? *Cleaveland.*

PIKE, pîke. *n. s.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner* and *Junius*.]
1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters: sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish: he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton.*
In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn. *Hale.*
The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*
2. [*pique*, French.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.
Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,
Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shakspeare.*
He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers. *Shakspeare.*
They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their *pikes* they strained in both hands, and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the other breast high against the enemy. *Hayward.*
A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*
3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork.
A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them up handsome to drie. *Tusser.*
Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shakspeare.*
4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.
Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes*. *Moxon.*

PI'KED, pîk'kêd. [366] *adj.* [*pique*, French.] Sharp; accuminated; ending in a point. In *Shakspeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard.
Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakspeare.*

Pi'keman, pike'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*pike* and *man.*] A soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the enemy. *Knolles.*

Pi'kestaff, pike'stâf. *n. s.* [*pike* and *staff.*] The wooden pole of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look. *Tatler.*

Pila'ster, pê-lâs'tûr.[132] *n. s.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dict.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set. *Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,
That laid with bits of rustic makes a front. *Pope.*

Pi'lcher, pîltsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which signifies a cloke or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins: pÿlece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pellicia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakspeare.*

2. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

Pile, pile. *n. s.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by th' hour
Seems to flow from him! how, i' th' name of thrift,
Does he rake this together? *Shakspeare.*

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pile*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry 't to the *pile*. *Shakspeare.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezekiel.*

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern. *Collier.*

The wife, and counsellor or priest,
Prepare and light the funeral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height. *Milton.*

Not to look back so far, to whom this isle
Owes the first glory of so brave a *pile*. *Denham.*

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the sight. *Dryden.*

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

No longer shall forsaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,
Fit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakspeare.*

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.

Whom, on his hair-plum'd helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there stucke the steele *pile*, making way
Quite through his skull. *Chapman.*

His spear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought revers'd. *Drayton.*

8. [*pile*, French; *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up so. *Locke.*

9. [In the plural.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom miss to relieve the head. *Arbuthnot.*

To Pile, pile. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue
The standing of his body. *Shakspeare.*

Let them pull all about mine ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be thus. *Shakspeare.*

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies. *Addison.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *pil'd* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments, which are *piled* so high upon authors, that it is difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish. *Felton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great wedges of gold. *Abbot.*

Pi'leated, pîl'ê-â-têd.[507] *adj.* [*pileus*, Latin.] Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds. *Woodward.*

Pi'ler, pile'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pile.*] He who accumulates.

Pi'lewort, pile'wûrt. *n. s.* [*chelidonium minus*, Latin.] A plant.

To Pi'lfer, pîl'fûr. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land. *Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was easy. *Bacon.*

Triumphant leaders at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To Pi'lfer, pîl'fûr. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,
For *pilf'rings* and most common trespasses,
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare.*

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shaksp.*

I came not here on such a trivial toy
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton.*

When these plagiaries come to be stript of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable. *L'Estrange.*

Ev'ry string is told,
For fear some *pilf'ring* hand should make too bold. *Dryden.*

Pi'lferer, pîl'fûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *pilfer.*] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*? Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and workhouses. *Atterbury.*

To glory some advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame. *Young.*

Pi'lferingly, pîl'fûr-îng-lê. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

Pi'lfery, pîl'fûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *pilfer.*] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause. *L'Estrange.*

Pi'lgrim, pîl'grîm. *n.s.* [*pelgrim*, Dut. *pelerin*, French; *pelegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Latin.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together, have a heart's grief when they are near to part. *Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*

Like *pilgrims* to the appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

To Pi'lgrim, pîl'grîm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. Not used.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants. *Grew.*

Pi'lgrimage, pîl'grîm-âdje.[90] *n. s.* [*pelerinage*, French.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakspeare.*

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw
In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakspeare.*

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shakspeare.*

Pill, pîl. *n. s.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck shake. *Bacon.*

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakspeare.*

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Crashaw.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

That wheel of fops; that santer of the town;
Call it diversion, and the *pill* goes down. *Young.*

To Pill, pîl. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*. *Spenser*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And lost their hearts. *Shakspeare.*

Large handed robbers your grave masters are,
And *pill* by law. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox *L'Estrange.*

He who *pill'd* his province, 'scapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause *Dryden.*

2. For *peel;* to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white streaks in them. *Genesis.*

To PILL, pil. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. This should be *peel;* which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tobit.*

PI'LLAGE, pil'lidje.[90] *n. s.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or piling.

Others, like soldiers,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shakspeare.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity. *Shaksp.*

To PI'LLAGE, pil'lidje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

Thy consul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged*, and burnt their city *Arbuthnot.*

PI'LLAGER, pil'lidje-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pillage.*] A plunderer; a spoiler.

Jove's seed the *pillager*
Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR, pil'lûr. *n. s.* [*pilier*, French; *pilar*, Spanish; *pilastro*, Italian; *piler*, Welsh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and compounded. *Wotton.*

The palace built by Picus vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;
And call them *pillars* that will stand to us. *Shaksp.*

Note, and you shall see in him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakspeare.*

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deserving *pillar*,
Proceed to judgment. *Shakspeare.*

PI'LLARED, pil'lûr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *pillar.*]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar'd* shade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milt.*

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill shoots forth the *pillar'd* flame. *Thomson.*

PI'LLED GARLICK, pil'd'gâr-lik. *n. s.*

1. One whose hair is fallen off by a disease.

2. A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PI'LLION, pil'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [from *pillow.*]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The horse and *pillion* both were gone;
Phillis, it seems, was fled with John. *Swift*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PI'LLORY, pil'lûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the *pillory* for the geese he hath killed. *Shakspeare.*

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory.* *Pope.*

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post are very near a-kin. *Watts.*

An opera, like a *pillory*, may be said
To nail our ears down, but expose our head. *Young.*

To PI'LLORY, pil'lûr-ê. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or *pillored*, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourg'd or confin'd. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI'LLOW, pil'lô.[327] *n. s.* [*pyle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their heads. *Shakspeare.*

One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. *Shakspeare.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and houshold stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, this *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts. *Bacon.*

Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy *pillow* laid. *Donne.*

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray.*

To PI'LLOW, pil'lô. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER, pil'lô-bêre. } *n. s.* The
PI'LLOWCASE, pil'lô-kâse. } cover of a pillow.

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY, pê-lôs'sê-tê.[132] *n. s.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness.

At the age of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT, pi'lût.[166] *n. s.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot.* *B. Jonson.*

To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to their port;
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,
Before our *pilot*, Nature, steers our course. *Denham.*

What port can such a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer? *Dryd.*

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'LOT, pi'lût. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PI'LOTAGE, pi'lût-tidje.[90] *n. s.* [*pilotage*, French; from *pilot.*]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

PI'LSER, pil'sûr. *n. s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PIME'NTA, pê-mên'tâ. *n. s.* [*piment*, Fr.] A kind of spice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromaticks, it has obtained the name of all-spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. *Hill.*

PIMP, pimp. *n. s.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner.*] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm courted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addis.*

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind;
Who proper objects must provide
To gratify their lust of pride. *Swift.*

To PIMP, pimp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's possest with a thousand imps,
To work whose ends his madness *pimps.* *Swift.*

PI'MPERNEL, pim'pêr-nêl. *n. s.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimprenelle*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

PI'MPING, pimp'ing.[410] *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty; as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE, pim'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.

If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple.* *Addison.*

If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,
Or raise a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope.*

The rising of a *pimple* in her face, the sting of a gnat, will make her keep her room two or three days. *Law.*

PI'MPLED, pim'pl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *pimple.*] Having red pustules; full of pimples; as, his face is *pimpled.*

PIN, pin. *n. s.* [*espingle*, French; *spina*, *spinula*, Latin; *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Isidore.*]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. *Shakspeare.*

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be stopt in vials, or transfixt with *pins.* *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenser.*

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tusser.*

Tut, a *pin;* this shall be answer'd. *Shaksp.*

'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a *pin's* matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange.*

3. Any thing driven to hold things together; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast. *Milton.*

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Stick in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakspeare.*

These bullets shall rest on the *pins;* and there must be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butshaft. *Shaksp.*

7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.

8. A note; a strain. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estrange.*

As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye: *Hanmer. Skinner* seems likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

Wish all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shakspeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling *pins*. *Corbet.*

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

To Pin, pĭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pinn'd* upon the breast. *Pope.*

Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*

2. To fasten; to make fast.

Our gates,
Which yet seem shut, we have but *pinn'd* with rushes;
They'll open of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

3. To join; to fix; to fasten.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakspeare.*

If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. *Hudibras.*

They help to cozen themselves, by choosing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*

It cannot be imagined that so able a man should take so much pains to *pin* so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke.*

4. [pinban, Saxon.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in pinfold. This written like to *pen*.

If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow a room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hooker.*

Pi'ncase, pĭn'kāse. *n. s.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pincushion. *Ainsworth.*

Pi'ncers, pĭn'sûrz. *n. s.* [*pincette*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Spens.*

2. The claw of an animal.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison.*

To Pinch, pĭnsh. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]

1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.

When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given consent to go with him. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hold hard with an instrument.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

Thou shalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made them. *Shaksp.*

He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To press between hard bodies.

5. To gall; to fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more. *Shakspeare.*

6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh.*

She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his pocket. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To distress; to pain.

Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat. *Milton.*

Afford them shelter from the wintry winds;
The sharp year *pinches*. *Thomson.*

8. To press; to drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers, saves himself. *L'Estrange.*

When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts.*

9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.

This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore, let what will come of it, I will stand the test of your method. *Collier.*

To Pinch, pĭnsh.[352] *v. n.*

1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved. *Glanville.*

But thou
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
See'st where the reasons *pinch*; and where they fail. *Dryden.*

2. To spare; to be frugal.

There is that waxeth rich by his wariness, and *pinching*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat. *Dryd.*

The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden.*

Pinch, pĭnsh. *n. s.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]

1. A painful squeeze with the fingers.

If any straggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryd.*

2. A gripe; a pain given.

There cannot be a *pinch* in death,
More sharp than this is. *Shakspeare.*

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.

Return to her: no, rather I chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shakspeare.*

A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main stock. *L'Estrange.*

4. Difficulty; time of distress.

A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

The devil helps his servants for a season; but when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him. *Dryden.*

They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift.*

5. In all the senses except the first, it is used only in low language.

Pi'nchfist, pĭnsh'fĭst. } *n. s.* [*pinch*,
Pi'nchpenny, pĭnsh'pĕn-nē. } *fist*, and *penny*.] A miser. *Ainsworth.*

Pi'ncushion, pĭn'kŭsh-ŭn. *n. s.* [*pin* and *cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincushion*, sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions*. *Congreve.*

Pi'ndust, pĭn'dŭst. *n. s.* [*pin* and *dust*.] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*

Pine, pine. *n. s.* [*pinus*, Latin; *pin*, Fr.]

The *pine-tree* hath amentaceous flowers, or katkins, which are produced, at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added, that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath. *Miller.*

You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprays;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakspeare.*

To Pine, pine. *v. a.* [pinian, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery.

My hungry eyes, through greedy covetise,
With no contentment can themselves suffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spens.*

I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I atchieve not this young modest girl. *Shaksp.*

Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away. *Shakspeare.*

See, see the *pining* malady of France;
Behold the most unnat'ral wounds,
Which thou thyself hast giv'n her woful breast. *Shakspeare.*

Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel.*

The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath. *Sandys.*

To me who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n. *Milton.*

Farewel the year, which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show;
Welcome the new, whose ev'ry day,
Restoring what was snatch'd away
By *pining* sickness from the fair,
That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller.*

This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,
The roses wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tickel.*

2. To languish with desire.

We may again
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shakspeare.*

We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,
Unknowing that she *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*

Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips.*

To Pine, pine. *v. n.*

1. To wear out; to make to languish.

Part us; I towards the north,
Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime. *Shakspeare.*

Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd;*
There view your beauties; there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*

Beroe *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryd.*

Thus tender Spenser liv'd, with mean repast
Content, depress'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verse. *Philips.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abash'd the devil stood,
Virtue in her shape, how lovely, saw; and *pin'd*
His loss. *Milton.*

Pi'neapple, pine'âp-pl. *n. s.* The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small, and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller.*

Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish *Locke.*

If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple* has of that particular relish. *Locke.*

Pi'neal, pin'nê-âl.[507] *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes*, from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Pi'nfeathered, pin'fêth-ûr'd.[359] *adj.* [*pin* and *feather.*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

We see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;
Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryd.*

Pi'nfold, pin'fôld. *n. s.* [pinban, Saxon, to shut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beasts are confined.

The Irish never come to those raths but armed; which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold.* *Spenser.*

I care not for thee.—
—If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakspeare.*

Confin'd and pester'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Mill.*

Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold.* *Hudibras.*

Pi'ngle, ping'gl. *n. s.* A small close; an enclosure. *Ainsworth.*

Pi'nguid, ping'gwid.[340] *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little used.

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the surface. *Mortimer.*

Pi'nhole, pin'hôle. *n. s.* [*pin* and *hole.*] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole.* *Wiseman.*

Pi'nion, pin'yûn.[8] [113] *n. s.* [*pignon*, Fr.]

1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.

2. *Shakspeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.

He is pluckt, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shaksp.*

3. Wing.

How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant. *Spenser.*

The god, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain. *Pope.*

Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Swift*

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel answering to that of a larger.

5. Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainsw.*

To Pi'nion, pin'yûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned.* *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To bind the arm to the body.

A second spear sent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And seiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To shackle; to bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shak.*

You are not to go loose any longer, you must be *pinion'd.* *Shaksp.*

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herberl.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boasts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.

So by each bard an alderman shall sit,
A heavy lord shall hang at ev'ry wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side. *Pope.*

Pink, pingk.[408] *n. s.* [*pince*, French; from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the Fr. word *oeillet; caryophillum*, Latin.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the blush *pink.* *Bacon.*

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink*-eyed.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink* eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shaksp.*

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle.*

I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shaksp.*

Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refus'd
The justice yet of being well abus'd,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The *pink* of puppies in some future strain. *Young.*

4. A colour used by painters.

Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden.*

5. [*pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers:
Give fire, she is my prize. *Shaksp.*

6 A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

To Pink, pingk. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shaksp.*

The sea-hedgehog is enclos'd in a round shell,
Handsomely wrought and *pink'd.* *Carew.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the same suit for use and show;
And at a small expense your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

To Pink, pingk. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had sore eyes. *L'Estrange.*

Pi'nmaker, pin'mâk-ûr. *n. s.* [*pin* and *maker.*] He who makes pins.

Pi'nmoney, pin'mûn-ê. *n. s.* [*pin* and *money.*] Money allowed to a wife for her private expenses without account.

The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addison.*

Pi'nnace, pin'âs.[91] *n. s.* [*pinnasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaça*, Spanish.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whilst our *pinnace* anchors in the downs,
Here shall they make their ransom on the sand. *Shaksp.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinnace* to Rhodes. *Knolles.*

He cut down wood, and made a *pinnace*, and entered the South-sea. *Heylin.*

I sent a *pinnace* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spelman.*

Thus to ballast love,
I saw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne.*

I discharged a bark taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

Pi'nnacle, pin'nâ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.

My letting some men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis
With glist'ring spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high spiring point.

The slipp'ry tops of human state,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

Pi'nner, pin'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion.*]

1. The lappet of a head which flies loose.

Her goodly countenance, I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*

Pi'nnock, pin'nŏk. *n. s.* [*curruca.*] The tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

Pint, pint.[105] *n. s.* [pinte, Saxon; *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

Pi'nules, pin'yŭlz. *n. s.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*

Pione'er, pi-ŏ-nêêr'. *n. s.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete French: *pion*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dut. *spagenier*, from *spage*, a spade; whence *Junius* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterward called *pioneer*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Well said, old mole, can'st work i' th' ground so fast?
A worthy *pioneer*. *Shaksp.*

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods, or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison.*

Pi'oning, pi'ŏ-ning. *n. s.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*

Pi'ony, pi'ŭn-ê.[116] *n. s.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See Peony.

PI'OUS, pi'ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.

Pious awe that feared to have offended. *Milton.*

Learn
True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And *pious* sorrow. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious;* so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.

I shall never gratify sprightfulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*

Pi'ously, pi'ŭs-lê. *adv.* [from *pious.*] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallowed plains;
Piously valiant. *Philips.*

This martial present *piously* design'd,
The loyal city give their best lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perish in your hands!
But *piously* transmit it to your children. *Addison.*

Pip, pip. *n. s.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from *pituita;* but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

A spiteful vexatious gipsy died of the *pip*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*.

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison.*

To Pip, pip. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

Pipe, pipe. *n. s.* [*pib*, Welsh; pipe, Sax.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shaksp.*

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Wilkins.*

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addison.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age still fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

His ancient *pipe* in sable dy'd,
And half unsmoak'd lay by his side. *Swift.*

My husband's a sot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An instrument of wind musick.

I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*. *Shaksp.*

The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton.*

Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*,
Was entertainment for the infant stage. *Roscommon.*

There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration: as the wind-*pipe*.

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*. *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*,
Small as an eunuch. *Shaksp.*

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon.*

7. [*pieep*, Dutch; *pipe*, French.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff; I'll make him dance. *Shaksp.*

To Pipe, pipe. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden.*

We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced. *Matthew.*

In singing, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*

Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To have a shrill sound.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound. *Shaksp.*

Pi'per, pi'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pipe.*] One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Revelations.*

Pi'petree, pipe'trêê. *n. s.* The lilach.

Pi'ping, pipe'ing.[410] *adj.* [from *pipe.*] This word is only used in low language.

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shaksp.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils.

Pi'pkin, pip'kin. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*

Some officer might give consent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

Pi'ppin, pip'pin. *n. s.* [*puppynghe*, Dut. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone *pippins* from their obdurateness; some Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins;* the Holland *pippin* and the russet *pippin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers. *Mortimer.*

You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin*, of my own grafting. *Shakspeare.*

Entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted. *Harvey.*

The *pippin*-woman I look upon as fabulous. *Addison.*

His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
Or 'midst those thund'ring spears an orange place. *King.*

This *pippin* shall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

Pi'quancy, pik'kân-sê. *n. s.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

Pi'quant, pik'kânt.[415] *adj.* [*piquant*, Fr.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness. *Bacon.*

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Pi'quantly, pik'kânt-lê. *adv.* [from *piquant.*] Sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke.*

PIQUE, pêêk.[415] *n. s.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon.*

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked *Addison.*

2. A strong passion.

Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras.*

3. Point: nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE, pêêk *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.

Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came,
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*se piquer*, French.]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind. *Locke.*

Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them. *Locke.*

To PIQUEE'R, pîk-kêêr'. *v. a.* See PIOKEER.

PICQUEE'RER, pîk-kêêr'ûr. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeerer.*

When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *picqueerers* from the same camp. *Swift.*

PIQUE'T, pê-kêt'.[415] *n. s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*

Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*

PI'RACY, pî'râ-sê. *n s.* [πειρατεία; *piratica*, Latin; *piraterie*, French; from *pirate.*] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the seas with their *piracies.* *Carew.*

Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both those fates and storms of *piracy.* *Waller.*

Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news,
To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies;* though he practised the same trade. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'RATE, pî'rât.[91] *n. s.* [πειρατης; *pirata*, Latin; *pirate*, French.]

1. A sea robber.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*

Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE, pî'rât. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'RATE, pî'rât. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.

They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL, pî-rât tê-kâl.[132] *adj.* [*piraticus*, Latin; from *pirate.*]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon.*

2. Practising robbery.

The errours of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope.*

PI'SCARY, pîs'kâ-rê. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing. *Dict.*

PISCA'TION, pîs-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing.

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of heatieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius. *Brown.*

PI'SCATORY, pîs'kâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison.*

PISCI'VOROUS, pîs-sîv'vô-rûs.[518] *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro.*] Fish-eating; living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of ante-stomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray.*

PISH, pîsh. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshaw.* I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the stile of gods,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shaksp.*

She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator.*

To PISH, pîsh. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.

He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE, pîz'mîre.[434] *n. s.* [mýra, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prior.*

Prejudicial to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars, and mice. *Mortimer.*

To PISS, pîs. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Dutch.] To make water.

I charge the *pissing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakspeare.*

One ass *pisses*, the rest *piss* for company. *L'Estr.*

Once possess'd of what with care you save,
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave. *Dryden.*

PISS, pîs. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *piss*-pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope.*

PI'SSABED, pîs'â-bêd. *n. s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSBURNT, pîs'bûrnt. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO, pîs-tâ'shô. *n. s.* [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*, Italian; *pistachia*, Latin.]

The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel is of a green colour, and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pestuch* and *festuch*, and we sometimes *fistich* nuts. *Hill.*

Pistachios, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

PISTE, pêste. *n. s.* [Fr.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION, pîs-tîl-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminuble, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PI'STOL, pîs'tûl.[166] *n. s.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A small hand-gun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out. *Shakspeare.*

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol*-shot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol*-bullet. *Wiseman.*

How Verres is less qualify'd to steal,
With sword and *pistol*, than with wax and seal. *Young.*

To PI'STOL, pîs'tûl. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTO'LE, pîs-tôle'. *n. s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred *pistoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden.*

PI'STOLET, pîs-tô-lêt'. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pistol.*] A little pistol.

Those unlickt bear-whelps, unfil'd *pistolets*
That, more than cannon-shot, avails or lets. *Donne.*

PI'STON, pîs'tûn.[166] *n. s.* [*piston*, Fr.] The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pît. *n s.* [pit, Sax.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakspeare.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit;*
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry till they push us. *Shakspeare.*

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places in Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakspeare.*

Into what *pit* thou seest
From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit.* *Psalms.*

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit.*

Make him glad, at least, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*
They managed the dispute as fiercely as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.
Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,
And in their folly shew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*
Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit;*
For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*pis*, *peis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Latin.] Any hollow of the body; as, the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a disease.

To Pit, pĭt. *v. a.*

1. To press into hollows.
An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterised by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharp.*

2. To mark with small hollows, as by the smallpox.

Pi'tapat, pĭt'ȧ-pȧt. *n. s.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. Flutter; palpitation.
A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A light quick step.
Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's brooken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

PITCH, pĭtsh. *n. s.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.
They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*
A rainy vapour
Comes on as blacke as *pitch*. *Chapman.*
Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in chareoal, oil, *pitch*, and links. *Peacham.*
A vessel smear'd round with *pitch*. *Milton.*

2. [from *picts*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height.
Lovely concord and most sacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase,
Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Spenser.*
How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shaksp.*
Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakspeare.*
Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shaksp.*
That greate worke, unless the seede of Jove,
The deathlesse muses, undertake, maintains a *pitch* above
All mortall powers. *Chapman.*
Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down
Into this deep. *Milton.*
Others expectation was raised to a higher *pitch* than probably it would. *Hammond.*
Cannons shoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*
Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison.*

3. Highest rise. Not used.
A beauty waining, and distressed widow,
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd bigamy. *Shaksp.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.
From this high *pitch* let us descend
A lower flight; and speak of things at hand. *Milton.*
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

5. Size; stature.
That infernal monster having cast
His weary foe into the living well,
'Gan high advance his broad discolour'd breast
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Spenser.*
Were the whole frame here,
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shaksp.*
It turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;
So like in person, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton.*
Our resident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the statesman behind him,
Talks at the same *pitch*
Is as wise, is as rich,
And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*
Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concerned to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*
Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of rightcousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*
When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward.*

To PITCH, pĭtsh. *v. a.* preterit *pitched;* participle *pitched*, anciently *pight*. See Pight. [*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.
On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakspeare.*
Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakspeare.*
He counselled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to cast, what net, what toile to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*
Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*
When the victor
Had conquer'd Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden.*
To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*
The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way,
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister; more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker.*
One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.
They'll not *pitch* me i' th' mire,
Unless he bid 'em. *Shakspeare.*
They would wrestle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator.*

4. To smear with pitch. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.]
The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* vessels glide with easy force. *Dryd.*
Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon.*
I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton.*

5. To darken.
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shaksp.*
Soon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*

To Pitch, pĭtsh. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.
When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.
The courser o'er the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryd.*

3. To fix choice: with *upon*.
We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we shall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*
A free agent will *pitch upon* such a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *More.*
I have *pitched upon* this consideration that parents owe their children, not only material subsistence, but much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby.*
The covetous man was a good while at a stand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch upon* one thing after another. *L'Estrange.*
Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*
I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest *pitched upon* the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.
They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. 1 *Macca.*

Pi'tcher, pĭtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*picher*, Fr.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.
With suddain fear her *pitcher* down she threw,
And fled away. *Spenser.*
Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;
Besides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakspeare.*
We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took
A *pitcher* fill'd with water from the brook. *Carew.*
Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen *pitchers* and scullery. *Peacham.*
Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.
To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground, with a square iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer.*

Pi'tchfork, pĭtsh'fȯrk. *n. s.* [*pitch* and *fork.*] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the wagon.
An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with mending *pitchforks* and spades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*

Pi'tchiness, pĭtsh'ē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pitchy.*] Blackness; darkness.

Pi'tchy, pĭtsh'ē. *adj.* [from *pitch.*]

1. Smeared with pitch.
The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings wash'd away,
Now yield; and now a yawning breach display. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.
Native petroleum, found floating upon some springs, is no other than this very *pitchy* substance drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.
Night is fled,
Whose *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shaksp.*
I will sort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakspeare.*
Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

Pi'tcoal, pĭt'kȯle. *n. s.* [*pit* and *coal.*] Fossil coal.
The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders. *Mortimer.*

Pi'teous, pĭtsh'ē-ŭs.[263] *adj.* [from *pity.*]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Spenser.*
The most arch deed of *piteous* massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare.*
Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.
If the series of thy joys
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*
She gave him, *piteous* of his case,
A shaggy tap'stry. *Pope.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.
Piteous amends! unless
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton.*

Pi'teously, pît'sh'ê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner.
I must talk of murthers, rapes, and massacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *piteously* perform'd. *Shaksp.*

Pi'teousness, pît'sh'ê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

Pi'tfall, pît'fâll.[406] *n. s.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.
Poor bird! thoud'st never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakspeare.*
Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*
These hidden *pitfalls* were set thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell into them. *Addison.*

PITH, pît*h*.[467] *n. s.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood.
If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon.*
Her solid bones convert to solid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.
As doth the *pith*, which left our bodies slack,
Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;
So by the soul doth death string heav'n and earth. *Donne.*
The vertebres are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force. *Pith* in Scotland is still retained as denoting strength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your *pith*.
Leave your England,
Guarded with grandsires, babies and old women,
Or pass'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puissance. *Shakspeare.*
Since these arms of mine had seven years *pith* *Shakspeare.*

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.
That's my *pith* of business
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakspeare.*
Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shakspeare.*

6. The quintessence; the chief part.
The owner of a foul disease,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakspeare.*

Pi'thily, pît*h*'ê-lê. *adv.* [from *pithy.*] With strength; with cogency; with force.

Pi'thiness, pît*h*'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; strength.
No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his *pithiness* in uttering, his complaint of love, so lovely. *Spenser.*

Pi'thless, pît*h*'lês. *adj.* [from *pith.*]

1. Wanting pith; wanting strength.
Weak shoulders over-born with burthening grief,
And *pithless* arms, like to a wither'd vine
That drops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

Pi'thy, pît*h*'ê. *adj.* [from *pith.*]

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with pith.
The *pithy* fibres brace and stitch together the ligneous in a plant. *Grew.*
The Herefordian plant that likes
T' approach the quince, and th' elder's *pithy* stem. *Philips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.
Yet she with *pithy* words, and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last suppressing fury mad,
They 'gan abstain. *Spenser.*
I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pithy*, and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakspeare.*
Many rare *pithy* saws concerning
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*
This *pithy* speech prevail'd and all agreed. *Dryden.*
In all these, goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy;* for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*

Pi'tiable, pît'tê-â-bl. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deserving pity.
The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your eye. *Atterbury.*

Pi'tiableness, pît'tê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *pitiable.*] State of deserving pity.
For the *pitiableness* of his ignorance and unwilled mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof may be excused and connived at. *Kettlewell.*

Pi'tiful, pît'tê-fûl. *adj.* [*pity* and *full.*]

1. Melancholy; moving compassion.
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their good's sake caught up and carried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*
A sight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakspeare.*
Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakspeare.*
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language sue? *Sandys.*
The conveniency of this will appear, if we consider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray.*

2. Tender; compassionate.
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful* like mine. *Shakspeare.*
Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakspeare.*

3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.
That's villanous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shakspeare.*
One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and himself into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*
Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*
If these *pitiful* shanks were answerable to this branching head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*
What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a machine, where we see the success of the battle from the beginning? *Dryden.*

Pi'tifully, pît'tê-fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *pitiful.*]

1. With pity; with compassion.
Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Common Prayer.*

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.
He beat him most *pitifully;* nay,
He beat him most unpitifully. *Shakspeare.*
Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; despicably.
Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery, on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own. *Clarissa.*

Pi'tifulness, pît'tê-fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *pitiful.*]

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.
Basilius giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and the *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it. *Sidney.*

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

Pi'tilesly, pît'tê-lês-lê. *adv.* [from *pitiless.*] Without mercy.

Pi'tilesness, pît'tê-lês-nês. *n. s.* Unmercifulness.

Pi'tiless, pît'tê-lês. *adj.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless.
Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*
Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his sake am I now *pitiless.* *Shaksp.*
My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n pity *pitiless* in thee. *Fairfax.*
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*

Pi'tman, pît'mân. *n. s.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.
With the pitsaw they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

Pi'tsaw, pît'sâw. *n. s.* [*pit* and *saw.*] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.
The *pitsaw* is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but also for small matters used by joiners. *Moxon.*

Pi'ttance, pît'tânse. *n. s.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.

2. A small portion.
Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning
You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance.* *Shaksp.*
The ass saved a miserable *pittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*
I have a small *pittance* left with which I might retire. *Arbuthnot.*
Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pittance* of learning they received at the university. *Swift.*
Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours went:
They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

Pi'tuite, pît'tshû-ît.[155] *n. s.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.
Serous defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arbuthnot.*

Pitu'itous, pê-tû'ê-tûs.[132] *adj.* [*pituito-*

ous, Lat. *pituiteux*, French.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbutanot.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by turns, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding it by respiration; but likewise to separate and discharge the redundant *pituitous* or flegmatick parts of the blood. *Blackmore.*

PI'TY. pit'tê. *n. s.* [*pitie*, French; *pietà*, Italian.]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*

An ant dropped into the water; a wood-pigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*

Lest the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their Maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of *pity* and compassion. *Calamy.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden.*

The mournful train,
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shaksp.*

Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chasmir. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen;
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country! *Addison.*

3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*

To PI'TY, pit'tê. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the use of mine own house. *Shaksp*

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalms.*

You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Compassionate my pains! she *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*

Pity weakness and ignorance, bear with the dulness of understandings, or perverseness of tempers. *Law.*

The man is to be *pitied* who, in matters of moment, has to do with a staunch metaphysician; doubts, disputes, and conjectures, will be the plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To PI'TY, pit'tê. *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy them. *Jeremiah.*

PI'VOT, piv'vût. *n. s.* [*pivot*, French.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden.*

PIX, piks. *n. s.* [*pixis*, Latin.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholick countries. *Hanmer.*

He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a' be. *Shaksp.*

PI'ZZLE, piz'zl. *n. s.* [quasi *pissle*. *Minshew.*]

The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation. *Brown.*

PLACABI'LITY, plâ-kâ-bil'ê-tê. } *n. s.*
PLA'CABLENESS, plâ'kâ-bl-nês. } [from *placable*.] Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*

PLA'CABLE, plâ'kâ-bl.[405] [535] *adj.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I sought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton.*

Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped, and obeyed. *Hale.*

PLACA'RD, plâk-ârd'. } *n. s.* [*plakaert*,
PLACA'RT, plâk-ârt'. } Dutch; *placard*, French.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.

To PLA'CATE, plâ'kâte. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE, plâse. *n. s.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Latin.]

1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deuteronomy.*

We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts.*

Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine. *Milton.*

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons who frequent that *place*. *Addison.*

2. Locality; vicinity; local relation.

Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest it has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Revelation.*

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within some place;
But she all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brain
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shaksp.*

His catalogue had an especial *place* for sequestered divines. *Fell*

6. A seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *John*

Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. 1 *Samuel.*

7. Passage in writing.

Hosea saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short explication. *Burnet.*

8. Ordinal relation.

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place* both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker.*

Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against all other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden.*

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we consider, in the first *place*, that he is ommpresent; and, in the second, that he is omniscient. *Addison.*

9. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fixt evils sit so fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shaksp.*

These fair overtures made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are defects not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not *place*. *Dryden.*

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when that perhaps takes *place*. *Dryden.*

It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury.*

10. Existence; state of being.

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received in the schools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*

11. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,
Observe degree, priority, and *place*. *Shaksp.*

12. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take place*.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear? *Ben Jonson.*

There would be left no measures of credible and incredible, if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*

As a British freeholder I should not scruple taking *place* of a French marquis. *Addison.*

13. Office; publick character or employment.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared. *Shaksp.*

If I'm tradue'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shaksp.*

The horsemen came to Londronius, as unto the most valiant captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the *place*. *Knolles.*

Is not the bishop's bill deny'd,
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more,
That we shall have their *places* *Denham.*

Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should adorn them; and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*

14. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession; not opposition.

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans.*

He stood astride and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the difference, if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryden.*

The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give *place* to swords and plumes, the pride of war. *Dryden.*

15. Ground; room.

Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in you. *John.*

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very same. *Hammond.*

16. Station in life.

God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he sees wanting to them. *Duty of Man.*

To PLACE, plâse. *v. a.* [*placer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Exodus.*

He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chronicles.*

And I will *place* within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light well us'd they shall attain,
And at the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton.*

Our two first parents yet the only two
Of mankind in the happy garden *plac'd*. *Milton.*

2. To fix; to settle; to establish.

Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on inferior persons. *Dryden.*

God or nature has not any where *placed* any such jurisdiction in the first born. *Locke.*

3. To put out at interest.

'Twas his care
To *place* on good security his gold. *Pope.*

PLA'CER, plâ'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *place*.] One who places.

Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*

PLA'CID, plâs'sîd. *adj.* [*placidus*, Lat.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY, plâs'sîd-lê. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* distends the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

PLA'CIT, plâs'ît. *n. s.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination.

We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, plâk'kît.[99] or *plaquet*. *n. s.* A petticoat.

You might have pinched a *plaquet*, it was senseless. *Shaksp.*

The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those that war for a *plaquet*. *Shaksp*

PLA'GIARISM, plâ'jâ-rîzm. *n. s.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY, plâ'jâ-rê.[505 507] *n. s.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]

1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another.

The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy and translate. *Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*

PLAGUE, plâg.[337] *n. s.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teutonick; *plaga*, Lat. πληγη.]

1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.

Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-sore or imboss'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shaksp.*

The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most pestilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years. *Bacon.*

Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May.*

All those *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,
First on inferiour creatures try'd their force,
And last they seized on man. *Lee and Dryden.*

2. State of misery.

I am set in my *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight. *Psalms.*

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious

'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Shaksp.*

I am not mad, too well I feel
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity. *Shaksp.*

Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or greatest *plague* of life. *L'Estrange.*

Sometimes my *plague*, sometimes my darling,
Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE, plâg. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with pestilence.

2. To infest with disease; to oppress with calamity.

Say my request's unjust,
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest, and the gods will *plague* thee. *Shaksp.*

Thus were they *plagu'd*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

3. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to make uneasy; to disturb. In this sense it is used ludicrously.

If her nature be so,
That she will *plague* the man that loves her most,
And take delight to encrease a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. *Spenser.*

People are stormed out of their reason, *plagued* into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to see if he can start a law suit, and *plague* any of his neighbours. *Addison.*

PLA'GUILY, plâ'gê-lê. *adv.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. A low word.

This whispering bodes me no good; but he has me so *plaguily* under the lash, I dare not interrupt him. *Dryden.*

You look'd scornful, and swift at the dean;
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips *Swift.*

PLA'GUY, plâ'gê.[345] *adj.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. A low word.

Of heats,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill. *Donne.*

What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron?
What *plaguy* mischiefs and mishaps
Do dog him still with after-claps? *Hudibras.*

PLAICE, plâse.[202] *n. s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish.

Of flat fish there are soles, flowkes, dabs, and *plaice*. *Carew.*

PLAID, plâd.[204] *n. s.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women.

PLAIN, plâne.[202] *adj.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescences. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* superficies.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to make all *plain* and waste. *Spenser.*

The south and south-east sides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the midst. *Sandys.*

They were wont to make their canoes or boats *plain* without, and hollow within, by the force of fire. *Heylin.*

Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy steer,
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface *plain*. *Dryden.*

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a *plain* one. *Addison.*

2. Open; clear; flat.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

3. Void of ornament; simple.

A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*

A man of sense can artifice disdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go *plain*. *Young.*

4. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple.

In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a *plainer* sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon.*

Of many *plain*, yet pious christians, this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond.*

The experiments alledged with so much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whose profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*

My heart was made to fit and pair within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

Must then at once, the character to save,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

5. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*

6. Mere; bare.

He that beguil'd you in a plain accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shaksp.*

Some have at first for wits, then poets past,

Turn'd criticks next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last. *Pope.*

7. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure.

They wondered there should appear any difficulty in any expressions, which to them seemed very clear and *plain*. *Clarendon.*

Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Denh.*

I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my translations; I considered the genius and distinguishing character of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob. *Locke.*

That children have such a right, is *plain* from the laws of God; that men are convinced that children have such a right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*

It is *plain*, that these discourses are calculated for none, but the fashionable part of womankind. *Spectator.*

To speak one thing, mix'd dialects they join;
Divide the simple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

8. Not varied by much art; simple.

A plaining song *plain*-singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

His diet was of the *plainest* meats, and commonly not only his dishes, but the parts of them were such as most others would refuse. *Fell.*

PLAIN, plāne. *adv.*

1. Not obscurely.
2. Distinctly; articulately.

The string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake *plain*. *Mark.*

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.

Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-spoken person, and a man of very few words; tropes and figures are his aversion. *Addison.*

PLAIN, plāne. *n. s.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open field; flat expanse; often, a field of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt. *Genesis.*

The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their castles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found most fruitful lands, and turned the Irish into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbuthnot.*

While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courser pants in ev'ry vein,
And pawing seems to beat the distant *plain*. *Pope.*

To PLAIN, plāne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN, plāne. *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. Little used.

Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,
'Gan first thus *plain* his case with words unkind. *Spenser.*

The incessant weeping of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

He to himself thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

PLAINDEA'LING, plāne-dē'ling. *adj.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Honest; open; acting without art.

Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest man; it must not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain. *Shakspeare.*

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a consistency with necessary prudence. *L'Estrange.*

PLAINDEA'LING, plāne-dē'ling.[410] *n. s.* Management void of art; sincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a statesman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may strive,
To shew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

PLA'INLY, plāne'lē. *adv.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not subtilly; not speciously.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.

They charged the enemies' horse so gallantly, that they gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set down, but also *plainly* set down in scripture; so that he which heareth or readeth, may without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them *plainly* see't. *Shakspeare.*

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nicene church in general, both before and after Origen, to be of a very contrary judgment to that which he condemns in Lucian and Origen, that is, to Arianism. *Waterland.*

By that seed
Is meant the great deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd. *Milton.*

We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

PLA'INNESS, plāne'nēs. *n. s.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelness; flatness.
2. Want of ornament; want of show.

If some pride with want may be allow'd,
We in our *plainness* may be justly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*

As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.

Well, said Basilius, I have not chosen Dametas for his fighting nor for his discoursing, but for his *plainness* and honesty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shakspeare.*

Think'st thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainness* honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls? *Shakspeare.*

Plainness and freedom an epistolary stile required. *Wake.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.

All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainness* so o'erspreads thy mind,
That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden.*

PLAINT, plānt. *n. s.* [*plainte*, Fr.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this;
Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss. *Sidney.*

Bootless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds. *Shakspeare.*

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobration of injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.

How many children's *plaints*, and mothers' cries! *Daniel.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

Listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton.*

For her relief,
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,
Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

PLA'INTFUL, plānt'fūl. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly sorrowful.

To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me! *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF, plāne'tif. *n. s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another: opposed to the *defendant*.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and damages. *L'Estrange.*

You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*

In such a cause the *plaintiff* will be hiss'd,
My lord the judges laugh and you're dismiss'd. *Pope.*

PLA'INTIFF, plāne'tif. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. Not in use.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE, plāne'tiv. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round. *Dryden.*

The goddess heard,
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun
To sooth the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

Can Nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,
Though shouts as thunder loud afflict the air? *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

PLA'INWORK, plāne'wūrk. *n. s.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

PLAIT, plāte.[202] *n. s.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply* or fold.] A fold; a double.

Should the voice directly strike the brain,
It would astonish and confuse it much;
Therefore these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor shall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

To PLAIT, plāte. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fold; to double.

The busy sylphs surround their darling care,
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will she on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*? *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair. 1 *Peter.*

What she demands, incessant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My busy diligence shall deck her board,
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting* the hair, and adorning your persons; but in making cloaths for the naked. *Law.*

3. To entangle; to involve.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at last with shame derides. *Shakspeare.*

PLAI'TER, plâte'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.

PLAN, plân. *n. s.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building, or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To PLAN, plân. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY, plâ'nâ-rê. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLA'NCHED, plântsh'êd. *adj.* [from *planch.*] Made of boards.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick
Whose western side is with a vineyard back
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shakspeare.*

PLA'NCHER, plântsh'ûr. *n. s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A floor of wood. Not used.

Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING, plântsh'îng. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] The laying of floors in a building. *Dict.*

PLANE, plâne. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is commonly used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick, in all kinds of angles. *Bentley.*

Projectils would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *plane* on which they move, stop their motion. *Cheyne.*

2. [*plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the *plane.* *Moxon.*

To PLANE, plâne. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of small stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed.* *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE, plâne'trêê. *n. s.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.]

The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down: it is generally supposed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder, and the *plane.* *Dryden.*

PLA'NET, plân'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανάω; *planette*, Fr.]

Planets are the erratick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving so makes our day and night: it is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter: sir Isaac Newton asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent? *Shaksp.*

And *planets*, *planet* struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton.*

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrological devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their usual order, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna.* *Wilkins.*

PLA'NETARY, plân'nê-târ-rê. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*

To marble and to brass, such features give,
Describe the stars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the domination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addison.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shaksp.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

PLANE'TICAL, plân-nêt'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions; the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical.* *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK, plân'êt-strûk. *adj.* [*planet* and *strike.*] Blasted: *sidere afflatus.*

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck;*
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS, plân-ê-fô'lê-ûs. *adj* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre, whose face is usually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL, plân-nê-mêt'trê-kâl. *adj.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIME'TRY, plân-nîm'mê-trê. *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin, and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, French.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS, plân'ê-pêt'tâ-lûs. *adj.* [*planus*, Latin, and πέταλον.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To PLA'NISH, plân'nîsh. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE, plân'nê-sfêre. *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin, and *sphere.*] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK, plângk. *n. s.* [*planche*, French.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks.* *Abbot.*

The doors of *planks* were, their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

The smoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milton.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dryden.*

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To PLANK, plângk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL, plâ-nô-kôn'nê-kâl. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus*, Lat.] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superfices is in part level between both ends. *Grew.*

PLA'NOCONVEX, plâ-nô-kôn'vêks. *adj.* [*planus* and *convexus*, Lat.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex*, for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton.*

PLANT, plânt.[79] *n. s.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, *Ray* has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminous flower; *i. e.* such a one as is without the petala, having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a com-

pound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire, and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberose root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelated or striated seed. 12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petala; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough leaved *plants:* they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices, or verticillate *plants:* their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyspermiæ plantæ semine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear these seeds in oblong siliquous cases. 20. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous plants, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous *plants* with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no foot-stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are divided into three partitions: their flower is sexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot-stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk 26. *Plants* with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or staminous flower. 27. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How sweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt. *Shakspeare.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are *plant*-animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both. *Hale.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call *plant*-animals, are endowed. *Grew.*

It continues to be the same *plant*, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And every *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

Some *plants* the sun-shine ask, and some the shade.
At night the nure-trees spread, but check their bloom
At morn, and lose their verdure and perfume. *Harte.*

2. A sapling.

A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving Rosalind on their barks. *Shaksp.*

Take a *plant* of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*planta*, Latin.] The sole of the foot. *Ainsworth.*

To PLANT, plânt. *v. a.* [*planto*, Latin; *planter*, Fr.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongst you. *Shakspeare.*

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shaksp.*

3. To place; to fix.

The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shaksp.*

In this hour,
I will advise you where to *plant* yourselves. *Shaksp.*

The mind through all her powers,
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had assembled all his pow'rs,
His standard *planted* on Laurentum's tow'rs;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden.*

4. To settle; to establish: as, to *plant* a colony.

Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton.*

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

To PLANT, plânt. *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

To build, to *plant* whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

If you *plant* where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

PLA'NTAGE, plân'tîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shaksp.*

PLA'NTAIN, plân'tîn.[202] *n. s.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the *plantain* leaf. *More.*

The most common simples are mugwort, *plantain*, and horsetail. *Wiseman.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the *plantain's* shade. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL, plân'tâl[88] *adj.* [from *plant.*] Pertaining to plants. Not used.

There 's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION, plân-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, so are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their *plantation;* lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

Whose rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantation* stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by Calliope in the midst of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most *plantations*, hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon.*

Towns here are few either of the old, or new *plantations*. *Heylin.*

4. Introduction; establishment.

Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here, from the first *plantation* of christianity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED, plânt'êd. *participle.* [from *plant.*] This word seems in *Shakspeare* to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shaksp.*

PLA'NTER, plânt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant.*]

1. One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator.

There stood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planters*, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*

That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up, and lead all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.

The Holy Apostles, the first *planters* of christianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment. *Nelson.*

Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Addison.*

PLASH, plâsh. *n. s.* [*plasche*, Dut. *platz*, Dan.]

1. A small lake of water; a puddle.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaksp.*

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when

many *plashes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done? *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [from the verb *To plash.*] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the *plashing* your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To Plash, plâsh. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plash* quicksets. *Evelyn.*

Pla'shy, plâsh'ê. *adj.* [from *plash.*] Watery; filled with puddles.

Near stood a mill in low and *plashy* ground. *Betterton.*

Plasm, plâzm. *n. s.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix, in which any thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and freed from its investient shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

Pla'ster, plâs'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*plastre*, Fr. from πλάζω.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaster* of the wall. *Dan.*

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up so high to cover the naked *plaster* or wainscot. *Watts.*

2. [*emplastrum*, Lat. in English, formerly *emplaster.*] A glutinous or adhesive salve.

Seeing the sore is whole, why retain we the *plaster?* *Hooker.*

You rub the sore,
When you should bring the *plaster.* *Shakspeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise, if incorporated with *plasters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or repelling the humours. *Temple.*

To Pla'ster, plâs'tûr. *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster.

Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakspeare.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plast'ring* art. *Shakspeare.*

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a fair *plastering* on the wall. *Ecclesiasticus.*

With cement of flour, whites of eggs and stone powdered, piscina mirabilis is said to have walls *plastered.* *Bacon.*

Plaster the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives not much more impression, than if you wrote with your finger on a *plaster'd* wall. *Watts.*

2. To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster.

Pla'sterer, plâs'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [*plastrier*, Fr. from *plaster.*]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

Thy father was a *plasterer*,
And thou thyself a shearman. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster.

The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction. *Wotton.*

Pla'stick, plâs'tik. *adj.* [πλαστικος.] Having the power to give form.

Benign, Creator! let thy *plastick* hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing strange in the production of the formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward.*

Pla'stron, plâs'trûn.[99] *n. s.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Trevoux.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push. *Dryd.*

To Plat, plât. *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave; to make by texture.

I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray.*

I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Spectator.*

Plat, plât. *n. s.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Sax.] A small piece of ground.

Such pleasure took the serpent to behold
This flow'ry *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

It passes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

Pla'tane, plât'tân. *n. s.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane-tree.

The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the mapple seldom inward sound. *Spenser.*

I espy'd thee, fair and tall,
Under a *platane.* *Milton.*

Plate, plâte. *n. s.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakspeare.*

Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The censers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate.* *Wilkins.*

The censers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them; yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar. *South.*

Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with absolute decrees,
And write whatever time shall bring to pass
With pens of adamant on *plates* of brass. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates.

With their force they piere'd both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleshes frail. *Spenser.*

3. [*plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver.

They eat on beds of silk and gold,
And leaving *plate*,
Do drink in stone of higher rate. *Ben Jonson.*

The Turks entered into the trenches so far, that they carried away the *plate.* *Knolles.*

A table stood,
Yet well wrought *plate* strove to conceal the wood. *Cowley.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

At your desert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was all serv'd up in *plate.* *King.*

What nature wants has an intrinsic weight,
All more, is but the fashion of the *plate.* *Young.*

4. [*plat*, French; *piatta*, Ital.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Ascanius this observ'd, and, smiling, said,
See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryd.*

To Plate, plâte. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiously cut through and *plated.* *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To arm with plates.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *Shakspeare.*

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakspeare.*

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriours turn'd
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates.

If to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass. *Dryd.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate;* I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

Pla'ten, plât-ên. *n. s.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

Pla'tform, plât'fôrm. *n. s.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the streight. *Sandys.*

2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?—
—Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakspeare.*

4. A scheme; a plan.

Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward.*

Pla'tick *aspect*, plât'tik-âs'pêkt. In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

Plato'on, plâ-tôôn'. *n. s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, French.] A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division

is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Mil. Dict.*

In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumly's faithful band. *Tickel.*

PLA'TTER, plăt'tûr.[91] *n. s.* [from *plate.*] A large dish, generally of earth.

The servants wash the *platter*, scour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden.*

Satira is an adjective, to which lanx, a charger, or large *platter* is understood. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT, PLAU'DITE, { plâw'dît.[213] } *n. s.* [A word derived from the Latin, *plaudite*, the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.] Applause.

True wisdom must our actions so direct,
Not only the last *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a *plaudite*, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelick quires; yet even these can discern musick in a concert of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY, plâw-zê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*plausibilité*, French; from *plausible.*] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice, and direct falsehoods. *Swift.*

The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE, plâw'zê-bl. *adj.* [*plausible*, Fr. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, Latin.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakspeare.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plausible*, and more advised than confident. *Bacon.*

They found that *plausible* and popular pretext of raising an army to fetch in delinquents. *K. Charles.*

These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insist upon many condescensions. *Clarendon.*

No treachery so *plausible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Estrange.*

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side. *South.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS, plâw'zê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *plausible.*] Speciousness; show of right.

The *plausibleness* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderson.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin, bears with it a commendable plainness and *plausibleness*. *More.*

PLAU'SIBLY, plâw'zê-blê. *adv.* [from *plausible.*]

1. With fair show; speciously.

They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish. *Collier.*

Thou can'st *plausibly* dispute,
Supreme of seers, of angel, man, and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applause. Not in use.

I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconjectures. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE, plâw'sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]

1. Applauding.
2. Plausible. A word not in use.

His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not in ears; but grafted them
To grow there and to bear. *Shakspeare.*

To PLAY, plâ.[220] *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.

The people sat down to eat, and to drink, and rose up to *play*. *Exodus.*

On smooth the seal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton.*

Boys and girls come out to *play*,
Moon shines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst *play*. *Milton.*

Enormous monsters rolling o'er the deep,
Gambol around him in the watry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures *play*. *Pope.*

3. To be dismissed from work.

I'll bring my young man to school; look where his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see. *Shaksp.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful.

How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shaksp.*

6. To practise sarcastick merriment.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion.

I saw him dead; art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-sight? *Shakspeare.*

8. To game; to contend at some game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shaksp.*

When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shaksp.*

O perdurable shame!
Are these the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for? *Shakspeare.*

The clergyman *played* at whist and swobbers. *Swift*

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shaksp.*

Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizzard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou *play'st* most foully for't. *Shakspeare.*

Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Spectator.*

10. To touch a musical instrument.

Ev'ry thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then lay by;
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can *play* well on an instrument. *Ezekiel.*

Wherein doth our practice of singing and *playing* with instruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David? *Peacham.*

Clad like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp, and melt thy maid;
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Granv.*

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it; the sound of it was exceeding sweet. *Spectator.*

11. To operate; to act: used of any thing in motion.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilst warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The misplac'd John should entertain
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakspeare.*

My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* against it. *Dryden.*

By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Citherea all in sedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shakspeare.*

This with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits *play'd*, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton.*

In the streams that from the fountain *play*,
She wash'd her face. *Dryden.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addis.*

Had some brave chief the martial scene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,
And swords around him innocently *play*,
The war's whole art with wonder had he seen,
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

13. To personate a drama.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest, over-eyeing of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,
Some other, worse or better, mounts the throne. *Dryden.*

14. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theatres, where some men *play*;
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakspeare.*

I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,
Out of thy honest truth to *play* the woman, *Shakspeare.*

She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deuteronomy.*

Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. 2 *Samuel.*

Alphonso, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peacham.*

'Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*

A man has no pleasure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier.*

To PLAY, plâ. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon; the engines are *played* at a fire.
2. To use an instrument of musick.

He *plays* a tickling straw within his nose. *Gay.*

3. To act a mirthful character.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's *players* hearing your amendment,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shakspeare.*

5. To act; to perform.

Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in question, how she should be assured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

PLAY, plâ. *n. s.*

1. Action not imposed; not work; dismission from work.
2. Amusement; sport.

My dearling and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Spenser.*

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature,

representing its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*

Visits, *plays*, and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.

I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shaksp.*

5. Practice in any contest, as swordplay.

When they can make nothing else on't, they find it the best of their *play* to put it off with a jest. *L'Estr.*

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*

In arguing, the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answer on his side makes it his *play* to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Action; employment; office.

The senseless plea of right by providence
Can last no longer than the present sway;
But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting; as, fair and foul *play*.

Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been sav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought to *play*. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards. *Moxon.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. *Addison.*

PLA'YBOOK, plā'bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compositions.

Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY, plā'dā. *n. s.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from tasks or work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday;*
Balls and masquerades and shows. *Swift.*

PLA'YDEBT, plā'dĕt. *n. s.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and *play-debts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*

She has several *playdebts* on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

PLA'YER, plā'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *play*.]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy person.

You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery. *Shakspeare.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.

Like *players* plac'd to fill a filthy stage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other shew,
And all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*

Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of *players* of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those *players* themselves. *Bacon.*

A *player*, if left of his auditory and their applause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel then; support the stage,
Which so declines, that shortly we may see
Players and plays reduc'd to second infancy. *Dryd.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a *player* bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

4. A mimick.

Thus said the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and gesture, so perform'd his part,
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants to seek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp. 1 *Samuel.*

6. A gamester.

7. One who acts in play in a certain manner.

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW, plā'fĕl-lō. *n. s.* [*play* and *fellow*.] Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She seem'd still back unto the land to look,
And her *playfellows* aid to call, and fear
The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow*. *Shakspeare.*

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!
Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shakspeare.*

This was the play at which Nero staked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence upon every cast; where did he find *playfellows?* *Arbuthnot.*

PLA'YFUL, plā'fŭl. *adj.* [*play* and *full*.] Sportive; full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful*. *Spectator.*

PLA'YGAME, plā'gāme. *n. s.* [*play* and *game*.] Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE, plā'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*play* and *house*.] House where dramatick performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakspeare.*

He hurries me from the *playhouse* and scenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouse*. *Dryden.*

Shakspeare, whom you and ev'ry *playhouse* bill
Stile the divine, the matchless, what you will,
For gain, not glory, wing'd his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own despight. *Pope.*

PLA'YPLEASURE, plā'plĕzh-ūre. *n. s.* [*play* and *pleasure*.] Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME, plā'sŭm. *adj.* [*play* and *some*.] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS, plā'sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *playsome*.] Wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING, plā'*th*ĭng. *n. s.* [*play* and *thing*.] Toy; thing to play with.

O Castalio! thou hast caught
My foolish heart; and like a tender child,
That trusts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke.*

O Richard,
Would fortune calm her present rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior.*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope.*

PLA'YWRIGHT, plā'rīte. *n. s.* [*play* and *wright*.] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope.*

PLEA, plē.[227] *n. s.* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all persuaded with him;
But none can drive him from his envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shakspeare.*

Their respect of persons was expressed in judicial process, in giving rash sentence in favour of the rich, without ever staying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reasons of the poor's cause. *Kettlewell.*

3. Allegation.

They tow'rds the throne supreme,
Accountable, made haste, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance. *Milton.*

4. An apology; an excuse.

The fiend, with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds. *Milton.*

Thou determin'st weakness for no *plea*. *Milton.*

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible *plea*, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To PLEACH, plĕtsh.[227] *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave. Not in use.

Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus, with *pleacht* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck? *Shakspeare.*

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shakspeare.*

To PLEAD, plēde.[227] *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

To his accusations
He *pleaded* still not guilty; and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons. *Shakspeare.*

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour. *Job.*

Of beauty sing;
Let others govern or defend the state,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*

Lawyers and divines write down short notes in order to preach or *plead*. *Watts.*

2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.

I am
To *plead* for that which I would not obtain. *Shaksp.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me? for now if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job.*

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me;
With no less ardour I my claim pursue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD, plēde. *v. a.*

1. To defend; to discuss.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown?
If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shaksp.*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebastian came forth to entreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser.*

If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job.*

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE, plē'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER, plē'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*plaideur*, Fr. from *plead.*]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

2. One who speaks for or against.

If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might stop our countryman. *Shaksp.*

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DING, plē'dĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk should know
These *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE, plē'zânse.[234] *n. s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. Obsolete.

The lovely *pleasance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expressed be by any art. *Spenser.*

Her words she drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in utt'ring of the same,
That turned all her *pleasance* to a scoffing game. *Spenser.*

Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, *pleasance*, revel and applause, transform ourselves into beasts! *Shaksp*

PLEA'SANT, plēz'zânt.[234] *adj.* [*plaisant*, French.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.

The gods are just, and of our *pleasant* vices
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shaksp.*

What most he should dislike, seems *pleasant* to him;
What like, offensive. *Shaksp.*

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Psalms.*

Verdure clad
Her universal face with *pleasant* green. *Milton.*

2. Grateful to the senses.

Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleasantest* to thirst. *Milton.*

3. Good-humoured; cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, *pleasant* fellow. *Addison.*

4. Gay; lively; merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleasant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneness of wicked men. *Rogers.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be positive, seem to do it by a *pleasant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY, plēz'zânt-lē. *adv.* [from *pleasant.*]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrously.

Eustathius is of opinion, that Ulysses speaks *pleasantly* to Elpenor. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS, plēz'zânt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pleasant.*]

1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.

Doth not the *pleasantness* of this place carry in itself sufficient reward? *Sidney.*

2. Gayety; cheerfulness; merriment.

It was refreshing, but composed, like the *pleasantness* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on some *pleasantness*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SANTRY, plēz'zân-trē. *n. s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]

1. Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the effusions of mirth and *pleasantry.* *Addison.*

Such kinds of *pleasantry* are disingenuous in criticism, the greatest masters appear serious and instructive. *Addison.*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

To PLEASE, plēze.[227] *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin; *plaire*, Fr.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.

They *please* themselves in the children of strangers. *Isaiah.*

Whether it were a whistling wind, or a *pleasing* fall of water running violently. *Wisdom.*

Thou canst not be so *pleas'd* at liberty,
As I shall be to find thou dar'st be free. *Dryden.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and case,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please.* *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch,
Establish him in his true sense again,
And I will *please* you what you will demand. *Shakspeare.*

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire? *Milton.*

3. To obtain favour from: to be pleased *with*, is to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved son, in whom I am well *pleased.* *Matthew.*

I have seen thy face, and thou wast *pleased* with me. *Genesis.*

Fickle their state whom God
Most favours: who can *please* him long? *Milton.*

4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting. *Dryden.*

To PLEASE, plēze. *v. n.*

1. To give pleasure.

What *pleasing* seem'd, for her now *pleases* more. *Milton.*

I found something that was more *pleasing* in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

2. To gain approbation.

Their wine offerings shall not be *pleasing* unto him. *Hosea.*

3. To like; to choose.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease,
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please.* *Pope.*

4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shaksp.*

The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire, that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

PLEA'SER, plē'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *please.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY, plē'zĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *pleasing.*] In such a manner as to give delight.

Pleasingly troublesome thought and remembrance have been to me since I left you. *Suckling.*

Thus to herself she *pleasingly* began. *Milton.*

The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*

He gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS, plē'zĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN, plēze'mân. *n. s.* [*please* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry-tale, some *pleaseman*, some slight zany,
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents. *Shaksp.*

PLEA'SURABLE, plēzh'ûr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *pleasure.*] Delightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable.* *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptick. *Brown.*

There are, that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures; so the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleasurable* medley. *Philips.*

Our ill-judging thought
Hardly enjoys the *pleasurable* taste. *Prior.*

PLEA'SURE, plēzh'ûre.[234 450] *n. s.* [*plaisir*, French.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.

Pleasure in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty. *South.*

A cause of men's taking *pleasure* in the sins of others, is, that poor spiritedness that accompanies guilt. *South.*

In hollow caves sweet echo quiet lies;
Her name with *pleasure* once she taught the shore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleasure* is no more. *Pope.*

2. Loose gratification.

Convey your *pleasures* in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold. *Shaksp.*

Behold yon dame does shake the head to hear of *pleasure's* name. *Shaksp.*

Not sunk in carnal *pleasure.* *Milton.*

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him. *Psalms.*

4. What the will dictates.

Use your *pleasure;* if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shaksp.*

He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon. *Isaiah.*

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We ascribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at *pleasure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown.*

Half their fleet offends
His open side, and high above him shews;
Upon the rest at *pleasure* he descends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows. *Dryden.*

Raise tempests at your *pleasure.* *Dryden.*

We can at *pleasure* move several parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired by conquest, was disposed by them according to their *pleasure.* *Arbuthnot.*

To PLEA'SURE, plēzh'ûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. This word, though supported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus set in order,
Shall further thy harvest, and *pleasure* thee best. *Tusser.*

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

If what pleases him, shall *pleasure* you,
Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakspeare.*

When the way of *pleasuring* and displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nay, the birds rural musick too
Is as melodious and as free,
As if they sung to *pleasure* you. *Cowley.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man cross his own inclinations to *pleasure* them whom he loves. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SUREFUL, plĕzh'ûre-fûl. *adj.* [*pleasure* and *full.*] Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete.

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the conveniency of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country. *Abbot.*

PLEBEI'AN, plĕ-bē'yân.[113] *n. s.* [*plebeien*, French; *plebeius*, Latin.] One of the lower people.

You're *plebeians*, if they be senators. *Shaksp.*

Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive *Swift.*

PLEBEI'AN, plĕ-bē'yân.[113] *adj.*

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.

As swine are to gardens, so are tumults to parliaments, and *plebeian* concourses to publick counsels. *King Charles.*

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midst unmark'd,
In shew *plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order. *Milton.*

3. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philosophical to *plebeian* terms; or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used, they be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*

Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd
A queen! and own a base *plebeian* mind! *Dryden.*

PLEDGE, plĕdje. *n. s.* [*pleige*, French; *pieggio*, Italian.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.

2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.

These men at the first were only pitied: the great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmless meaning. *Hooker.*

If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons;
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

That voice their liveliest *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton*

Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying it with even reckoning and security. *Locke.*

Hymen shall be aton'd, shall join two hearts,
And Aribert shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*

The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt by the ministry of Moses, was intended for a type and *pledge* of the spiritual deliverance which was to come by Christ. *Nelson.*

3. A surety; a bail; an hostage.

What purpose could there be of treason, when the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, six for one? *Raleigh*

Good sureties will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledges*' peril keep thy day. *Dryden.*

To PLEDGE, plĕdje. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr. *pieggiare*, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away,
He *pledg'd* it to the knight, the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond and the rogue was bit. *Pope.*

2. To give as warrant or security.

3. To secure by a pledge.

I accept her;
And here to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakspeare.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow, that
Parts bread with him and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readiest man to kill him. *Shakspeare.*

To you noble lord of Westmoreland.—
—I *pledge* your grace. *Shakspeare.*

That flexaminous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he presently *pledged* it. *Howel.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise;
Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*

PLE'DGET, plĕd'jĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*plagghe*, Dut.] A small mass of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of basilicon. *Wiseman.*

PLE'IADES, plē'yâ-dēz. } *n. s.* [*pleiades*,
PLE'IADS, plē'yâdz. } Latin; πλειαδες.]

A northern constellation.

The *pleiades* before him dane'd,
Shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads, and the northern car. *Dryden.*

PLE'NARILY, plĕn'â-rĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely.

The cause is made a plenary cause, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS, plĕn'â-rĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *plenary.*] Fulness; completeness.

PLE'NARY, plĕn'â-rĕ, *or* plē'nâ-rĕ. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

The cause is made a *plenary* cause. *Ayliffe.*

A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY, plĕn'â-rĕ, *or* plē'nâ-rĕ. *n. s.* Decisive procedure.

Institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king, where he has a title to present. *Ayliffe.*

PLENILU'NARY, plĕn-nĕ-lū'nâ-rĕ. *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Latin.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would rise above an hundred more. *Brown.*

PLE'NIPOTENCE, plē-nĭp'pō-tĕnse. *n. s.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT, plē-nĭp'pō-tĕnt. *adj.* [*plenipotens*, Latin.] Invested with full power.

My substitutes I send you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, plĕn-nĕ-pō-tĕn'shâ-rĕ *n. s.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet.*

PLE'NIST, plē'nĭst.[544] *n. s.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE, plĕn'nĕ-tûde. *n. s.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.]

1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethory.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *plenitude* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question. *Bacon.*

4. Completeness.

The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated stores receive. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS, plĕn'tshûs.[253] *adj.* [from *plenty.*]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Now *plenteous* these acts of hateful strife. *Milton.*

Lab'ring the soil and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect crown'd;
This through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven *plenteous* years. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY, plĕn'tshûs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *plenteous.*] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously*. *Shaksp.*

God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*
The waters generated. *Milton.*

God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteously* reward us in the next. *Wake.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, plĕn'tshûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *plenteous.*] Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt were ended. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTIFUL, plĕn'tĕ-fûl. *adj.* [*plenty* and *full.*] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. This is rather used in prose than *plenteous.*

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Raleigh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon.*

If it be a long winter it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Estrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

PLE'NTIFULLY, plĕn'tĕ-fûl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *plentiful.*] Copiously abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* encreased. *Brown.*

Bern is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addison.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS, plĕn'tĕ-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *plentiful.*] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY, plĕn'tĕ. *n. s.* [from *plenus*, Lat. full.]

1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth.
Shakspeare.

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers; and so *plenty* of sellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thoms.*

3. It is used, I think, barbarously, for *plentiful.*

To grass with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty.* *Tusser.*

If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shaksp.*

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the Lord. *Joel.*

Whose grievance is satiety of ease,
Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their disease. *Harte.*

PLE'ONASM, plê'ô-nâzm. *n. s.* [*pleonasme*, French; *pleonasmus*, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLESH, plêsh. *n. s.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead of *plash*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plesh.*
Spenser.

PLE'THORA, plêth'ô-râ.[468 503] *n. s.* [from πληθωρα.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health; arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viscera can digest: evacuations and exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORE'TICK, plêth-ô-rêt'îk. } *adj.*
PLETHO'RICK, plê-thôr'îk.[509] } [from *plethora.*] Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil, and terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or of any of these; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, saline, earthy, or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'THORY, plêth'ô-rê.[503] *n. s.* [*plethore*, French; from πληθωρα.] Fulness of habit.

In too great repletion, the elastick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to the diseases depending upon a *plethory.* *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'VIN, plêv'vîn. *n. s.* [*pleuvine*, French; *plevina*, law Latin.] In law, a warrant or assurance. See REPLEVIN. *Dict.*

PLEU'RISY, plû'rê-sê. *n. s.* [πλευρῖτις; *pleuresie*, French; *pleuritis*, Lat.] An inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, suppuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

PLEURI'TICAL, plû-rît'tê-kâl. } *adj.* [from
PLEU'RITICK, plû-rît'tîk.[509] } *pleurisy.*]

1. Diseased with a pleurisy.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Denoting a pleurisy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor consistence. *Wiseman.*

PLI'ABLE, plî'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt, and make the very law so *pliable* and bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I shall leave to the curious. *Addison.*

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS, plî'â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *pliable.*]

1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.

God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted the soil for the kindly seeds-time, planted *pliableness*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*

Compare the ingenuous *pliableness* to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South.*

PLI'ANCY, plî'ân-sê. *n. s.* [from *pliant.*] Easiness to be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, nature would not have given such an activity to the limbs, and such a *pliancy* to every part, as produces those compressions and extensions necessary for the preservation of such a system. *Addison.*

PLI'ANT, plî'ânt. *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.]

1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber.

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Spect.*

2. Easy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the sky,
And *pliant* still retain'd th' etherial energy. *Dryd.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may still her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again.
Granville

3. Easily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all sounds, the joints more supple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Those, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practise ev'ry *pliant* gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry tester. *Swift.*

4. Easily persuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason, it met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS, plî'ânt-nês. *n. s.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness* or softness. *Bacon.*

PLI'CATURE, plîk'kâ-tûre. } *n. s.* [*plicatura*, from
PLICA'TION, plê-kâ'shûn.[132] } *plico*, Latin.] Fold; double. *Plication* is used somewhere in *Clarissa.*

PLI'ERS, plî'ûrz.[98] *n. s.* [from *ply.*] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed; their office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring wire or small plate into a circular form. *Moxon.*

I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers.*
Wiseman.

To PLI'GHT, plite. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dut.]

1. To pledge; to give as surety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser.*

Saint Withold
Met the night mare, and her ninefold,
Bid her alight, and her troth *plight.* *Shaksp.*

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith.
Shakspeare.

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden.*

New loves you seek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break.
Dryden.

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about us.
Addison.

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudie girlonds, or flesh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight.* *Spenser.*

I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Milton.*

PLIGHT, plite.[393] *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* imagines to be derived from the Dutch, *plicht*, office or employment; but *Junius* observes, that pliht. Sax. signifies distress or pressing danger; whence I suppose *plight* was derived, it being generally used in a bad sense.]

1. Condition; state.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made ensample of their mournful sight
Unto his master, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight.* *Spenser.*

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are. *Shakspeare.*

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me; for, you see,
My *plight* requires it. *Shaksp.*

They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood,
Praying. *Milton.*

Thou must not here
Lie in this miserable loathsome *plight.* *Milton.*

Most perfect hero tried in heaviest *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton.*

2. Good case.

Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gaine is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and cattle in *plight.*
Tusser.

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]

That lord, whose hand must take my *plight*, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Shaksp.

4. [from *To plight.*] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait.

Yclad, for fear of scorching air,
All in a silken camus, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight.* *Spenser.*

5. A garment of some kind. Obsolete.

Because my wrack
Chanc't on his father's shore, he let not lack
My *plight*, or coate, or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapman.*

PLINTH, plînth. *n. s.* [πλίνθος.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar: Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuscan pillar, a *plinth*, because it resembles a square tile:

moreover, the same denomination is sometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a platband. *Harris.*

To Plod, plŏd. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch; *Skinner.*]

1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange.*

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and as a grave man ought, puts his staff before him. *Dryden.*

Th' unletter'd christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,
Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white. *Young.*

2. To travel laboriously.

Rogues, *plod* away o' th' hoof, seek shelter, pack. *Shakspeare.*

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shaksp.*

Hast thou not held my stirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I shook my head? *Shakspeare.*

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With sainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shakspeare.*

3. To study closely and dully.

Universal *plodding* prisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries;
As motion and long during action tires
The sinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shaksp.*

He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit
T' a plea in law, and prosecute. *Hudibras.*

She reason'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong. *Swift.*

Plo'dder, plŏd'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man.

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from others books? *Shaksp.*

Plot, plŏt. *n. s.* [plot, Sax. See Plat.]

1. A small extent of ground.

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves sat like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the rest. *Spenser.*

Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth mo poles may be got. *Tusser.*

This liketh moory *plots*, delights in sedgy bowers. *Drayton.*

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shaksp.*

Were there but this single *plot* to lose,
This mould of Marcius, they to dust would grind it,
And throw 't against the wind. *Shaksp.*

When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. *Shaksp.*

Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste, but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*

2. A plantation laid out.

Some goddess inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess, worthy to be shrined in such a heap of pleasures; nor any less than a goddess could have made it so perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

3. A form; a scheme; a plan.

The law of England never was properly applied unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage. *Spenser.*

4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another.

I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakspeare.*

Easy seems the thing to every one,
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress. *Daniel.*

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Made up of horrour all, and big with death. *Addis.*

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means.

Nothing must be sung between the acts,
But what some way conduces to the *plot*. *Roscom.*

Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,
The manners, passions, unities, what not? *Pope.*

They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.

Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that false accusation;
Having plotted and penn'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation. *Denham.*

To Plot, plŏt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority.

The subtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council house
To murther me. *Shaksp.*

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Psalms.*

He who envies now thy state,
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton.*

The wolf that round th' inclosure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive; to scheme.

The count tells the marquis of a flying noise, that the prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis answered, that though love had made his highness steal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

To Plot, plŏt. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To describe according to ichnography.

This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now standeth, for the particulars. *Carew.*

Plo'tter, plŏt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *plot.*]

1. Conspirator.

Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat. *Dryden.*

2. Contriver.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes. *Shaksp.*

Plo'ver, plŭv'vŭr.[165] *n. s.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, and *plover*. *Carew.*

Scarce
The bittern knows his time; or from the shore,
The *plovers* when to scatter o'er the heath
And sing. *Thomson.*

Plough, plŏŭ.[313 390] *n. s.* [plog, Sax. *plog*, Danish; *ploegh*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

Till th' out-law'd Cyclops land we fetch; a race
Of proud lin'd loiterers, that never sow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a *plough*. *Chapman.*

Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath shorn in sunder, languishing doth die. *Peacham.*

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams; some in the share, others in the coulter and handles. *Mortimer.*

In ancient times the sacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomson.*

2. Tillage; culture of land.

3. A kind of plane. *Ainsworth.*

To Plough, plŏŭ. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakspeare.*

Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? *Isaiah.*

They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*

To Plough, plŏŭ. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volscians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakspeare.*

Shou'd any slave, so lewd, belong to you;
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*

A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallowed, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*

You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

2. To bring to view by the plough: with *up*.

Another of a dusky colour, nearly black; there are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden. *Woodward.*

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. *Addison.*

With speed we *plough* the watry way,
My power shall guard thee. *Pope.*

4. To tear; to furrow.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shakspeare.*

Plou'ghboy, plŏŭ'bŏĕ. *n. s.* [*plough* and *boy.*] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but thatched houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts' Logick.*

Plou'gher, plŏŭ'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replenished with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn; then there should be good store of magazines erected. *Spenser.*

PLOUGHLA'ND, plŏŏ'lănd. *n. s.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn to bear. *Donne.*

In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hale.*

PLOU'GHMAN, plŏŏ'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*plough* and *man.*]

1. One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckow then on ev'ry tree. *Shakspeare.*

God provides the good things of the world, to serve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman.* *Taylor*

The careful *ploughman* doubting stands. *Milton*

Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase. *Waller.*

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

Who can cease t' admire
The *ploughman* consul in his coarse attire? *Dryden.*

One
My *ploughman's* is, t' other my shepherd's son. *Dryden.*

2. A gross ignorant rustick.

Her hand! to whose soft seizure
The cignet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman.* *Shakspeare.*

3. A strong laborious man

A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digest it. *Arbuthnot.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY, plŏŏ'mŭn-dâ. *n. s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the twelftide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*

PLOU'GHSHARE, plŏŏ'shâre. *n. s.* [*plough* and *share.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty things *Sidney.*

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughshares* without being scorched. *Spectator.*

To PLUCK, plŭk. *v. a.* [ploccian, Sax. *plocken*, Dutch.]

1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, particularly by *Shakspeare.* It has often some particle after it, as *down; off; on; away; up; into.*

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under. *Spenser.*

You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd off.* *Shaksp.*

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shaksp.*

Can'st thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom? *Shakspeare.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comeliness *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shaksp*

I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world masters. *Shakspeare.*

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thousand dangers *on* your head. *Shakspeare.*

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck up* drowned honour by the locks. *Shaks.*

I will *pluck* them *up* by the roots out of my land. 2 *Chronicles.*

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Leviticus.*

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck up* that which is planted. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They *pluck off* their skin from off them. *Mic.*

Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck out* their tongues,
Lest with their dying breath they sow sedition. *Addison.*

Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise. *Gay.*

From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool. *Thomson.*

2. To strip of feathers.

Since I *pluckt* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten. *Shakspeare.*

I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To pluck up* a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage.

He willed them to *pluck up* their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice. *Knolles.*

PLUCK, plŭk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but so few at a time that the man did not think them worth a *pluck.* *L'Estrange.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray.*

2. [*plughk*, Erse. I know not whether derived from the English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER, plŭk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings! *Shakspeare.*

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*

PLUG, plŭg. *n. s.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugghe*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker to the bottom. *Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaden with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest *Addison.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift.*

To PLUG, plŭg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it. *Sharp.*

PLUM, plŭm. *n. s* [plum, plumtreop, Saxon; *blumme*, Danish.] A custom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit with a stone.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jeanhative, or white primordian 2. The early black damask, commonly called the Morocco *plum.* 3. The little black damask *plum.* 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum.* 6. The Fotheringham *plum.* 7. The Perdrigon *plum.* 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum.* 9. The white Perdrigon *plum.* 10. The red imperial *plum*, sometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum.* 12. The Cheston *plum.* 13. The apricot *plum.* 14. The maître claude. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum.* 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum.* 18. The green gage *plum.* 19. The cloth of gold *plum.* 20. St Catharine *plum* 21. The royal *plum.* 22. La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum.* 24 The empress. 25. The monsieur *plum:* this is sometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum.* 27. The white pear *plum* 28. The muscle *plum.* 29 The St. Julian *plum.* 30. The black bullace-tree *plum.* 31. The white bullace-tree *plum.* 32. The blackthorn or sloe-tree *plum.* *Miller.*

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation: they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best relish were in apples, *plums*, or nuts. *Locke.*

2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.

I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day before. *Addison.*

The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded sum *Prior.*

By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit. *Arbuthnot.*

Ask you,
Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum.* *Pope.*

4. A kind of play, called How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'MAGE, plŭ'mĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.

The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts. *Bacon.*

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove? *Pope.*

PLUMB, plŭm.[347] *n. s.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set down flat upon the work, the work is level. *Moxon.*

PLUMB, plŭm. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

He meets
A vast vacuity, all unawares
Flutt'ring his pennons vain, *plumb* down he falls. *Milton.*

If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other *Ray.*

2. It is used for any sudden descent, a *plumb* or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly *plump*

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next. *Collier.*

To PLUMB. plŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end

The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel. *Swift.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER, plům'můr.[98] *n. s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

PLU'MBERY, plům'můr-ê. *n. s.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummery*.

PLU'MCAKE, plům'kâke. *n. s.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins.

He cramm'd them till their guts did ake,
With caudle, custard, and *plumcake*. *Hudibras.*

PLUME, plůme. *n. s.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Latin.]

1. Feather of birds.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakspeare*

Wings he wore of many a coloured *plume*. *Milt.*

They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the *plume* or stalk of a quill *Grew.*

2. Feather worn as an ornament: *Chapman* uses it for a crest at large.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare*

With this againe, he rushed upon his guest,
And caught him by the horse-haire *plume*, that dangl'd on his crest. *Chapman*

Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of janizaries. *Brown.*

The fearful infant,
Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryd.*

3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From *plume*-pluckt Richard, who with willing soul
Adopts thee heir. *Shakspeare.*

4. Token of honour; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*

5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

To PLUME, plůme. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjust feathers.

Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer.*

2. [*plumer*, Fr.] To strip of feathers.

Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*

3. To strip; to pill.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*

4. To place as a plume.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton.*

5. To adorn with plumes.

Farewel the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shakspeare.*

6. To make proud: as, *he* plumes *himself*.

PLUMEA'LLUM, plůme-âl'lům. *n. s.* [*alumen plumosum*, Latin.] A kind of asbestus.

Plumeallum, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume. *Wilkins.*

PLUMI'GEROUS, plů-mîd'jêr-ůs. *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLU'MIPEDE, plů'mê-pêde. *n. s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET, plům'mît.[99] *n. s.* [from *plumb*.]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

Deeper than did ever *plummet* sound,
I'll drown my book. *Shakspeare.*

Fly, envious time,
Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace. *Milton.*

2. Any weight.

God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you *Duppa.*

The heaviness of these bodies, being always in the ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY, plů'mŏs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS, plů'můs.[314] *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward.*

PLUMP, plůmp. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pommelé*, French, full like a ripe apple; it might be more easily deduced from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth.

The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice; but the ox, that was despised for his raw bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*

Plump gentleman,
Get out as fast as e'er you can:
Or cease to push, or to exclaim
You make the very crowd you blame. *Prior.*

The famish'd crow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

PLUMP, plůmp. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. I believe it is now corrupted to *clump*.

England, Scotland, Ireland, lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon.*

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward*

We rested under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They close their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the sowsing eagle will descend. *Dryden.*

To PLUMP, plůmp. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer *L'Estrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mortimer*

To PLUMP, plůmp. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]

1. To fall like a stone into the water. A word formed from the sound, or rather corrupted from *plumb*.

2. [from the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*

PLUMP, plůmp. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the sound of a stone falling on the water.] With a sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em rowl'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;
Or to some river take'em
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em. *B. Jonson.*

PLU'MPER, plůmp'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

She dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift.*

PLU'MPNESS, plůmp'nês. *n. s.* [from *plump*.] Fulness; disposition toward fulness.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye, and by encreasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE, plům-pŏr'rîdje. *n. s.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas day, eat very plentifully of his *plum-porridge*. *Addison.*

PLU'MPUDDING, plům-půd'ing.[410] *n. s.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY, plům'pê. *adj.* Plump; fat. A ludicrous word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shaksp.*

PLU'MY, plů'mê. *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.

Satan fell, and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*

Appear'd his *plumy* crest, besmear'd with blood. *Addison.*

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Grew.*

To PLU'NDER, plůn'důr.[98] *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]

1. To pillage; to rob in a hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South.*

2. To take by pillage.

Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and preserved them for him till the end of the war. *Fell.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*

3. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER, plůn'důr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.

Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder*. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER, plůn'dêr-ůr. *n. s.* [from *plunder*.]

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, whosoever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miserable province ease,
Since what one *plund'rer* left, the next will seize.
Dryden.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje.[74] *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid.

Plunge us in the flames. *Milton.*

Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs,
But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any state suddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,
And ravish'd in Idalian bow'rs to keep. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any distress.

O conscience! into what abyss of fears
And horrors hast thou driv'n me! out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*. *Milton.*

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient.

At this advanc'd, and sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom *plung'd* the sword.
Dryden.

Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE, plŭnje. *v. n.*

1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shaksp.*

His courser *plung'd*
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelmed with waves, shalt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

When tortoises have been a long time upon the water, their shell being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotson.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war;
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Addison.*

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

PLUNGE, plŭnje. *n. s.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought to that *plunge*, to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son. *Sidney.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison.*

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quinctilian are much at a *plunge* in asserting to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker.*

PLU'NGEON, plŭn'jŭn. *n. s.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'NGER, plŭn'jŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET, plŭng'kĭt. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'RAL, plŭ'rĕl. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Latin.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'd'st two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakspeare.*

2. In grammar.

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*

PLU'RALIST, plŭ'rĕl-ĭst. *n. s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY, plŭ-rĕl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*pluralité*, French.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Those hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond*

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and *plurality*; sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. *Pearson.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. *Bentley.*

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke.*

3. More cures of souls than one.
4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

PLU'RALLY, plŭ'rĕl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, plŭsh. *n. s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the sound was quite deaded, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not prefacing old rags with *plush*. *Cleaveland.*

PLU'SHER, plŭsh'ŭr. *n. s.* [*galea lævis*.] A sea fish.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL, plŭ'vè-ăl. } *adj.* [from *pluvia*,
PLU'VIOUS, plŭ'vè-ŭs. } Latin.] Rainy; relating to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifieth a moist and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL, plŭ'vè-ăl. *n. s.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

To PLY, plī. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]

1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author close at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones, and distant war. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.

Her gentle wit she *plies*
To teach them truth. *Spenser.*

He resumed his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. *Fell.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not staying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable guide. *South.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their shatter'd oars
To nearest land. *Dryden.*

I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

3. To practise diligently.

He sternly bad him other business *ply*. *Spenser.*

Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen, and banquet them *Shaksp.*

Then commune how they best may *ply*
Their growing work. *Milton.*

Their bloody task, unweary'd still they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakspeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the state,
If they deny him justice. *Shakspeare.*

Whosoever hath any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence which delivered me from such a lewd company. *South.*

To PLY, plī. *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Spectator.*

2. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

3. To busy one's self

A bird new made, about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*

4. [*plier*, French.] To bend.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and, still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

PLY, plī. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon.*

2. Plait; fold.

The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

PLY'ERS, plī'ŭrz.[98] *n. s.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL, nŭ-măt'tè-kăl. } *adj.*
PNEUMA'TICK, nŭ-măt'tĭk.[509] } [πνευματικος, from πνεῦμα.]

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the expe-

riments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

PNEUMA'TICKS, nû-mât'tîks. *n. s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. πνεῦμα.]

1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY, nû-mâ-tôl'lô-jê. *n. s.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH, pôtsh.[352] *v. a.* [*oeufs pochés*, French.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.

The flowk, sole and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear. *Carew.*

4. [from *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by stealth.

So shameless, so abandoned are their ways,
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth.*

To POACH, pôtsh. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, French.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

In the schools
They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldh.*

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD, pôtsh'ûrd. *n. s.* [*boscas.*] A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER, pôtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *poach.*] One who steals game.

You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. *More.*

POA'CHINESS, pôtsh'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *poachy.*] Marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

The vallies because of the *poachiness* they keep for grass. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY, pôtsh'ê. *adj.* Damp; marshy. A cant word.

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February, but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy.* *Mortimer.*

POCK, pôk. *n. s.* [from *pox.*] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

PO'CKET, pôk'kît.[88] *n. s.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.]

1. The small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the slain Roderigo. *Shaksp.*

Whilst one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T' other would take it wond'rous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay still. *Prior.*

As he was seldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue. *Addison.*

2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops.

To PO'CKET, pôk'kît. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Bless'd paper credit!
Gold, imp'd with this, can compass hardest things,
Can *pocket* states, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. *To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not *pocket up* wrongs. *Shakspeare.*

He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket up* the game. *Prior.*

PO'CKETBOOK, pôk'kît-bôôk. *n. s.* [*pocket* and *book*] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his *pocket-book.* *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocket-book*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS, pôk'kît-glâs. *n. s.* [*pocket* and *glass.*] Portable looking-glass.

The world's a farce, an empty show,
Powder, and *pocketglass*, and beaux. *Prior.*

And vanity with *pocketglass*,
And impudence with front of brass. *Swift.*

PO'CKHOLE, pôk'hôle. *n. s.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Are these but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS pôk'kê-nês. *n.s.* [from *pocky.*] The state of being pocky.

PO'CKY, pôk'kê. *adj.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones. *Denham.*

PO'CULENT, pôk'kû-lênt. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent;* as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

POD, pôd. *n. s.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch, a little house. *Skinner.*] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.

To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL, pô-dâg'grê-kâl. *adj.* [ποδαγρικος, ποδάγρα; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER, pôd'dûr. *n. s.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peascods, beans, and other pulse. *Dict.*

PODGE, pôdje. *n. s.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM, pô'êm.[99] *n. s.* [*poëma*, Lat. ποιημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem.* *Ben Jonson.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne passing through the presence of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham.*

To you the promis'd *poem* I will pay. *Dryden.*

PO'ESY, pô'ê-sê. *n. s.* [*poesie*, Fr. *poesis*, Lat. ποιησις.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poesy?*
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels? *Dryden.*

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.

Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you. *Shaksp.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy;* the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour *Bacon.*

They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy.* *Brown.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing

A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shaksp.*

PO'ET, pô'êt.[99] *n. s.* [*poete*, Fr. *poëta*, Lat. ποιητης.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

The *poet's* eye in a fine frenzy rowling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet's* pen
Turns them to shape, and gives to ev'ry thing
A local habitation and a name. *Shakspeare.*

Our *poet* ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the frippery of wit,
From brocage he is grown so bold a thief,
While we the robb'd despise, and pity it. *Ben Jonson.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage *poets*, taught by the heav'nly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. *Milton.*

Ah! wretched we, *poets* of earth, but thou
Wert living the same *poet* that thou'rt now,
While angels sing to thee their airs divine,
And joy in an applause so great as thine. *Cowley.*

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

POETA'STER, pô-ê-tâs'tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A vile petty poet.

Let no *poetaster* command or intreat
Another, extempore verses to make. *Ben Jonson.*

Begin not as th' old *poetaster* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing. *Roscommon.*

Horace hath exposed those trifling *poetasters*, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth. *Felton.*

Po'ETESS, pō'ĕt-tĕs. *n. s.* [from *poet; fica poetria*, Lat.] A she poet.

Poe'TICAL, pō-ĕt'tĕ-kăl. } *adj.* [ποιητικος; *poetique*, Fr.
Poe'TICK, pō-ĕt'tĭk.[509] } *poeticus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical*.
—I do not know what *poetical* is.
—The truest poetry is most feigning. *Shakspeare.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in *poetical* expressions and in musical numbers. *Dryden.*

The muse saw it upward rise,
Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes. *Pope.*

I alone can inspire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

Poe'TICALLY, pō-ĕt'tĕ-kăl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *poetic l.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The criticks have concluded that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dryd*

The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into those fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To Poeti'ZE, pō-ĕt-tize'. *v. n.* [*poetiser*, Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne.*

Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus *poetizes*. *Hakewill.*

Po'ETRESS, pō'ĕt-trĕs. *n. s.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in *Persius.*] A she poet.

Most peerless *poetress*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*

Po'ETRY, pō'ĕ-trĕ. *n. s.* [ποιητρια.]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head. *Cleaveland.*

Although in *poetry* it be necessary that the unities of time, place, and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critieks have considered. *Spectator.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

She taketh most delight
In musick, instruments, and *poetry*. *Shakspeare.*

Poi'GNANCY, pwŏĕ'năn-sĕ.[387] *n. s.* [from *poignant.*]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

I sat quietly down at my morsel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much *poignancy* to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POI'GNANT, pwŏĕ'nănt.[387] *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

No *poignant* sauce she knew, nor costly treat,
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. *Dryden.*

The studious man, whose will was never determined to *poignant* sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some *poignant* disease to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? *South.*

Full three long hours his tender body did sustain
Most exquisite and *poignant* pain. *Norris.*

3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POINT, pŏint.[299] *n. s.* [*poinct, point*, Fr.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument, or body.

The thorny *point*
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth fidelity. *Shakspeare.*

That bright beam, whose *point* now rais'd,
Bore him slope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its *point*, if balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear
Without a *point;* he look'd, the *point* was there. *Dryden.*

2. A string with a tag.

If your son have not the day,
For a silken *point* I'll give my baronry. *Shakspeare.*

He hath ribbands of all colours; *points* more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shakspeare.*

I am resolved on two *points;*
That if one break, the other will hold;
Or if both break, your gaskins fall. *Shakspeare*

King James was wont to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bedchamber, who could not truss his *points*. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochita, which is much lower than Ischia, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addison.*

4. A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crowded sentences together, and was too full of *points*. *Dryden.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, *points* and tropes he slurs his crimes,
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor *Dryden.*

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a sting behind. *Pope.*

5. An indivisible part of space.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a *point* in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time when time's first *point* begun,
Made he all souls. *Davies*

7. A small space.

On one small *point* of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd, we stand. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but such as are not much conversant with the variety of authors, may have some leading helps to their studies of *points* of precedence, by this slight designation. *Selden.*

Shalt thou dispute
With God the *points* of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art? *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death *Shakspeare.*

Esau said, behold I am at the *point* to die; and what profit shall this birthright do? *Genesis*

Democritus, spent with age, and just at the *point* of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a feast was past. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their desires, carrying them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at the *point*, at which excess would grow troublesome. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state.

The highest *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable. *Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is so distributed, that most of the community are at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary *points* of splendor. *Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

Commas and *points* they set exactly right,
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the ace or sise *point.*

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided.

Carve out dials *point* by *point*,
Thereby to see the minutes how they run. *Shaksp.*

There arose strong winds from the south, with a *point* east, which carried us up. *Bacon.*

A seaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was by one of the judges much slighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not say the *points* of his compass. *Bacon.*

Vapours fir'd shew the mariner
From what *point* of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another *point*,
And blast your glories *Denham.*

At certain periods stars resume their places,
From the same *point* of heav'n their course advance. *Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.

East and west are but respective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or distant parts of habitation. *Brown.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be more strong than that which it produces; and let the whole be seen by one *point* of sight. *Dryden.*

The poet intended to set the character of Arete in a fair *point* of light. *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pee,
Appears before them. *Shakspeare.*

Who setteth out prepar'd
At all *points* like a prince, attended with a guard. *Drayton.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right in *point* of time;
Had I seen first, then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the history of Moses, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend. *Tillotson.*

Men would often see, what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with, with which they are so armed at all *points*, and with which they so confidently lay about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of those notorious falsehoods in *point* of fact and reasoning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.

What a *point* your falcon made,
And what a pitch she flew above the rest. *Shaksp.*

17. The particular thing required; the aim the thing *points* at.

You gain your *point*, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy. *Roscommon.*

There is no creature so contemptible, but by resolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance.

I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And *point* by *point* the treasons of his master
He shall again relate. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All *points* of my command. *Shakspeare.*

His majesty should make a peace, or turn the war directly upon such *points*, as may engage the nation in the support of it. *Temple.*

He, warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole.

Another vows the same;
A third t' a *point* more near the matter draws. *Daniel.*

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd. *Milton.*

The company did not meddle at all with the state *point*, as to the oaths; but kept themselves entirely to the church *point* of her independency, as to her purely spiritual authority from the state. *Lesley.*

Stanilaus endeavours to establish the duodecuple proportion, by comparing scripture together with Josephus: but they will hardly prove his *point*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

There is no *point* wherein I have so much laboured, as that of improving and polishing all parts of conversation between persons of quality. *Swift.*

The gloss produceth instances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the *point*. *Baker.*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shakspeare.*

21. *Pointblank;* directly: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank*, or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as easy as a cannon will shoot *pointblank* twelve score. *Shakspeare.*

The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of causes and axioms. *Bacon.*

Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot i' th' air *pointblank* upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philosophers maintain
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras.*

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our master, are turned *pointblank* against the intention of them. *L'Estrange.*

Estius declares, that although all the schoolmen were for Latria to be given to the cross, yet that it is *pointblank* against the definition of the council of Nice. *Stillingfleet.*

22. *Point de vise;* exact or exactly in the point of view.

Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless desolation; but you are rather *point de vise* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than the lover of another. *Shakspeare.*

I will baffle sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance, I will be *point de vise* the very man. *Shakspeare.*

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait or *point de vise*, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

To Point, pòint. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain; now that fear is sharpened and *pointed*, by the Spaniards' late enterprizes upon the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

Part new grind the blunted axe, and *point* the dart. *Dryden.*

What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,
When to my breast I lift the *pointed* sword? *Dryd.*

The two pinnæ stand upon either side, like the wings in the petasus of a Mercury, but rise much higher, and are more *pointed*. *Addison.*

Some on *pointed* wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food *Pope.*

2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn
To *point* his slow unmeaning finger at. *Shakspeare.*

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold
As I *point*. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprize. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.

From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor. *Numbers.*

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it seems to *point* us out the way. *Locke.*

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished themselves in learning, and *point* out their beauties. *Addison.*

Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rowe.*

5. [*pointer*, Fr.] To direct toward a place: as, the cannon were *pointed* against the fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To Point, pòint. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger toward it. With *at* commonly, sometimes *to* before the thing indigitated.

Now must the world *point at* poor Catherine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shaksp.*

Sometimes we use one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing. *Ray.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharsalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.

Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen.

The subtle dog scow'rs with sagacious nose,
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show distinctly.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

Poi'nted, pòint'ĕd. *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point*.]

1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique.

A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases, yet
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

Poi'ntedly, pòint'ĕd-lè. *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner.

The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden*

Poi'ntedness, pòint'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pointed*.]

1. Sharpness; pickedness with asperity.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedness*. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

Poi'ntel, pòint'ĕl. *n. s.* Any thing on a point.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

Poi'nter, pòint'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *point*.]

1. Any thing that points.

Tell him what are the wheels, springs, *pointer*, hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

The well-taught *pointer* leads the way,
The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs his prey. *Gay.*

Poi'ntingstock, pòint'ing-stŏk. *n. s.* [*pointing* and *stock*.] Something made the object of ridicule.

I, his forlorn dutchess,
Was made a wonder and a *pointingstock*
To every idle rascal follower *Shaksp.*

Poi'ntless, pòint'lĕs. *adj.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.

Lay that *pointless* clergy-weapon by
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryden.*

POI'SON, pòĕ'z'n.[170 299] *n. s.* [*poison*, French.]

1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom.

Themselves were first to do the ill,
Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poison's* power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies. *South.*

2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

This being the only remedy against the *poison* of sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our sins, that is, daily. *Duty of Man.*

To Poi'son, pòĕ'z'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poison.

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,
The surest guard is innocence,
Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Roscommon.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given.

He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself and died. *2 Maccabees.*

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other messenger,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shaksp.*

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

Notions with which the schools had *poison'd* our youth, and which only served to draw the prince to govern amiss, but proved no security to him, when the people were grown weary of ill government. *Davenant.*

Poi'son-tree, pòĕ'z'n-trĕĕ. *n. s.* [*toxicodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Poi'soner, pòĕ'z'n-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *poison*.]

1. One who poisons.

I must be the *poisoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shaksp.*

So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one single *pois'ner* cost mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common *poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

Poi'sonous, pòĕ'z'n-ûs. *adj.* [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qualities of poison.

Those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,
Where the disease is violent. *Shaksp.*

Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame,

When with his *pois'nous* breath he blasts the sky. *Dryden.*

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle, sending forth nauseous and *poisonous* steams. *Cheyne.*

Poi'sonously, pôê'z'n-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *poison.*] Venomously.

Men more easily pardon ill things done than said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth. *South.*

Poi'sonousness, pôê'z'n-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *poisonous.*] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

Poi'trel, pôê'trêl.[299] *n. s.* [*poictrel*, *poitrine*, French; *pettorale*, Italian; *pectorale*, Latin.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool. *Ainsworth.*

Poize, pôêze.[299] *n. s.* [*poids*, Fr.]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre.

He fell, as an huge rockie clift,
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land reft. *Spenser.*

When I have suit,
It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shaksp.*

To do't at peril of your soul,
Were equal *poize* of sin and charity. *Shaksp.*

Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*

2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium.

The particles that formed the earth, must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poize.* *Bentley.*

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterbury.*

3. A regulating power.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*

To Poize, pôêze. *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.]

1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.

How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be:
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*

Our nation with united int'rest blest,
Not now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To load with weight.

As the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levy'd to side with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings. *Milton.*

Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

3. To be equiponderant to.

If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to *poize* another of sensuality, the baseness of our natures would conduct us to preposterous conclusions. *Shaksp.*

4. To weigh; to examine by the balance.

We *poizing* us in our defective scale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shaksp.*

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress with weight.

I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shak.*

POKE, pôke. *n. s.* [pocca, Saxon; *poche*, Fr.] A pocket; a small bag.

I will not buy a pig in a *poke.* *Camden.*

She suddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton.*

My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke* sleeves. *Spectator.*

To Poke, pôke. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument.

If these presumed eyes be clipped off, they will make use of their protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before. *Brown.*

Po'ker, pô'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

With *poker* fiery red
Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the tongs. *Swift.*

Po'king-stick, pôke'îng-stîk. *n. s.* An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hands. *Middleton.*

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Shaksp.*

Po'lar, pô'lâr.[77] *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

I doubt
If any suffer on the *polar* coast,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost. *Prior.*

Pola'rity, pô-lâr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole.

This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown.*

Po'lary, pô'lâr-ê. *adj.* [*polaris*, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from north to south, contract a *polary* power. *Brown.*

POLE, pôle. *n. s.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.]

1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns.

From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole.* *Milton.*

From *pole* to *pole*
The forky lightnings flash, the roaring thunders roll. *Dryden.*

2. [pole, Sax. *pal*, *pau*, Fr. *palo*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*, Lat.] A long staff

A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip;
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher, half his length. *Prior.*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The soldier's *pole* is fall'n. *Shaksp.*

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time;
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you see the tyrant. *Shaksp.*

Their houses *poles* set round meeting together in the top, and covered with skins. *Heylin.*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen. *Spenser.*

Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth sixpence a *pole* to fling out. *Mortimer.*

5. An instrument of measuring.

A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special grace. *Bacon.*

To Pole, pôle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer.*

Po'leaxe, pôle'âks. *n. s.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood. *Howel.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to stun the foe. *Dryden.*

Po'lecat, pôle'kât. *n. s.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat, because they abound in Poland.] The fitchew; a stinking animal.

Polecats? there are fairer things than *polecats.* *Shaksp.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag! you *polecat!* out, out, out; I'll conjure you. *Shaksp.*

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuse them. *L'Estrange.*

How should he, harmless youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men? *Gay.*

Po'ledavy, pôle'dâ-vê. *n. s.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*

Your *poledavy* wares will not do for me. *Howel.*

Pole'mical, pô-lêm'mê-kâl. } *adj.* [πολεμικος.]
Pole'mick, pô-lêm'mîk.[509] } Controversial; disputative.

Among all his labours, although *polemick* discourses were otherwise most uneasy, as engaging to converse with men in passion. *Fell.*

I have had but little respite from these *polemical* exercises, and notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down contented. *Stillingfleet.*

The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by most of our *polemick* writers of the protestant church. *South.*

The best method to be used with these *polemical* ladies, is to shew them the ridiculous side of their cause. *Addison.*

Pole'mick, pô-lêm'mîk. *n. s.* Disputant; controvertist.

Each staunch *polemick*, stubborn as a rock,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

Pole'moscope, pô-lêm'ôs-kôpe. *n. s.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

Po'lestar, pôle'stâr. *n. s.* [*pole* and *star.*]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him. *King Charles.*

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the *polestar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

Po'ley-mountain, pô'lê-môûn-tîn. *n. s.* [*polium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICE, pô-lêêse'.[112] *n. s.* [French.]

The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

Po'LICED, pŏ-lêêst'.[369] *adj.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indign to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to subdue them. *Bacon.*

Po'LICY, pŏl'lê-sê. *n. s.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Latin.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.
2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.

The *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties. *Shaksp.*

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best ends
You call your *policy;* how is't less or worse,
But it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war. *Shaksp.*

If she be curst, it is for *policy*,
If she's not froward, but modest. *Shaksp.*

The best rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of justice before all enjoyments. *King Charles.*

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in scripture for *policy*, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage. *South.*

3. [*poliça*, Span.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket.

To PO'LISH, pŏl'lîsh. *v. a.* [*polio*, Latin; *polir*, French.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He setteth to finish his work, and *polisheth* it perfectly. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Polish'd the form that stung his heart. *Granville.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear
Of arts that *polish* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*

To Po'LISH, pŏl'lîsh. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

Po'LISH, pŏl'lîsh.[544] *n. s.* [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion, and *polish.* *Addison.*

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wond'rous civilising arts,
This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addison.*

Po'LISHABLE, pŏl'lîsh-â-bl. *adj.* [from *polish.*] Capable of being polished.

Po'LISHER, pŏl'lîsh-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *polish.*] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours. *Addison.*

POLI'TE, pŏ-lîte'.[170] *adj.* [*politus*, Lat.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining, and *polite;* others not *polite*, but as if powdered over with fine iron dust. *Woodward.*

If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of easy reflection, which they have at the point of reflection, shall still continue to return. *Newton.*

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex *polite* risings like waves. *Newton.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite.* *Pope.*

Poli'TELY, pŏ-lîte'lê. *adv.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteely.

Poli'TENESS, pŏ-lîte'nês. *n. s.* [*politesse*, French; from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting *politeness* in manners and discourse. *Swift.*

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young.*

Poli'TICAL, pŏ-lît'tê-kâl.[170] *adj.* [πολιτικος.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil.

In the Jewish state, God was their *political* prince and sovereign, and the Judges among them were as much his deputies, and did represent his person, as now the judges do the persons of their several princes in all other nations. *Kettlewell.*

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavels. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skilful.

Poli'TICALLY, pŏ-lît'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *political.*]

1. With relation to publick administration.
2. Artfully; politickly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Knolles.*

POLITICA'STER, pŏ-lît-tê-kâs'tûr. *n. s.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politicasters.* *L'Estrange.*

POLITI'CIAN, pŏl-lê-tîsh'ân. *n. s.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks.

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy *politician*, seem
To see things thou dost not. *Shaksp.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a *politician.* *Shaksp.*

Although I may seem less a *politician* to men, yet I need no secret distinctions nor evasions before God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly show that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much rashness, his success shall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck shall pass for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wise man. *South.*

PO'LITICK, pŏl'lê-tîk. *adj.* [πολιτικος.]

1. Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politick.*

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*

No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than this by the best authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shaksp.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shaksp.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part perhaps youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the *politick.* *Bacon.*

No less alike the *politick* and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumspective eyes;
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

Po'LITICKLY, pŏl'lê-tîk-lê. *adv.* [from *politick.*] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shaksp.*

'Tis *politickly* done,
To send me packing with an host of men. *Shaksp.*

The dutchess hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you. *Pope.*

Po'LITICKS, pŏl'lê-tîks. *n. s.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικη.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads. *Addison.*

Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks.* *Pope.*

Po'LITURE, pŏl'lê-tshûre. *n. s.* [*politure*, French.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'LITY, pŏl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [πολιτεία.] A form of goverment; civil constitution.

Because the subject which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereunto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke.*

POLL, pŏll.[406] *n. s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dut. the top.]

1. The head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shaksp.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by th' *poll?* *Shaksp.*

The muster file, rotten and sound, amount not to fifteen thousand *poll.* *Shaksp.*

3. A fish called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL, pŏll. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon.*

May thy woods off *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when she list, a golden hair. *Donne.*

2. In this sense is used *polled* sheep.
Polled sheep, that is sheep without horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes yean the *polled* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*
3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.
Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads. *Ezekiel.*
4. To mow; to crop.
He'll go and sowle the porter of Rome gates by th' ears: he will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd.* *Shaksp.*
5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser.*
Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coignie, livery, and sorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser.*
He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escuage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*
Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness, amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*
6. To take a list or register of persons.
7. To enter one's name in a list or register.
Whoever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryden.*
8. To insert into a number as a voter.
In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickel.*

Po'LLARD, pōl'lārd.[88] *n. s.* [from *poll.*]
1. A tree lopped.
Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*
2. A clipped coin.
The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars and rosaries. *Camden.*
3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

Po'LLEN, pōl'lĭn.[99] *n. s.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

Po'LLENGER, pōl'lĭn-jŭr. *n. s.* Brushwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.
Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the corne or the grasse to be mown. *Tusser.*

Po'LLER, pōl'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *poll.*]
1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.
The *poller* and exacter of fees justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he loses part of the fleece. *Bacon.*
2. He who votes or polls.

Po'LLEVIL, pōll-ĕ'v'l. *n. s.* [*poll* and *evil.*]
Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

Po'LLOCK, pōl'lŭk.[166] *n. s.* [*acellus niger.*] A kind of fish.
The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, seahedgehogs, scallops, pilcherd, herring and *pollock.* *Carew.*

To POLLU'TE, pōl'lūte'. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin; *polluer*, French.]
1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.
Hot and peevish vows
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shaksp.*
2. To taint with guilt.
She wooes the gentle air,
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*
3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical.
Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*
4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.
Polluted from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

Pollu'tedness, pōl-lū'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

Pollu'ter, pōl-lū'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter.
Ev'n he, the king of men,
Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden.*

Pollu'tion, pōl-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of defiling.
The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe.*
2. The state of being defiled; defilement.
Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton.*

Po'ltron, pōl'trōōn'. *n. s.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Saumaise. Menage* derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themselves sick a-bed: others derive it from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horse.] A coward; a nidgit; a scoundrel.
Patience is for *poltrons.* *Shaksp.*
They that are bruis'd with wood or fists,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons.* *Hudibras.*
For who but a *poltron* possess'd with fear,
Such haughty insolence can tamely bear? *Dryden.*

Po'ly, pō'lē. *n. s.* [*polium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Po'ly, pō'lē. [πολὺ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

Polyacou'stick, pō-lē-ā-kōū'stĭk.[534] *adj.* [πολὺς and ἀκουω.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Dict.*

Polya'nthos, pō-lē-ān'*th*ŭs. *n. s.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant.
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

Polye'drical, pō-lē-ĕd'drē-kăl. } *adj.*
Polye'drous, pō-lē-ĕd'rŭs.[314] } [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, French.] Having many sides.
The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the lucid body, the light must be variously affected. *Boyle.*
A tubercle of a pale brown spar, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

Poly'gamist, pō-lĭg'gā-mĭst. *n. s.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY, pō-lĭg'gā-mē.[518] *n. s.* [*polygamie*, French; πολυγαμια.] Plurality of wives.
Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*
They allow no *polygamy;* they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be past from their first interview. *Bacon.*
He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance. *Perkins.*
Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than Mahometanism that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Graunt.*

Po'lyglot, pōl'lē-glŏt. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.
The *polygot* or linguist is a learned man. *Howel.*

PO'LYGON, pōl'lē-gŏn.[166] *n. s.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολὺς and γωνια.] A figure of many angles.
He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts.*

Poly'gonal, pō-lĭg'gō-năl. *adj.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

Po'lygram, pōl'lē-grăm. *n. s.* [πολύς and γράμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

Poly'graphy, pō-lĭg'grā-fē. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γραφη; *polygraphie*, French.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of ciphers; as also deciphering the same. *Dict.*

Poly'logy, pō-lĭl'lō-jē.[518] *n. s.* [πολὺς and λογος.] Talkativeness. *Dict.*

Poly'mathy, pō-lĭm'mā-*th*ē.[518] *n. s.* [πολὺς and μάνθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Dict.*

Polype'talous, pōl-lē-pĕt'tăl-ŭs. *adj.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

Polypho'nism, pō-lĭf'fō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [πολὺς and φωνη.] Multiplicity of sound.
The passages relate to the diminishing the sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

Po'lypody, pō-lĭp'pō-dē. *n. s.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant.
Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division. *Miller.*
A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon.*

Po'lypous, pōl'lē-pŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.
If the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'LYPUS, pōl'lē-pŭs. *n. s.* [πολύπους; *polype*, French.]
1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied

to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both nostrils. *Sharp.*

The juices of all austere vegetables, which coagulate the spittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypusses* in the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A sea animal with many fect.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Toru with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

Po'LYSCOPE, pŏl'lĕ-skōpe. *n. s.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glass. *Dict.*

Po'LYSPAST, pŏl'lĕ-spăst. *n. s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pullies. *Dict.*

POLYSPE'RMOUS, pŏl-lĕ-spĕr'mŭs. *adj.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL, pŏl-lĕ-sĭl-lăb'bĕ-kăl. *adj.* [from *polysyllable.*] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

Polysyllabical echoes are such as repeat many syllables or words distinctly. *Dict.*

POLYSY'LLABLE, pŏl'lĕ-sĭl-lă-bl. *n. s.* [πολὺς and συλλαβη; *polysyllable*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.

In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holder.*

Your high nonsense blusters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polysyllables.* *Addison.*

POLYSY'NDETON, pŏl-lĕ-sĭn'dĕ-tŭn. *n. s.* [πολυζυνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* saw, *and* overcame.

POLYTHE'ISM, pŏl'lĕ-*th*ē-ĭzm. *n. s.* [πολὺς and θεος; *polytheïsme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHE'IST, pŏl'lĕ-*th*ē-ĭst. *n. s.* [πολὺς and θεος; *polythée*, French.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists.* *Duncomb.*

POMA'CE, pŏm'ĭs. *n. s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cider pressings. *Dict.*

POMA'CEOUS, pō-mā'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Consisting of apples.

Autumn paints
Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains
Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets. *Philips.*

POMA'DE, pō-mādē'. *n. s.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, pō-măn'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*pommè d'ambre*, French.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander*, or browch to keep my pack from fasting. *Shaksp.*

The sacred virgin's well, her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep. *Bacon.*

POMA'TUM, pō-mā'tŭm. *n. s.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dress the scab. *Wiseman.*

To POME, pōme. *v. n.* [*pommer*, French.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict*

POMECI'TRON, pŭm-sĭt'trŭn. *n. s.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple. *Dict.*

POMEGRA'NATE, pŭm-grăn'nĕt.[90] *n. s.* [*pomum granatum*, Latin.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifid flower-cup afterwards becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly she sings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shaksp.*

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate.* *Peacham.*

Nor on its slender twigs
Low bending be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd. *Thomson.*

PO'MEROY, pŭm'rŏē. } *n. s.* A sort
PO'MEROYAL, pŭm-rŏē'ăl. } of apple. *Ainsworth.*

POMI'FEROUS, pō-mĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claspers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt; such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompions. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'MMEL, pŭm'mĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Ital. *appel van t'swaerd*, Dut.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

Huram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chronicles.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight. *Dryden.*

To PO'MMEL, pŭm'mĭl. *v. a.* [This word seems to come from *pommeler*, French, to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

POMP, pŏmp. *n. s.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, *pomp*,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shaksp.*

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright *pomp* ascended jubilant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, cloathed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Guardian.*

PO'MPHOLYX, pŏm'fō-lĭks. *n. s.* A white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zinc. *Hill.*

PO'MPION, pŭm'pē-ŭn.[165] *n. s.* [*pompon*, French.] A pumpkin. A sort of large fruit. *Dict.*

PO'MPIRE, pŭm'pire. *n. s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

PO'MPOUS, pŏm'pŭs.[314] *adj.* [*pompeux*, French.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best. *Atterbury.*

PO'MPOUSLY, pŏm'pŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; splendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* displays before their sight. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS, pŏm'pŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

POND, pŏnd. *n. s.* [supposed to be the same with *pound*; pinban, Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair *pond*, whose shaking crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There swallow'd up. *Milton.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

To POND, pŏnd. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obsolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Pleaseth you *pond* your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

To PO'NDER, pŏn'dŭr. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. *Luke.*

Colours, popularities, and circumstances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his seed be blessed. *Milton.*

Intent he seem'd,
And *pond'ring* future things of wond'rous weight. *Dryden.*

To PO'NDER, pŏn'dŭr.[98] *v. n.* To think; to

muse; with *on*. This is an improper use of the word.

This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakspeare.*

Whom *pond'ring* thus *on* human miseries,
When Venus saw, her heav'nly sire bespoke.
Dryden.

Po'NDERAL, pŏn'dŭr-ăl. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Latin.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreased. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'NDERABLE, pŏn'dŭr-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*. *Brown.*

PONDERA'TION, pŏn-dŭr-ă'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'NDERER, pŏn'dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.

PONDERO'SITY, pŏn-dŭr-ŏs'sĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderosity* than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Brown.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity*, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

PO'NDEROUS, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*ponderosus*, from *pondus*, Latin.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most *ponderous* and materiate amongst metals, of other metals less *ponderous* and materiate, than, via versa, to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more *ponderous* than silver. *Bacon.*

His *pond'rous* shield behind him cast. *Milton.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which seemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to stir the opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you.
Shakspeare.

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate, and upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With far superiour force he press'd. *Dryden.*

Press'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within th' abyss below. *Dryd.*

Po'NDEROUSLY, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.

Po'NDEROUSNESS, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their *ponderousness*, makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

PON'DWEED, pŏnd'wēēd. *n. s.* [*potamogeiton*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Po'NENT, pō'nĕnt. *adj.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Western.

Thwart of these, as fierce
Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton.*

Po'NIARD, pŏn'yărd.[113 272] *n. s.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Latin.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks *poniards*, and every word stabs. *Shakspeare.*

Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked *poniard*. *Peacham.*

Poniards hand to hand
Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare
With short'ned sword to stab in closer war. *Dryd.*

To Po'NIARD, pŏn'yărd. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, French.] To stab with a poniard.

PONK, pŏnk. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.

Ne let the *ponk*, nor other evil sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*

Po'NTAGE, pŏn'tĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from *pontage* and murage. *Ayliffe.*

Po'NTIFF, pŏn'tĭf. *n. s.* [*pontife*, French; *pontifex*, Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTI'FICAL, pŏn-tĭf'fĕ-kăl. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a high priest.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers. *Raleigh.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much superiour to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence, like a robe *pontifical*
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakspeare.*

4. [from *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. This sense is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Paradise Lost.*

PONTI'FICAL, pŏn-tĭf'fĕ-kăl *n. s.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for consecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet*

PONTI'FICALLY, pŏn-tĭf'fĕ-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE, pŏn-tĭf'fĕ-kăt.[90] *n. s.* [*pontificat*, French; *pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison.*

Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison.*

Po'NTIFICE, pŏn'tĕ-fĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met his offspring dear. *Milton.*

PONTIFI'CIAN, pŏn-tĕ-fĭsh'ăn. *adj.* [from *pontiff*.] Adhering to the pope; popish.

Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain, that God sanctified the seventh day. *White.*

Po'NTLEVIS, pŏnt'lĕv-ĭs. *n. s.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PO'NTON, pŏn-tōōn'. *n. s.* [French.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides; the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Mil. Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator.*

Po'NY, pō'nĕ. *n. s.* [I know not the original of this word, unless it be corrupted from *puny*.] A small horse.

POOL, pōōl.[306] *n. s.* [pul, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.] A lake of standing water.

Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

Sea he had search'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Mæotis. *Milton.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryden.*

The circling streams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save.
Dryden.

After the deluge we suppose the vallies and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*

POOP, pōōp.[306] *n. s.* [*pouppe*, French; *puppis*, Latin.] The hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the *poop*, weeping and wailing, till the sea swallowed them. *Sidney.*

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakspeare.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they passed safe, only the end of their *poop* was bruised. *Raleigh.*

He was openly set upon the *poop* of the galley. *Knolles.*

With wind in *poop*, the vessel ploughs the sea,
And measures back with speed her former way.
Dryden.

POOR, pōōr.[306] *adj.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spanish.]

1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave—I wrong him to call him *poor*; they say he hath masses of money. *Shaksp.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the history. *Pope*

Teach the old chronicle, in future times,
To bear no mem'ry but of *poor* rogues' crimes.
Harte.

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value.

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon.*

How *poor* are the imitations of nature in common course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has consumed those *poor* remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for rapine, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wise ends propound,
Why made he man of other creatures, king;
When, if he perish here, there is not found
In all the world so *poor* and vile a thing? *Davies.*

The marquis making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel. *Clarendon.*

We have seen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison.*

Matilda is so intent upon all the arts of improveing their dress, that she has some new fancy almost every day; and leaves no ornament untry'd, from the richest jewel to the *poorest* flower. *Law.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable.

Vext sailors curse the rain,
For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, *poor* woman have a tongue;
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryd.*

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flutt'ring thing,
Must we no longer live together?

And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could wish courtesy would provide some other entertainment. *Shaksp.*

10. *The* Poor. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well-manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the *poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can shew so many *poor* amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Sprat.*

The *poor* dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the *poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away; this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do to the sons of men. *South.*

11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.

12. Lean; starved; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved, and scarce covering the bone. *Ben Jonson.*

13. Without spirit; flaccid.

Poo'rjohn, pŏŏr-jŏn'. *n. s.* [*callarius.*] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

Poo'rly, pŏŏr'lè. *adv.* [from *poor.*]

1. Without wealth.

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy
Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So *poorly* in your thoughts. *Shaksp.*

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise? *Wotton.*

Poo'rness, pŏŏr'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *poor.*]

1. Poverty; indigence; want.

No lesse I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *pooreness* can force an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

If a prince should complain of the *poorness* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion? *Burnet.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a *poorness* of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

3. Sterility; barrenness.

The *poorness* of the herbs shews the *poorness* of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorness* or richness of the metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

Poorspi'rited, pŏŏr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd. *adj.* [*poor* and *spirit.*] Mean; cowardly.

Mirvan! *poorspirited* wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Denham.*

Poorspi'ritedness, pŏŏr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and *poorspiritedness* that accompanies guilt. *South.*

Pop, pŏp. *n. s.* [*popismsma*, Latin.] A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-pistol. *Spectator.*

To Pop, pŏp. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,
Popt in between th' election and my hopes. *Shaksp.*

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only woman, that in her first *popping* up again, which most living things accustom, espied the boat risen likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its sides. *Carew.*

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison*

As he scratch'd to fetch up thought,
Forth *popp'd* the sprite so thin. *Swift.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*

To Pop, pŏp. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakspeare.*

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, *popt* his finger upon the place. *L'Estrange.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Did'st thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

2. To shift.

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falshood. *Locke.*

POPE, pōpe. *n. s.* [*papa*, Latin; πάππας.]

1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. *Shaksp.*

He was organist in the *pope's* chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*

Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon this score, the *pope* has done her more harm than the Turk. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A small fish.

A *pope*, by some called a ruff, is much like a pearch for shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: an excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April. *Walton.*

Po'pedom, pōpe'dŭm.[168] *n. s.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed to gain the *popedom*. *Shaksp.*

Po'pery, pō'pŭr-è.[555] *n. s.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popery, for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of Christianity. *Swift.*

Po'peseye, pōps'ī. *n. s.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.

Po'pgun, pŏp'gŭn. *n. s.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee. *Cheyne.*

Po'pinjay, pŏp'pĭn-jā. *n. s.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spanish.]

1. A parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater, the middlemost called *popinjays*, and the lesser called perroquets. *Grew.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muses got of the daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*

3. A trifling fop.

I, all smarting with my wounds, being gall'd
To be so pester'd by a *popinjay*,
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shaksp.*

Po'pish, pō'pĭsh. *adj.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*

Po'PISHLY, pō'pish-lē. *adv.* [from *popish.*] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected. *Addison.*

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe constantly well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

Po'PLAR, pŏp'lăr.[38] *n. s.* [*peuplier*, French; *populis*, Latin.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the most part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female trees produce membranous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacham.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the *poplars* seem'd to rise. *Roscommon.*

So falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope.*

Po'PPY, pŏp'pē. *n. s.* [popiȝ, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A flower.

Of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*

His temples last with *poppies* were o'erspread,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryd.*

Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addison.*

And pale Nymphæa with her clay-cold breath;
And *poppies*, which suborn the sleep of death. *Harte.*

Po'PULACE, pŏp'pū-lăs.[91] *n. s.* [*populace*, French; from *populus*, Latin.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now swarms the *populace*, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent *populace*, to chuse themselves a master. *Swift.*

Po'PULACY, pŏp'pū-lă-sē. *n. s.* [*populace*, French.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety, ambitious policies march not only with security, but applause as to the *populacy*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of sin upon the soul. *Decay of Piety.*

PO'PULAR, pŏp'pū-lăr.[88] *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Latin.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton.*

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more *popular* and plausible to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker.*

Such as were *popular*,
And well-deserving, were advanc'd by grace. *Dan.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper.

Popula'RITY, pŏp-pū-lăr'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*popularitas*, Latin, *popularité*, French; from *popular.*]

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*. *Dryden.*

Admire we then,
Or *popularity*, or stars, or strings,
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings? *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent as *popularity*. *Swift.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may be represented also by colours, *popularities*, and circumstances, which sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

Po'PULARLY, pŏp'pū-lăr-lē. *adv.* [from *popular.*]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenced by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryd.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which *popularly* set forth the eminency thereof. *Brown.*

To PO'PULATE, pŏp'pū-lāte. *v.n.* [from *populus*, Latin.] To breed people.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

Popula'TION, pŏp-pū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *populate.*] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them; neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

Populo'SITY, pŏp-pū-lŏs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [from *populous.*] Populousness; multitude of people.

How it now conduceth unto *populosity*, we shall make but little doubt; there are causes of numerosity in any species. *Brown.*

PO'PULOUS, pŏp'pū-lŭs.[314] *adj.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakspeare.*

Far the greater part have kept
Their station; heav'n, yet *populous*, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Po'PULOUSLY, pŏp'pū-lŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *populous.*] With much people.

Po'PULOUSNESS, pŏp'pū-lŭs-nĕs. *n.s.* [from *populous.*] The state of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the opulence, the *populousness* of this region, with the ease and facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple.*

Po'RCELAIN, pŏr'sē-lăne. *n. s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années;* because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* were matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid.

We have burials in several earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chinese do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelain* or china dishes; that, according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown.*

The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure is apt to break. *Dryden.*

These look like the workmanship of heav'n:
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble moulds. *Dryd.*

2. [*portulaca*, Lat.] A herb. *Ainsworth.*

PORCH, pŏrtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

Ehud went forth through the *porch*, and shut the doors of the parlour. *Judges.*

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *B. Jonson.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shakspeare.*

Po'RCUPINE, pŏr'kū-pīne.[149] *n. s.* [*porc*, *espi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcospino*, Italian.]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This stubborn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-quill'd *porcupine*. *Shaksp.*

Long bearded comets stick,
Like flaming *porcupines*, to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting *porcupine*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PORE, pōre. *n. s.* [*pore*, Fr. πορος.]

1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, by ointments, and anointing themselves all over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the *pores*, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every *pore*. *Milton.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey sweating through the *pores* of oak. *Dryden.*

To PORE, pòre. *v. n.* [πορος is the *optick nerve;* but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word.] To look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to *pore* upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyesight. *Shakspeare.*

A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,
The subject new: it walk'd the town a while
Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom *por'd* on. *Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,
Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries *pore*,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

He hath been *poring* so long on Fox's martyrs, that he imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*

The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to show that they understand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*

PO'REBLIND, pòre'blind. *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind.*] Near-sighted; shortsighted.

Poreblind men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write smaller letters; for that the spirits visual in those that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light disperseth them. *Bacon.*

PO'RINESS, pò're-nês. *n. s.* [from *pory.*] Fulness of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the fractured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wiseman.*

PORI'STICK *method*, pò-ris'tik. *n. s.* [πορισ-τικος.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved. *Dict.*

PORK, pòrk. *n. s.* [*porc*, French; *porcus*, Latin.] Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting jews to christians, you raise the price of *pork*. *Shakspeare.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of phlegm. *Floyer.*

PO'RKER, pòrk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig.

Strait to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER, pòrk'ê-tûr. *n. s.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork.

This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RKET, pòrk'it.[99] *n. s.* [from *pork.*] A young hog.

A priest appears,
And off'rings to the flaming altars bears;
A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffered shears. *Dryden.*

PO'RKLING, pòrk'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *pork.*] A young pig.

A hovel
Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To shut up thy *porklings* thou meanest to fat. *Tusser.*

PORO'SITY, pò-rôs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser. *Bacon.*

PO'ROUS, pò'rûs.[314] *adj.* [*poreux*, French; from *pore.*] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vultures and dogges have torne from every lim
His *porous* skin; and forth his soul is fled. *Chapman.*

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton.*

PO'ROUSNESS, pò'rûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores; the porous parts.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another: as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

PO'RPHYRE, pòr'fûr. } PO'RPHYRY, pòr'fûr-ê. } *n. s.* [from πορφύρα; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacham.*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre;* hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*

PO'RPOISE, } PO'RPUS, } pòr'pûs. { *n. s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The seahog.

And wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood. *Drayton.*

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick together; seals live at land and at sea, and *porpoises* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,
Small beer I guzzle till I burst,
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

PORRA'CEOUS, pôr-rà'shûs. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiseman.*

PORRE'CTION, pôr-rêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET, pòr'rit.[99] *n. s.* [*porrum*, Latin.] A scallion.

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds. *Brown.*

PO'RRIDGE, pòr'ridje. *n. s.* [more properly *porrage; porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge* *Shaksp*

PO'RRIDGEPOT, pòr'ridje-pòt. *n. s.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PO'RRINGER, pòr'rin-jûr. *n. s.* [from *porridge.*]

1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular. *Bacon.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Estrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems in *Shakspeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak—
—Why this was moulded on a *porringer*. *Taming of the Shrew.*

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

PORT, pòrt. *n. s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]

1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her *port* did make,
And that gay pair, issuing on the shore,
Disburden'd her. *Spenser.*

I should be still
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads. *Shaksp.*

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the *port*. *Milton.*

2. [*porta*, Lat. porte, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughters of Zion. *Psalms.*

He I accuse,
The city *ports* by this hath enter'd. *Shaksp.*

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow, with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shaksp.*

The mind of man hath two *ports;* the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water, was overset and lost. *Raleigh.*

The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,
The vig'rous seaman every *port* hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

4. [*porteé*, French.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graceth,
While her fair face she rears up to the sky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Most goodly temperature ye may descry. *Spenser.*

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman? *Shaksp.*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His stately *port* and princely look behold. *Fairfax.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood;
I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,

By inward virtue, not external *port;*
And find whom justly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love.
Dryden.

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it. *Collier.*

Thy plumy crest
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight.
Philips.

To PORT, pôrt. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

Th' angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharp'ning in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Milton.*

PO'RTABLE, pôr'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*portabilis*, Latin.]

1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be born along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their use. but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandize. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable.

How light and *portable* my pains seem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow. *Shakspeare.*

All these are *portable*
With other graces weigh'd. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RTABLENESS, pôr'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *portable.*] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE, pôrt'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [*portage*, Fr.]

1. The price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of *portage.* *Fell.*

2. [from *port.*] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the brass cannon. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RTAL, pôr'tâl.[88] *n. s.* [*portail*, French; *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard doth appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun,
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shakspeare.*

Though I should run
To those disclosing *portals* of the sun;
And walk his way, until his horses steep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*

He through heav'n,
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal house, direct the way. *Milton.*

The sick for air before the *portal* gasp. *Dryden.*

The *portal* consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients. *Addison.*

PO'RTANCE, pôr'tânse. *n. s.* [from *porter*, French.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

There stepped forth a goodly lady,
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* born of heav'nly birth.
Spenser.

Your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*,
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion. *Shaksp.*

PORTA'SS, pôr'tâs. *n. s.* [sometimes called *portuis;* and by *Chaucer*, *porthose.*] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red;
For of devotion he had little care. *Spenser.*

An old priest always read in his *portass* mumpsimus domine for sumpsimus, whereof when he was admonished, he said that he now had used mumpsimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpsimus for their new sumpsimus. *Camden.*

PORTCU'LLIS, pôrt-kûl'lîs. } PO'RTCLUSE, pôrt'klûse. } *n. s.* [*porte-coulisse*, Fr. quasi *porta clausa.*] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long.
Spenser.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force sustain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham*

The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* against the importunity of the enemy. *More.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

To PORTCU'LLIS, pôrt-kûl'lîs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shaksp.*

To PORTE'ND, pôr-tênd'. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens.

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorted to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churlish superscription
Portend some alteration in good will? *Shakspeare.*

A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

True opener of mine eyes,
Much better seem this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than those two past.
Milton.

True poets are the guardians of a state,
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate.
Roscommon.

The ruin of the state in the destruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its sign, but also inferred from it as its cause. *South.*

PORTE'NSION, pôr-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening. Not in use.

Although the red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars, the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT, pôr-tênt'. *n. s.* [*portentum*, Latin.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.

O, what *portents* are these?
Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,
And I must know it. *Shakspeare.*

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold;
Yon riven oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS, pôr-tên'tûs. *adj.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from *portent.*]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.

They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakspeare.*

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch so like the king
That was. *Shakspeare.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. In an ill sense.

Overlay
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercinian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as so many *portentous* animals, like the strange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

The petticoat will shrink at your first coming to town; at least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by that means oblige several who are terrified or astonished at this *portentous* novelty. *Addison.*

PO'RTER, pôr'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Latin, a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me.
Shakspeare.

Arm all my houshold presently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Ben Jonson.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fishmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive messages.

A fav'rite *porter* with his master vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often, lie. *Pope.*

3. [*porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burdens for hire.

It is with kings sometimes as with *porters*, whose packs may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends still. *Howel.*

By *porter*, who can tell whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a servant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

PO'RTERAGE, pôr'tûr-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTESSE, pôr'tês. *n. s.* A breviary. See PORTASS.

PO'RTGLAVE, pôrt'glâve. *n. s.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE, } PO'RTGREVE, } pôrt'grâve. { *n. s.* [*porta*, Latin; and *grave*, Teutonick, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

PO'RTHOLE, pôrt'hôle. *n. s.* [from *port* and *hole.*] A hole cut like a window in a ship's side, where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO, pôr'tê-kô. *n. s.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital. *portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth bestow
On some expensive airy *portico;*
Where safe from showers they may be born in state,
And free from tempests for fair weather wait.
Dryden.

PO'RTION, pôr'shûn. *n. s.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]

1. A part.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him? *Job.*

Like favour find the Irish, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our state. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And soldiers have their *portion* in the fame. *Waller.*

Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss; some in one posture, and some in another. *Burnet.*

Pirithous no small *portion* of the war
Press'd on, and shook his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here's their pris'n ordain'd and *portion* set. *Milton.*

Shou'd you no honey vow to taste,
But what the master-bees have plac'd
In compass of their cells, how small
A *portion* to your share would fall! *Waller.*

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongst them. *Dryden.*

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happiness, they begin to desire it. *Locke.*

When he considers the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small *portion* of abilities. *Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children, tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

To Po'RTION, pôr'shûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*

Argos the seat of sovereign rule I chose,
Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

Po'RTIONER, pôr'shûn-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

Po'RTLINESS, pôrt'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour,
That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser.*

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with *portliness*, and currantness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

Po'RTLY, pôrt'lê. *adj.* [from *port.*]

1. Grand of mien.

Rudely thou wrong'st my dear heart's desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenser.*

Your argosies with *portly* sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do over peer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage. *Shakspeare.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight,
He seem'd a son of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling.

Our house little deserves
The scourge of greatness to be used on it;
And that same greatness too; which our own hands
Have help'd to make so *portly*. *Shakspeare.*

Po'RTMAN, pôrt'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMA'NTEAU, pôrt'mân'tô. *n. s.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus;* but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator.*

Po'RTOISE, pôr'tîz. *n. s.* [In sea language, a ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

Po'RTRAIT, pôr'trâte.[90] *n. s.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little use in *portraits*, or the resemblances of particular persons, so neither is it in the characters of comedy, and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some specks of frailty, such as they have been described in history. *Dryden.*

The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior.*

If a *portrait* painter is desirous to raise and improve his subject, he has no other means than by approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face and changes the dress from a temporary fashion to one more permanent, which has annexed to it no ideas of meanness from its being familiar to us. *Reynolds.*

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in taking the general air, than in observing the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

To Po'RTRAIT, pôr'trâte. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and should be written in the following examples *portray.*

In most exquisite pictures, they blaze and *portrait* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but also round about shadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs. *Spenser.*

I *portrait* in Arthur the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenser.*

Po'RTRAITURE, pôr'trâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray.*] Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my cause I see
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakspeare.*

Let some strange mysterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy stream
Of lively *portraiture* display'd,
Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton.*

Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown.*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet.*

Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker.*

To PO'RTRAY, pôr-trâ'.[492] *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to describe by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen *portrayed* in many places of their church steeple. *Carew.*

Take a tile, and so *portray* upon it the city Jerusalem. *Ezekiel.*

Our phenix queen was there *pourtray'd* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*. *Milton.*

Po'RTRESS, pôr'três. *n. s.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate.

The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton.*

The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*
Admits us in to storm the fortress;
While like a cat with walnuts shod,
Stumbling at every step she trod. *Swift.*

Po'RWIGLE, pôr'wîg-gl. *n. s.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped.

That black and round substance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Po'RY, pô'rê. *adj.* [*poreux*, French; from *pore.*] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd, th' admiring son
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* stone. *Dryden.*

To POSE, pôze. *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word signifying heaviness or stupefaction, ȝepoȝe, Saxon. *Skinner.*]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop.

Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was set,
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *Herbert.*

How God's eternal son should be man's brother,
Poseth his proudest intellectual power. *Crashaw.*

The only remaining question to me I confess is a *posing* one. *Hammond.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall give instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I design to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville.*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is least occasion for *posing* of children. *Locke.*

2. To appose; to interrogate.

She in the presence of others *posed* him and sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no. *Bacon.*

Po'SER, pô'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pose.*] One that asks questions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon.*

Po'SITED, pôz'zît-êd. *adj.* [*positus*, Latin. It has the appearance of a participle preterit, but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof, thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false. *Hale.*

POSI'TION, pô'zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*position*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]

1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *position*. *Wotton.*

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the excellence of soil, the *position* of mountains, and the frequency of streams. *Temple.*

Since no one sees all, and we have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that escaped him. *Locke.*

By varying the *position* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon my eye *Newton.*

Place ourselves in such a *position* toward the object, or place the object in such a *position* toward our eye, as may give us the clearest representation of it; for a different *position* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts' Logick.*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or sin therein committed against God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when your own *positions* are, that the things we observe should every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thousand lives? *Hooker.*

Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *Watts.*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *position* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the consequent, or the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pómpous;* or a double consonant, as *áxle.*

Posi'tional, pô-zîsh'ûn-âl. *adj.* [from *position.*] Respecting position.

The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit, as old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE, pôz'zê-tîv.[157] *adj.* [*positivus*, Lat. *positif*, French.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute.

The power or blossom is a *positive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

It is well and truly said in schools, in sin there is nothing *positive;* but it is a want of that which ought to be, or subsist, partly in the nature of man, and partly in the actions of nature. *Perkins.*

Hardness carries somewhat more of *positive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidity itself. *Locke.*

Whatsoever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is *positive;* and so not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive* beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied.

As for *positive* words, that he would not bear arms against king Edward's son, though the words seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct overruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be *positive*, and sometimes confident out of season. *Rymer.*

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so;
But you, with pleasure, own your errors past,
And make each day a critick on the last. *Pope.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker.*

Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive; positive* laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is concerning which they were made. *Hooker.*

The law is called *positive*, which is not inbred, imprinted, or infused, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is imposed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command. *White.*

Laws are but *positive;* love's pow'r we see,
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden.*

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view besides the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *positive* voice, as well as a negative? *Swift.*

6. Certain; assured: as, he was *positive* as to the fact.

Po'sitively, pôz'zê-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *positive.*]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively.

It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and *positively* infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past. *Bentley.*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me some breath, some little pause,
Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shakspeare.*

It was absolutely certain, that this part was *positively* yours, and could not possibly be written by any other. *Dryden.*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

I would ask any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness to all men. *Sprat.*

Po'sitiveness, pôz'zê-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *positive.*]

1. Actualness; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a *positiveness* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

Positi'vity, pôz'zê-tîv'vê-tê. *n. s.* [from *positive.*] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion; but it is good to join some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be strongly pronounced too. *Watts.*

Po'siture, pôz'zê-tshûre. *n. s.* [*positura*, Latin.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the *positure* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall.*

Po'snet, pôz'nît. *n. s.* [from *bassinet*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no soiliness more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE, pôs'sê. *n. s.* [Latin.] An armed power; from *posse comitatûs*, the power of the shires. A low word.

The *posse* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon.*

As if the passion that rules, were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the *posse*, the understanding is seized. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS, pôz-zês'.[170] *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat. *posseder*, French.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let instructions enter
Where folly now *possesses.* *Shakspeare.*

Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies *possess'd*,
Unto his son. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize; to obtain.

The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Hayw.*

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has *of* before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with.*

Is he yet *possest*,
How much you would?—
—Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. *Shaksp.*

This man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,
May be *possessed with* some store of crowns. *Shaks.*

This *possesses* us *of* the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Seem I to thee sufficiently *possess'd*
Of happiness or not, who am alone
From all eternity? *Milton.*

I hope to *possess* chymists and corpuscularians *of* the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them. *Boyle.*

The intent of this fable is to *possess* us *of* a just sense of the vanity of these craving appetites. *L'Estrange.*

Whole houses, *of* their whole desires *possest*,
Are often ruin'd at their own request. *Dryden.*

Of fortune's favour long *possess'd*,
He was with one fair daughter only bless'd. *Dryd.*

We *possessed* ourselves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addison.*

Endow'd with the greatest perfections of nature, and *possessed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happiness. *Prior.*

4. To fill with something fixed.

It is *of* unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words, and actions at some laudable end. *Addison.*

Those, under the great officers, know every little case that is before the great man, and if they are *possessed* with honest minds, will consider poverty as a recommendation. *Addison.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;
For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are *possest.* *Roscom.*

Inspir'd within, and yet *possess'd* without. *Cleaveland.*

I think that the man is *possessed.* *Swift.*

6. To affect by intestine power.

He 's *possest* with greatness,
And speaks not to himself, but with a pride
That quarrels at self-breath. *Shaksp.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Swift.*

Possest with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. *Shakspeare.*

What fury, O son,
Possesses thee to bend that mortal dart
Against thy father's head? *Milton.*

With the rage of all their race *possest*,
Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest. *Pope.*

Posse'ssion, pôz-zêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*possession*, Fr. *possessio*, Latin.]

1. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in *possession.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

In *possession* such, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing possessed.

Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *possessions.* *Locke.*

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To Posse'ssion, pôz-zêsh'ûn. *v. a.* To invest with property. Obsolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth.* *Carew.*

Posse'ssioner, pôz-zêsh'ûn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *possession.*] Master; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney.*

Po'ssessive, pôz-zês'sîv. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.

Posse'ssour, pôz-zês'sûr.[166] *n s.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy new *possessor*. *Milton.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *possessor* of them. *Stillingfleet.*

'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury.*

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints, and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the presence of God, and see themselves *possessors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

Po'ssessory, pôz'zĕs-sûr-ē. *adj.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *possess.*] Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof. *Howel.*

Po'sset, pŏs'sĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* at the latter end of a seacoal fire. *Shaksp.*

In came the bridemaids with the *posset*,
The bridegroom eat in spight. *Suckling.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale, and pearl julep. *Wiseman.*

A sparing diet did her health assure;
Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with *posset* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer*

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset* drink. *Arbuthnot.*

To Po'sset, pŏs'sĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body;
And, with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shaksp.*

Possibi'lity, pŏs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read, and need so requireth, the stile of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of errour. *Hooker.*

Brother, speak with *possibilities*,
And do not break into these woeful extremes. *Shakspeare.*

When we have for the proof of any thing some of the highest kinds of evidence, in this case it is not the suggestion of a mere *possibility* that the thing may be otherwise, that ought to be a sufficient cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities;* and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South.*

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson.*

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the *possibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation. *Rogers.*

PO'SSIBLE, pŏs'sē-bl.[405] *adj.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be *possible* and convenient. *Whitgift.*

With men this is impossible, but with God all things are *possible* *Matthew.*

All things are *possible* to him that believeth. *Mark.*

Firm we subsist, but *possible* to swerve. *Milton.*

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is *possible:* nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also *possible.* *Wilkins.*

It will scarce seem *possible*, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke.*

Po'ssibly, pŏs'sē-blē. *adv.* [from *possible.*]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker.*

Can we *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarend.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POST, pŏst. *n. s.* [*poste*, Fr. *equis positis cursor.*]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts* to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thee I'll rake up, the *post* unsanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakspeare.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by such a worthless *post.* *Shaksp.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *post* out of the way. *Ben Jonson.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness, which I should not care to hazard by the common *post.* *Pope.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling. This is the sense in which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical: *to ride* post, is *to ride as a* post, or *to ride in the manner of a* post; *courir en poste;* whence *Shakspeare, to ride in* post.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,
And then in *post* he came from Mantua
To this same monument. *Romeo and Juliet.*

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *post* through an unknown country, cannot distinguish the situation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat.

The waters rise every where upon the surface of the earth; which new *post*, when they had once seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet.*

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post?* *Dryden.*

As I watch'd the gates,
Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison.*

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His *post* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his distinct *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *post* assigned him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. *L'Estrange.*

False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *post* that requires resolution. *L'Estrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any considerable *post* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the usual effects of contemplation, are no more fit to command than a tempest. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *post* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

Certain laws, by suff'rers thought unjust,
Deny'd all *posts* of profit or of trust *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the justice or madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such a *post* of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side *posts* and upper *posts* of the house. *Exodus.*

Fir-trees, cypresses, and cedars being by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fittest for *posts* or pillars. *Wotton.*

Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. *Watts.*

To Post, pŏst. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed.

I *posted* day and night to meet you. *Shakspeare.*

Will you presently take horse with him,
And with all speed *post* with him towards the north? *Shakspeare.*

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakspeare.*

Most wicked speed, to *post*
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shaksp.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was there in readiness for him, and *posted* towards Constantinople with as much speed as he could. *Knolles.*

Themistocles, made Xerxes *post* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And *posting* through the skies pursue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into discesteem; I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *posting* to the Æneis. *Walsh.*

This only object of my real care,
In some few *posting* fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

To Post, pŏst *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [*poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix.

The conscious priest who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready *posted* at the postern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side, and *posts* himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *posted* in the station of a minister, he is sure, besides the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of some and the displeasure of others. *Addison.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe

from one book into another. A term common among merchants.

You have not *posted* your books these ten years; how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay. Obsolete.

I have not stopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays;
Then why should they love Edward more than me? *Shakspeare.*

Po'STAGE, pôst'ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *post.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *postage* of a letter! to send by the church, is the dearest road in christendom. *Dryden.*

Po'STBOY, pôst'bôê. *n. s.* [*post* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides post.

This genius came thither in the shape of a *postboy*, and cried out that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

To POSTDA'TE, pôst'dâte. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and *date.*] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN, pôst-dê-lû'vê-ân. *adj.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood.

Take a view of the *postdiluvian* state of this our globe, how it hath stood for these last four thousand years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN, pôst-dê-lû'vê-ân. *n. s.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as for the age of the *postdiluvians* for some centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt, and China, agree with the tenor of the sacred history. *Grew.*

Po'STER, pôst'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *post.*] A courier; one that travels hastily.

Weird sisters hand in hand
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shakspeare.*

POSTE'RIOR, pôs-tê-rê'ûr. *adj.* [*posterior*, Lat. *postérieur*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior*, to the report. *Addison.*

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of prior, *posterior*, and simultaneous. *Watts.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's *posterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations summon'd. *Pope.*

POSTE'RIORS, pôs-tê'rê-ûrz.[166] *n. s.* [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the *posteriors* of a dead ass. *Swift.*

POSTERIO'RITY, pôs-tê-rê-ôr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*postériorité*, Fr. from *posterior.*] The state of being after: opposite to *priority.*

Although the condition of sex and *posteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was inexcusable in the man. *Brown.*

There must be a *posteriority* in time of every compounded body, to these more simple bodies out of which it is constituted. *Hale.*

POSTE'RITY, pôs-têr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*postérité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to *ancestors.*

It was said,
It should not stand in thy *posterity*,
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Posterity await for wretched years. *Shakspeare.*

Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*, and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge.*

To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives *posterity* to avenge the deed. *Pope.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if *posterity*, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

Po'STERN, pôs'têrn. *n. s.* [*poterne*, French; *pôsterne*, Dutch; *janua postica*, Latin.] A small gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light
Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *postern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be spy'd. *Spenser.*

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *postern* by the abby wall. *Shakspeare.*

By broken byways did I inward pass,
And in that window made a *postern* wide. *Fairfax.*

These issued into the base court through a privy *postern*, and sharply visited the assailants with halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong addition; the *postern*, by which we were so often entered and surprised, is now made up. *Raleigh.*

The conscious priest who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern* door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *postern*, to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke.*

A private *postern* opens to my gardens,
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe.*

POSTEXI'STENCE, pôst-êg-zĭs'tênse. *n. s* [*post* and *existence.*] Future existence.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's *postexistence.* *Addison.*

POSTHA'CKNEY, pôst-hâk'nê. *n. s.* [*post* and *hackney.*] Hired posthorses.

Espying the French ambassador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *posthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE, pôst-hâste'. *n. s.* [*post* and *haste.*] Haste like that of a courier.

This is
The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *posthaste* and romage in the land. *Shaksp.*

The duke
Requires your haste, *posthaste* appearance,
Ev'n on the instant. *Shaksp.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old,
Though not in *posthaste.* *Hakewill.*

Po'STHORSE, pôst'hôrse. *n. s.* [*post* and *horse.*] A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were getting fresh *posthorses* for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,
Till George be pack'd with *posthorse* up to heav'n. *Shaksp.*

Xaycus was forthwith beset on every side and taken prisoner, and by *posthorses* conveyed with all speed to Constantinople. *Knolles.*

Po'STHOUSE, pôst'hôûse. *n. s.* [*post* and *house.*] Post office; house where letters are taken and despatched.

An officer at the *posthouse* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

Po'STHUMOUS, pôst'hû-mûs. *adj.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition, how just soever a man's pretensions may be to a great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard to his *posthumous* character, content himself with such a consideration as induced the famous sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addison.*

Po'STICK, pôs'tĭk. *adj.* [*posticus*, Latin.] Backward.

The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds, can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generation. *Brown.*

PO'STIL, pôs'tĭl. *n. s.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.

To Po'STIL, pôs'tĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Empson's, that had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way of signing, and was in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon.*

Po'STILLER, pôs'tĭl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *postil.*] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence you phantastick *postillers* in song,
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Cleaveland.*

POSTI'LION, pôs-tĭl'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [*postillon*, French.]

1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach.

Let the *postilion* nature mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place: but none being vacant, modestly accepted of that of a *postilion.* *Tatler.*

2. One who guides a post-chaise.

POSTLIMI'NIOUS, pôst-lê-mĭn'ê-ûs. *adj.* [*postiliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

Po'STMASTER, pôst'mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*post* and *master.*] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy. *Shaksp.*

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *postmaster* general. *Spectator.*

Po'STMASTER-GENERAL, pôst'mâs-tûr-jên'-êr-âl. *n. s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN, pôst-mê-rĭd'ê-ân. *adj.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon.*

Po'STOFFICE, pôst'ôf-fĭs. *n. s.* [*post* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *postoffice* will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you. *Gay.*

If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

To POSTPO'NE, pôst-pône'. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat. *postposer*, Fr.]

1. To put off; to delay.

You would *postpone* me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjust. *Dryden.*

The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

2. To set in value below something else: with *to*.

All other considerations should give way, and be *postponed to* this. *Locke.*

Po'STCRIPT, pôst'skript. *n. s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined: thus I understand his *postscript*. *Locke.*

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the *postscript*. *Bacon.*

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or *postscript* *Addison*

Your saying that I ought to have writ a *postscript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter. *Pope.*

To PO'STULATE, pôs'tshû-lâte. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Latin; *postuler*, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from *postulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. *Brown.*

Po'STULATE, pôs'tshû-lât.[90] *n. s.* [*postulatum*, Latin.] Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles *Brown.*

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and *postulates*. *Watts.*

Postula'TION, pôs-tshû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*postulatio*, Lat. *postulation*, Fr. from *postulate*.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale.*

Po'STULATORY, pôs'tshû-lâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *postulate*.]

1. Assuming without proof.
2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but *postulatory*. *Brown.*

Po'STURE, pôs'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [*posture*, Fr. *positura*, Lat.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with regard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical and mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest *posture* and station in this world, a state of regulated society. *Hale.*

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side. *Addison.*

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast gait; then stops again,
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts
His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures*. *Shaksp.*

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *postures* of reverence. *South.*

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, *postures*, airs, and dress of those that lived so many ages before us. *Addison.*

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good *posture* he intended. *Clarendon.*

I am at the same point and *posture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. *King Charles.*

In this abject *posture* have ye sworn
T' adore the conqueror. *Milton.*

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity. *Atterbury.*

To Po'STURE, pôs'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

The gill-fins are so *postured*, as to move from back to belly and e contra. *Grew.*

POSTULA'TUM, pôs-tshû-lâ'tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulatums* of scribblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles. *Addison.*

Po'STUREMASTER, pôs'tshûr-mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *posturemaster*. *Spectator.*

Po'SY, pô'zê. *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy*.]

1. A motto on a ring.

A paltry ring,
That she did give me, whose *posy* was,
Like cutler's poetry;
Love me and leave me not. *Shaksp.*

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critick on the *posy* of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison.*

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With stone of vermeil roses,
To deck the bridegroom's *posies*. *Spenser.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *posies*. *Swift*

Pot, pôt. *n. s.* [*pot*, French, in all the senses, and Dutch; *potte*, Islandick.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone
Swelter'd, venom sleeping got;
Boil thou first i' th' charmed *pot*. *Shaksp.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge *pots* of boiling pulse would run,
Fell to with eager joy. *Dryden.*

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water *pot*, and went her way. *John.*

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning; yet whenever any water comes near any such *pots* after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack and spoil their ware. *Mortimer.*

4. A small cup.

But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poison'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shaksp.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays,
Upon two distant *pots* of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale. *Prior.*

A soldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. *Swift.*

5. *To go to* Pot. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to *pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. *L'Estrange.*

John's ready money went into the lawyer's pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to *pot*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Pot, pôt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

2. To enclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs. *Evelyn.*

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or *potted* up with moist sand. *Mortimer.*

PO'TABLE, pô'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,
Other less fine in carrat, is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine *potable*. *Shaksp.*

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and *potable*. *Bacon.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton.*

The said *potable* gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat. *Harvey.*

Where solar beams
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads
Unforc'd display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*. *Philips.*

Po'TABLENESS, pô'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableness.

Po'TAGER, pôt'tâ-jûr. *n. s.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggen-work. *Grew.*

Pota'RGO, pô-târ'gô. *n. s.* A West Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, caviare? *King.*

Po'TASH, pôt'âsh. *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alcaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a specie of kali, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish: *potash* is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable. *Hill.*

Cheshire rock-salt, with a little nitre, allum, and *potash*, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass. *Woodward.*

Pota'TION, pô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*potatio*, Lat.]

1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught.

Roderigo,
Whom love hath turned almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night carouz'd
Potations pottle deep. *Shaksp.*

3. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, would be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves to sack. *Shaksp.*

Pota'TO, pô-tâ'tô *n. s.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller*

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton swine. *Waller.*
The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, upon buttermilk and *potatoes*. *Swift.*
Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Irish swains *potatoe* is the chear;
Oats for their feasts the Scottish shepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;
While she loves turnips, butter I'll despise,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize. *Gay.*

Po'TBELLIED, pŏt'bĕl-lĭd.[283] *adj.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a swoln paunch.

Po'TBELLY, pŏt'bĕl-lē. *n. s.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A swelling paunch.
He will find himself a forked stradling animal and a *potbelly*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To POTCH, pŏtsh. *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]
1. To thrust; to push.
Where
I thought to crush him with an equal force,
True sword to sword; I'll *potch* at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shaksp.*
2. [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. It is commonly written *poach*.
In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wiseman.*

POTCOMPA'NION, pŏt-kŭm-păn'yŭn. *n. s.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

Po'TENCY, pō'tĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*potentia*, Lat.]
1. Power; influence; authority.
Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state,
'If he should still malignantly remain,
Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shaksp.*
Thou hast sought to make us break our vow,
To come betwixt our sentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,
Our *potency* make good. *Shaksp.*
By what name shall we call such an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*? *Raleigh.*
2. Efficacy; strength.
Use can master the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency*. *Shaksp.*

PO'TENT, pō'tĕnt. *adj.* [*potens*, Lat.]
1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.
There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*
I do believe,
Induc'd by *potent* circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shaksp.*
Here 's another
More *potent* than the first. *Shaksp.*
One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiration of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*
When by command
Moses once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the sea; the sea his rod obeys. *Milton.*
Verses are the *potent* charms we use,
Heroick thought and virtue to infuse. *Waller.*
The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience. *South.*
How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtile, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance or diminution of their force, and yet so *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glass. *Newton.*
The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical. *Baker.*
Cyclop, since human flesh has been thy feast,
Now dram this goblet *potent* to digest. *Pope.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.
Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry havock, kings! back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits! *Shaksp.*

Po'TENTATE, pō'tĕn-tāte.[90] *n. s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.
Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die. *Shaksp.*
These defences are but compliments,
To dally with confining *potentates*. *Daniel.*
All obey'd the superior voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*
Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*
Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or strength,
Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *Philips.*

POTE'NTIAL, pō-tĕn'shăl. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.]
1. Existing in possibility, not in act.
This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property.
The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's. *Shaksp.*
The cautery is either actual or *potential*. *Markham.*
Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*
3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in use.
Thou must make a dullard of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* spurs
To make thee seek it. *Shaksp.*
4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIA'LITY, pō-tĕn-shē-ăl'ĕ-tē.[542] *n. s.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.
Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently. *Taylor.*
God is an eternal substance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature. *Stillingfleet.*
The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley.*

POTE'NTIALLY, pō-tĕn'shăl-ē. *adv.* [from *potential*.]
1. In power of possibility; not in act, or positively.
This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality.
They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker.*
Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut sour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle.*

Po'TENTLY, pō'tĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.
You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice
Of as great size. *Shaksp.*
Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*
Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

Po'TENTNESS, pō'tĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

Po'TGUN, pŏt'gŭn. *n. s.* [by mistake or corruption used for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.
An author thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and shame,
When first in print, you see him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift.*

POTHA'NGER, pŏt'hăng-ŭr. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Po'THECARY, pŏth'ĕ-kā-rē.[470] *n. s.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius*, from *apotheca*, Lat.] One who compounds and sells physick.
Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

Po'THER, pŭTH'ŭr.[165 469] *n. s.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought, from *poudre*, French, dust.]
1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. A low word.
Such a *pother*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shaksp.*
Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoe'er they make a *pother*. *Hudibras.*
What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his brass,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass. *Swift.*
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pother*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*
I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *pother*,
The world believes nor one nor t' other. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. This justifies the derivation from *poudre*.
He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*. *Drayton.*

To Po'THER, pŭTH'ŭr. *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

To Po'THER, pŭTH'ŭr. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

Po'THERB, pŏt'ĕrb.[394] *n. s.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.
Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t' other half pint *Tatler.*
Egypt baser than the beasts they worship;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford

an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed sallad; if boiled, they become *potherbs;* and some of those plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are sallad in another. *Watts.*

Po'THOOK, pŏt'hŏŏk. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hook.*]

1. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with.

2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Let me see her Arabian *pothooks.* *Dryden.*

Po'TION, pō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*potion*, French; *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.

For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake. *Bacon.*

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst;
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

Po'TLID, pŏt'lĭd. *n. s.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot.

The columella, is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

Po'TSHERD, pŏt'shŭrd. *n. s.* [*pot* and *shard;* from *schaerde;* properly *pot-shard.*] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown,
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

Po'TTAGE, pŏt'tĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.

Jacob sod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Genesis*

For great the man, and useful without doubt,
Who seasons *pottage*, or expels the gout;
Whose science keeps life in, and keeps death out. *Harte.*

Po'TTER, pŏt'tŭr. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakspeare.*

Some press the plants with sherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryden.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay. *Mortimer.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

Po'TTERN-ORE, pŏt'tĕrn-ōre. *n. s.* An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthern vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore.* *Boyle.*

Po'TTING, pŏt'tĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *pot.*] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting.* *Shakspeare.*

Po'TTLE, pŏt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [from *pot.*] A liquid measure containing four pints. It is sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakspeare.*

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakspeare.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Ben Jonson.*

POTVA'LIANT, pŏt-vāl'yānt. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated to courage by strong drink.

Po'TULENT, pŏt'tshŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]

1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*

2. Fit to drink.

POUCH, pŏŭtsh.[313] *n. s.* [*poche*, French.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakspeare.*

From a girdle about his waist, a bag, or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cist. *Sharp.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH, pŏŭtsh. *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsw.*

POU'CHMOUTHED, pŏŭtsh'mŏŭthd. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

Po'VERTY, pŏv'vŭr-tē. *n. s.* [*pauvreté*, French.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.

My men are the poorest,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakspeare.*

Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty.* *Denham.*

These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*

There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple necessaries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS, pōŭl'dā-vĭs. *n. s.* A sort of sail-cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULT, pōlt.[318] *n. s.* [*poulet*, French.] A young chicken.

One wou'd have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POU'LTERER, pōl'tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *poult.*] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakspeare.*

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Harvey.*

POU'LTICE, pōl'tĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

If your little finger be sore, and you think *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Swift.*

To POU'LTICE, pōl'tĭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POU'LTIVE, pōl'tĭv. *n. s.* [A word used by *Temple.*] A poultice.

Poultives allay'd pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY, pōl'trē. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] Domestick fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry.* *L'Estrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift.*

POUNCE, pŏŭnse.[313] *n. s.* [*ponzone*, Italian, *Skinner.*]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenser.*

The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces*, Hercules pursu'd. *Dryden.*

'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces.* *Atterbury.*

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE, pŏŭnse. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon.*

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing* into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED, pŏŭnst.[359] *adj.* [from *pounce.*] Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd.* *Thomson.*

POU'NCETBOX, pŏŭn'sĭt-bŏks. *n. s.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A small box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakspeare.*

POUND, pŏŭnd.[313] *n. s.* [pond, pund, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South.*

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryd.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand *pound.* *Peacham.*

He gave, whilst aught he had, and knew no bounds;

The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's pounds. *Harte.*

3. [from pinban, Saxon.] A pinfold; an enclosure; a prison in which beasts are enclosed.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift.*

To Pound, pound. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they use the word *pun*.]

1. To beat; to grind as with a pestle.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
And pounded teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*

Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break? *Dryden.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*

Should their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor sires their sons could know. *Dryden.*

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*

She describes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brake's product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*

Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,
Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakspeare.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator.*

Pou'ndage, pound'ije.[90] *n. s.* [from pound.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

Pou'nder, pound'ur.[93] *n. s.* [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

Pou'peton, poo'pe-tun. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

Pou'picks, poo'piks. *n. s.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To Pour, pour.[316] *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *bwrw*.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus.*

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet smelling savour unto the most high. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke.*

Your fury then boil'd upward to a fome;
But since this message came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.

Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakspeare.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
With plebeians swarming. *Shakspeare.*

As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakspeare.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duppa.*

If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom? *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To Pour, pour. *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.

2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

Pou'rer, pou'ur.[98 316] *n. s.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

Pousse, poo'se. *n. s.* The old word for *pease*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse*.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder herd groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

Pout, pout.[313] *n. s.* [*asellus barbatus*.]

1. A kind of fish; a codfish.

2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout*. *Carew.*

To Pout, pout. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and sullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakspeare.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakspeare.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting* at the government. *Addison.*

The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiseman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

Po'wder, pou'dur.[98 322] *n. s.* [*poudre*, French.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder*. *Exodus.*

2. Gunpowder.

The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder*, and shot, battered Bishopsgate *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To Po'wder, pou'dur. *v a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

2. [*poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.

Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne.*

In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st
Powder'd with stars. *Milton.*

The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction *Bacon.*

My hair I never *powder*, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey.*

To Po'wder, pou'dur. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at swords' point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Estrange.*

Po'wderbox, pou'dur-boks. *n. s.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

Po'wderhorn, pou'dur-horn. *n. s.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn case in which gunpowder is kept

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn*. *Swift.*

Po'wdermill, pou'dur-mil. *n. s.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastick force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'wder-room, pou'dur-room. *n. s.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men
Waller.

Po'WDER-CHESTS, pŏŭ'dŭr-tshĕsts. *n. s.* On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes all clear before them. *Dict.*

Po'WDERING-TUB, pŏŭ'dŭr-ing-tŭb. *n. s.* [*powder* and *tub.*]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking *powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam salis? *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,
And from the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet. *Shaksp.*

Po'WDERY, pŏŭ'dŭr-ē. *adj.* [*poudreux*, French; from *powder.*] Dusty; friable.

A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward.*

PO'WER, pŏŭ'ŭr. 98 322 *n. s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakspeare.*

No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakspeare.*

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon.*

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd
And stable as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power.* *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught within my *pow'r*,
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the *power* of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Atterbury.*

4. Strength; motive; force.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies which were at rest; the effects also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of *power.* *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine.

By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the *power*, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength.

Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of *powers* than dismayedness of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and *powers.* *Bacon.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprize of my *powers* drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shaksp.*

In our little world, this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use, on divers objects, divers *powers;*
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning *powers* of the other. *Atterbury.*

The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning *powers* from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts.*

8. Government; right of governing: correlative to *subjection.*

My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of those who have me in their civil *power.* *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two *powers* have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addis.*

10. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial *pow'rs*,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies.*

If there's a *pow'r* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addison.*

11. Divinity.

Merciful *powers!*
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shaksp.*

Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy Maker's sacred name;
Use all thy pow'rs, that blessed *pow'r* to praise,
Which gives thee pow'r to be and use the same. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the *pow'rs* bespoke. *Dryden.*

Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more. *Dryden.*

12. Host; army; military force.

He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redshanks into Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*

Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shaksp.*

Who leads his *power?*
Under whose government come they along? *Shaksp.*

My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his *pow'rs;* but he did long in vain. *Shakspeare.*

Gazellus, upon the coming of the bassa, valiantly issued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Knolles*

13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, *a* power *of good things. Force*, Fr.

Po'WERABLE, pŏŭ'ŭr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing. Not in use.

That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry ages. *Camden.*

Po'WERFUL, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl. *adj.* [*power* and *full.*]

1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

2. Forcible; mighty.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's lord hath *powerfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton.*

Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe.*

3. Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine.

Po'WERFULLY, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl-ē. *adv.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

The sun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully.* *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

The grain-gold upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

Po'WERFULNESS, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of the christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewill.*

Po'WERLESS, pŏŭ'ŭr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent.

I will give you welcome with a *pow'rless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shaksp.*

Pox, pŏks. *n. s.* [properly *pocks*, which originally signified small bags or pustules; of the same original, perhaps, with *powke* or *pouch.* We still use *pock*, for a single pustule; poccar, Saxon; *pocken*, Dutch.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

O! if to dance all night and dress all day,
Charm'd the small *pox*, or chac'd old age away. *Milton.*

2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet.

Though brought to their end by some other apparent disease, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wiseman.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Can'st thou forget thy age and *pox?* *Dorset.*

Poy, pŏi. *n. s.* [*apoyo*, Spanish; *appui*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

To Poze, pōze. *v. a.* To puzzle. See Pose and Appose.

And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly. *Shaksp.*

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes, and refluxes. *Glanville.*

Pra'CTICABLE, prăk'tē-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable* and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design. *L'Estrange.*

An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a *practicable* degree of christian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice. *Swift.*

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

PRA'CTICABLENESS, prâk'tè-kâ-bl-nês. *n.s.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY, prâk'tè-kâ-blè. *adv.* [from *practicable.*] In such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how it is to be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL, prâk'tè-kâl. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr from *practice.*] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practical* understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice, the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*, wisdom *Tillotson.*

PRA'CTICALLY, prâk'tè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *practical.*]

1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better sort of trees. *Howel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS, prâk'tè-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE, prâk'tîs.[142] *n. s.* [πρακτικη; *pratique*, Fr.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in *practice.* *Dryden.*

Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit? *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despight his nice fence and his active *practice.*
Shakspeare.

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practick. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my *practice;* yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shaksp.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years *practice*, saw more than two recover. *Blackm.*

8. [præt, Saxon, is cunning, sliness, and thence *prat*, in *Douglass*, is a trick or fraud; latter times, forgetting the original of words, applied to *practice* the sense of *prat.*] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.

He sought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney.*

With suspicion of *practice*, the king was suddenly turned. *Sidney.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpose of the king. *Shaksp.*

Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be *practice;*
Who knew of your intent and coming hither?
Shaksp.

Wise states prevent purposes
Before they come to *practice*, and foul *practices*
Before they grow to act. *Denham.*

Unreasonable it is to expect that those who lived before the rise and condemnation of heresies, should come up to every accurate form of expression, which long experience afterwards found necessary, to guard the faith, against the subtile *practices*, or provoking insults of its adversaries. *Waterland.*

PRA'CTICK, prâk'tîk. *adj.* [πρακτικος; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theorick. *Shaksp.*

Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, forfeit the *practick.*
Government of the Tongue.

True piety without cessation lost
By theories, the *practick* part is lost. *Denham.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to signify, sly; artful.

She used hath the *practick* pain
Of this false footman, cloaked with simpleness.
Spenser.

Thereto his subtile engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Spenser.*

To PRA'CTISE, prâk'tîs.[499] *v. a.* [πρακτικος; *pratiquer*, Fr.]

1. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works with men that work iniquity. *Psalms.*

2. To do; not merely to profess: as, *to* practise *law or physick.*
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

At *practis'd* distances to cringe, not fight. *Milton.*

To PRA'CTISE, prâk'tîs. *v. n.*

1. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her? *Ecclesiasticus.*

They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Milton.*

Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling spirit you cou'd restrain,
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.

I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends.
Addison.

3. To try artifices.

Others by guilty artifice and arts
Of promis'd kindness *practise* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the passion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granv.*

4. To use bad arts or stratagems.

If you there
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question. *Shaksp.*

If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will *practise* against thee by poison. *Shaksp.*

5. To use medical methods.

I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others, and as little that others should *practise* upon me. *Temple.*

6. To exercise any profession.

PRA'CTISANT, prâk'tîz-ânt. *n. s.* [from *To practise.*] An agent.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants.* *Shaksp.*

PRA'CTISER, prâk'tîs-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To practise.*]

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiser* of them to the things they aspire to. *South.*

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shaksp.*

I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practised least upon themselves. *Temple.*

PRACTI'TIONER, prâk-tîsh'ûn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *practice.*]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exercise themselves in the translatory. *Arbuthnot.*

I do not know a more universal and unnecessary mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger *practitioners.* *Swift.*

2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgift.*

3. One who does any thing habitually.

He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced *practitioner* of these vices himself. *South.*

PRÆCO'GNITA, prè-kôg'nè-tâ.[92] *n. s.* [Lat.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else: thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.

Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICAL, prâg-mât'tè-kâl. }
PRAGMA'TICK, prâg-mât'tîk.[509] }
adj. [πραγματα; *pragmatique*, French.] Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.

No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

Common estimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* silly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an usurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY, prâg-mât'tè-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS, prâg-mât'tè-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prâze.[202] *n. s.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue not made for speech, to speak thy *praise*. *Milton.*

Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease
In costly grotts and marble palaces;
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,
To starve on compliments and empty fame? *Dryd.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God. *Psalms.*

To God glory and *praise*. *Milton.*

3. Ground or reason of praise.

Praiseworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last. *Dryd.*

To PRAISE, prâze. *v. a.* [*prijsen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton.*

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and *praising* God for all the things that they had heard and seen. *Luke.*

One generation shall *praise* thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Psalms.*

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning *prais'd*
God and his works. *Milton.*

PRAI'SEFUL, prâze'fûl. *adj.* [*praise* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not in use.

Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally *praiseful*, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman.*

PRAI'SER, prâ'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *praise.*] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudest *praisers*. *Ben Jonson.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And useth oft, when such a heart missays,
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY, prâze'wûr-thé. *adj.* [*praise* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deserving praise.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spenser.*

Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,
Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings
That sound, and that authority with her name,
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben Jonson.*

Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot.*

PRAME, prâme. *n. s.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To PRANCE, prânse.[78 79] *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to set one's self to show.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle.

Here 's no fantastick mask, nor dance,
But of our kids that frisk and *prance;*
Nor wars are seen,
Unless upon the green
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other. *Wotton.*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Now rule thy *prancing* steed, lac'd charioteer. *Gay.*

Far be the spirit of the chace from them,
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed. *Thomson.*

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

The horses hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges.*

I see
Th' insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,
His horses hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to clothe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or cat brass. *Swift.*

To PRANK, prângk. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser.*

In wine and meats she flow'd above the bank,
And in excess exceeded her own might,
In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself to *prank*,
But of her love too lavish. *Spenser.*

These are tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I despise them,
For they do *prank* them in authority
Against all noble sufferance. *Shaksp.*

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up *Shaksp.*

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul. *Shaksp.*

I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, *prankt* in reason's garb. *Milton.*

PRANK, prângk.[408] *n. s.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. A word of levity.

Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shaksp.*

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestif'rous and dissentious *pranks;*
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shaksp.*

They caused the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down, than in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

They put on their clothes, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison.*

PRA'SON, prâ'sn. *n. s.* [πράσον.] A leek; also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE, prâte. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dut.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much. *Tusser.*

Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who please to hear. *Shaksp.*

This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie. *Shaksp.*

After Flammock and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them. *Bacon*

Oh listen with attentive sight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland*

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can'st talk at such a rate? *Dryden.*

She first did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of discords in musick. *Watts.*

PRATE, prâte. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy, which lies dead. *Shaksp.*

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham.*

PRA'TER, prâ'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer.

When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater?* hence, begone. *Southern.*

PRA'TINGLY, prâ'ting-lé.[410] *adv.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE, prât'tèek. *n. s.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

To PRA'TTLE, prât'tl.[405] *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shaksp.*

What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of. *Shaksp.*

A French woman teaches an English girl to speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*

There is not so much pleasure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reason well. *Locke.*

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite
To sooty blackness, from the purest white. *Addison.*

A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. *Addison.*

I must *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*

Let cred'lous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,
How, if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from lib'ral horn shall strow the year. *Gay.*

PRA'TTLE, prât'tl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shaksp.*

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shaksp.*

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of the philosophy of the schools. *Glanville.*

PRA'TTLER, prât'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler!* how thou talk'st. *Shaksp.*

Prattler, no more I say;
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY, prâv'é-té. *n. s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot,
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of christianity. *South.*

PRAWN, prâwn. *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mess of vinegar. *Shaksp.*

To PRAY, prâ. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shaksp.*

Pray for this good man and his issue. *Shaksp.*

Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shaksp*

I tell him, we shall stay here at least a month; and he heartily *prays* some occasion may detain us longer. *Shaksp.*

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *James.*

Unskilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray;* happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor.*

Thou Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending e'en his foes. *Dryden.*

They who add devotion to such a life, must be said to *pray* as christians, but live as heathens. *Law.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your prayers, because you found your disease still to continue. *Wake.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.

You shall find
A conqu'ror that will *pray* in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shaksp.*

Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryd.*

3. I PRAY; that is, *I* pray *you to tell me*, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley.*

4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

Barnard in spirit, sense and truth abounds;
Pray then what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*

To PRAY, prâ. *v. a.*

1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To ask for as a supplicant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my collegue Antonius I may speak with him;
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

PRA'YER, prâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*priere*, Fr.]

1. Petition to heaven.

They did say their *prayers*, and addressed them Again to sleep. *Shaksp.*

O remember, God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shaksp*

My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. *Romans.*

Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in labour or diversion, whether they consume our time or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd *prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God. *Law.*

2. Mode of petition.

The solemn worship of God and Christ is neglected in many congregations; and instead thereof, an indigested form and conception of extemporal *prayer* is used. *White.*

3. Practice of supplication.

Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shaksp.*

4. Single formule of petition.

He fell to his devotions on that behalf, and made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death. *Fell.*

Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
Inspir'd. *Milton.*

No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers;* for the greatest saints have sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Taylor.*

5. Entreaty; submissive importunity.

Prayer among men is supposed a means to change the person to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRA'YERBOOK, prâ'ûr-bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*prayer* and *book*.] Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

PRE, prê. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH, prêtsh.[227] *v. n.* [*prædico*, Latin; *prescher*, French.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Matthew.*

Prophets *preach* of thee at Jerusalem *Nehemiah.*

It is evident in the apostles *preaching* at Jerusalem and elsewhere, that at the first proposal of the truth of Christ to them, and the doctrine of repentance, whole multitudes received the faith, and came in. *Hammond.*

Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own *Decay of Piety.*

As he was sent by his father, so were the apostles commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *Decay of Piety.*

The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

To PREACH, prêtsh. *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.

The jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*

He decreed to commissionate messengers to *preach* this covenant to all mankind. *Hammond.*

2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly say it is *preached*. *Hooker.*

He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Among the rest, the rich Galesus lies,
A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH, prêtsh. *n. s.* [*presche*, Fr. from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration. Not in use.

This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER, prêtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*prescheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]

1. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*. *Psalms.*

You may hear the sound of a *preacher's* voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,
One of those few that in this town
Honour all *preachers;* hear their own. *Crashaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No *preacher* is listened to but Time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT, prêtsh'mênt. *n. s.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent? *Shaksp.*

All this is but a *preachment* upon the text. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'AMBLE, prê'âm-bl.[405] *n. s.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble*, especially to common prayer? *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gain-sayed or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon.*

With *preambles* sweet
Of charming symphony they introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden.*

PREA'MBULARY, prê-âm'bû-lûr-ê. } *adj.*
PREA'MBULOUS, prê-âm'bû-lûs. } [from *preamble*.] Previous. Not in use, though not inelegant.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION, prê-âp-prê-hên'shûn. *n. s.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds: behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. *Brown.*

PREASE, prêze. *n. s.* Press; crowd. *Spens.* See PRESS. Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*
Chuse two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

PREA'SING, prê'zîng. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE'BEND, prêb'ênd. *n. s.* [*præbenda*, low Lat. *prebende*, Fr.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY, prêb'ên-dêr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*prebendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Hubbard.*

I bequeath to the reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift.*

PRECA'RIOUS, prê-kâ'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*precarius*, Latin; *precaire*, French.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskilfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die*.

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden*

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison.*

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust *Rogers.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY, prê-kâ'rê-ûs-lê. *adv* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society cannot meet or convene together, without the leave or licence of the other society; nor treat or enact any thing relative to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society, in a manner, dissolved, and subsists *precariously* upon the mere will and pleasure of the other. *Lesley.*

Our scene *precariously* subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song:
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, prê-kâ'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little adviseable. *Sharp.*

PRECAU'TION, prê-kâw'shûn. *n. s.* [*precaution*, French; from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution. *Addison.*

To PRECAU'TION, prê-kâw'shûn. *v. a* [*precautioner*, French; from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS, prês-ê-dâ'nê-ûs. *adj.* [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author for *præcidaneous*; *præcidaneus*, Latin, cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale.*

To PRECE'DE, prê-sêde'. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *precéder*, Fr.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm?
But harm *precedes* not sin. *Milton.*

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* spoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE, prê-sê'dênse. } *n. s.* [from
PRECE'DENCY, prê-sê'dên-sê. } *præcedo*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past. Not used.

I do not like, but yet it does allay
The good *precedence* *Shaksp.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath before been fain. *Shaksp*

3. Adjustment of place.

Among the laws touching *precedence* in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom. *Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance touching the rights of place and *precedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whose portion is small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency*. *Howel.*

That person hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fixt desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT, prê-sê'dênt. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* services are all
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shaksp.*

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us,
What levity's in youth. *Shaksp*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things. *Bacon*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT, prês'sê-dênt. *n. s.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,
The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shaksp.*

No pow'r in Venice
Can alter a decree establish'd:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent;*
And many an errour, by the same example,
Will rush into the state. *Shaksp.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw
Our right from custom; custom is a law. *Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY, prê-sê'dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR, prê-sên'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*præcentor*, Lat *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT, prê'sêpt.[532] *n. s.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, *viz.* such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

PRECE'PTIAL, prê-sêp'shâl. *adj.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts. Not in use.

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shaksp.*

PRECE'PTIVE, prê-sêp'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*preceptivus*, Latin; from *precept*.] Containing precepts; giving precepts

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so it is most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

PRECE'PTOR, prê-sêp'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*præceptor*, Latin; *preceptéur*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite, unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION, prê-sêsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECI'NCT, prê-sĭnkt'. *n. s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; so the catholick church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the *precincts* of the church, they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Perkins.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new created world. *Milton.*

PRECIO'SITY, prê-shê-ŏs'ê-tê.[534] *n. s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.
2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*. *More.*

PRE'CIOUS, prêsh'ŭs.[357] *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected, only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking? *Shaksp.*

I never saw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But begg'ry and poor luck. *Shaksp.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Spectator.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, *a* precious *stone.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the *precious* bane. *Milton.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY, prêsh'ŭs-lê. *adv.* [from *precious.*]

1. Valuably; to a great price.
2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS, prêsh'ŭs-nês. *n. s.* [from *precious.*] Valuableness; worth; price.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE, prês'sê-pĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shaksp.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

Ere long that *precipice* must tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous *precipice* denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then shew your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

PRECI'PITANCE, prê-sĭp'pê-tânse. } *n. s.*
PRECI'PITANCY, prê-sĭp'pê-tân-sê. }
[from *precipitant.*] Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*. *Milt.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glanville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glanville.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Swift.*

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts.*

PRECI'PITANT, prê-sĭp'pê-tânt. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton.*

The birds heedless while they strain
Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead
O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY, prê-sĭp'pê-tânt-lê. *adv.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE, prê-sĭp'pê-tâte. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon.*

Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,
Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground
Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræa, let not such blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor set them working
Till time shall lend them better means
Than lost complaints. *Denham.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew.*

To PRECI'PITATE, prê-sĭp'pê-tâte. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Had'st thou been aught but goss'mer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver like an egg. *Shaksp.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE, prê-sĭp'pê-tât.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECI'PITATE, prê-sĭp'pê-tât.[91] *n. s* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the escar separated, I rubbed the super-excrescence with the vitriol stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiseman.*

PRECI'PITATELY, prê-sĭp'pê-tât-lê. *adv.* [from *precipitate.*]

1. Headlong; steeply down.
2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope.*

PRECIPITA'TION, prê-sĭp-pê-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate.*]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-stretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be this to them. *Shaksp.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward.*

4. In chymistry, subsidency: contrary to *sublimation.*

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward.*

PRECI'PITOUS, prē-sĭp'pē-tŭs. *adj.* [*præcipites*, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *King Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn.*

3. Rash; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECI'SE. prē-sīse'.[427] *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præcisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise*. *Shaksp.*

The state hath given you license to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top
Of speculation; for the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged.. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The raillery of the wits in king Charles the second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECI'SELY, prē-sīse'lē. *adv.* [from *precise*]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

He knows,
He cannot so *precisely* weed this land
As his misdoubts present occasion,
His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shaksp.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton.*

In his track my wary feet have stept,
His undeclined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely*. *Newton.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

PRECI'SENESS, prē-sīse'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *precise.*] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIAN, prē-sĭzh'ē-ăn.[88] *n. s.* [from *precise.*]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shaksp.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our *precisians* be,
Who for some cross or saint they in the window see,
Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian*. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION, prē-sĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*precision*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *precision*, or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE, prē-sī'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [from *præcisus*, Latin.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE, prē-klūde'. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Latin.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniencies of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS, prē-kō'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precose*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY, prē-kŏs'sĭ-tē. *n. s.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him. *Howel.*

To PRECO'GITATE, prē-kŏd'jĕ-tāte. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION, prē-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T, prē-kŏn-sēte'.[530] *n. s.* [*pre* and *conceit.*] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit*, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEI'VE, prē-kŏn-sēve'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of care, defective. *Glanville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South.*

PRECONCE'PTION, prē-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn.[531] *n. s.* [*pre* and *conception.*] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

PRECO'NTRACT, prē-kŏn'trăkt. *n. s.* [*pre* and *contract*. This was formerly accented on the last syllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a *precontract*;
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shaksp.*

To PRECONTRA'CT, prē-kŏn-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *contract.*] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE, prē-kŭrse'. *n. s.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning.

The like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shakspeare.*

PRECU'RSOR, prē-kŭr'sŏr.[166] *n. s.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *precurseur*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursers*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakspeare.*

This contagion might have been presaged upon consideration of its *precursors*, viz a rude winter, and a close, sulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS, prē-dā'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL, prē'dăl.[88] *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Robbing; practising plunder.

This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain.
S. Boyse.

PRE'DATORY, prĕd'dâ-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [*præ-datorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED, prė-dė-sēēst'.[531] *adj.* [*pre* and *deceased*.] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceased* valour? *Shakspeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR, prĕd-ė-sĕs'sŭr. *n. s.* [*pre-decesseur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying *predecessors*. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*. *Hooker*

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predecessor*, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection *Addison.*

The more beauteous Cloe sat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predecessor's* heart.
Prior.

2. Ancestor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, prė-dĕs-tė-nâ'rė-ân. *n. s* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself? *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE, prė-dĕs'tė-nâte. *v. a.* [*prédestiner*, Fr. *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Some gentlemen or other shall scape a *predestinate* scratcht face. *Shakspeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Romans.*

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself *Ephesians.*

To PREDE'STINATE, prė-dĕs'tė-nâte. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language.

His ruff crest he rears,
And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. prė-dĕs-tė-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*prédestination*, Fr. from *predestinate*.] Fatal decree; preordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predestination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predestination* over-rul'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton.*

PREDESTINA'TOR, prė-dĕs'tė-nâ-tŭr.[521] [166] *n. s.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mine example let the stoicks use,
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To PREDE'STINE, prė-dĕs'tĭn.[140] *v. a.* [*pre* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball,
And bid *predestin'd* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMIN'ATION, prė-dė-tĕr-mė-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*predetermination*, Fr. *pre* and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of our's, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond*

The truth of the catholick doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irresistibility, stands in opposition to the Calvinists *Hammond*

To PREDETE'RMINE, prė-dė-tĕr'mĭn.[140] *v. a.* [*pre* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL, prė-dė-âl, *or* prē'jė-âl [293] *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE, prĕd'dė-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDI'CABLE, prĕd'dė-kâ-bl. *n. s.* [*prædicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five *predicables;* because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDI'CAMENT, prė-dĭk'kâ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*predicament*, Fr. *predicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also categorema or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shaksp.*

I shew the line and the *predicament*,
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shaksp.*

PREDICAME'NTAL, prė-dĭk-â-mĕn'tâl. *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT, prĕd'dė-kânt. *n. s.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE, prĕd'dė-kâte. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Latin.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; *v. g.* to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE, prĕd'dė-kâte. *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being *Hale.*

PRE'DICATE, prĕd'dė-kât.[91] *n. s.* [*prædicatum*, Latin.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject: as, *man is rational; man is not immort. l.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject *Watts.*

PREDICA'TION, prĕd-ė-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*prædicatio*, Latin; from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

To PREDI'CT, prė-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin; *predire*, Fr.] To foretel; to foreshow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distribution; nor does he ever cease to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired. *Government of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION, prė-dĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*prædictio*. Lat. *prédiction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophesy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known. *Bacon.*

How soon hath thy *prediction*, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangelists. *South.*

He, who prophesy'd the best,
Approves the judgment to the rest;
He'd rather choose that I should die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift.*

PREDI'CTOR, prė-dĭk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION, prė-dė-jĕs'tshŭn. *n. s.* [*pre* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases. *Bacon.*

To PREDISPO'SE, prė-dĭs-pōze'. *v. a* [*pre* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose*, and excite the earth and the seeds. *Burnet.*

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatred of some persons towards others. *South.*

PREDISPOSI'TION, prė-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*pre* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispositions* of seasons. *Bacon.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *predisposition* to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition* of the body. *Wiseman.*

PREDO'MINANCE, prê-dôm'mê-nânse. } PREDO'MINANCY, prê-dôm'mê-nân-sê. } *n. s.* [*præ* and *domina*, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendency; superiour influence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by spherical *predominance* *Shakspeare.*

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humours for *predominancy.* *Howel.*

The true cause of the Pharisees disbelief of Christ's doctrine, was the *predominancy* of their covetousness and ambition over their will. *South.*

The several rays in white light do retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do, by their excess and *predominance*, cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

PREDO'MINANT, prê-dôm'mê-nânt. *adj.* [*prédominant*, French; *præ* and *dominor*, Latin.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendant.

Miserable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by those deliberations, wherein such an humour as this were *predominant.* *Hooker.*

Foul subordination is *predominant,*
And equity exil'd your highness' land. *Shaksp.*

It is a planet that will strike
Where 'tis *predominant;* and 'tis powerful *Shaksp.*

Those helps were overweighed by things that made against him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the sun, *predominant* in heav'n
Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun. *Milton.*

I could shew you several pieces, where the beauties of this kind are so *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or understand them. *Swift.*

To PREDO'MINATE, prê-dôm'mê-nâte.[91] *v. n.* [*prédominer*, French; *præ* and *dominor*, Latin.] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's souls out of those principles which compose several kind of animals; and their good or bad disposition arises, according as such and such principles *predominate* in their constitutions. *Addison.*

The rays reflected least obliquely, may *predominate* over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of such particles to appear very intensely of their colour. *Newton.*

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate.* *Clarissa.*

To PREELE'CT, prê-ê-lêkt'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *elect.*] To choose by previous decision.

PREE'MINENCE, prê-êni'mê-nênse. *n. s.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *pre* and *eminence.* It is sometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preheminence.*]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry. *Dryden.*

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in degree, is the first in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater *preeminence* to have life, than to be without it; to have life and sense, than to have life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to have only life and sense. *Wilkins.*

The *preeminence* of christianity to any other religious scheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the most eminent among the pagan philosophers disclaimed many of those superstitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Artesia's beauty, such as, though Artesia be amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence.* *Sidney.*

He touched it as a special *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his ancients. *Hooker.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Shaksp.*

The English desired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares?
Painful *preeminence!* *Addison.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no books but the ears of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the southern point of the needle is sovereign, and the north submits his *preeminence.* *Brown.*

PREE'MINENT, prê-êm'mê-nênt. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *pre* and *eminent.*] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker
In goodness and in power *preeminent.* *Milton.*

We claim a proper interest above others in the *preeminent* rights of the household of faith. *Sprat.*

PREE'MPTION, prê-êm'shûn.[412] *n. s.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, sought to make use of this *preemption*, but, crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

To PREEN, prêne. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch, to dress or prank up.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air: for this use nature has furnished them with two peculiar glands, which secrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil bag, out of which the bird draws it with his bill. *Bailey.*

To PREENGA'GE, prê-ên-gâdje'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he mov'd,
But he was *preengag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*

Not only made an instrument;
But *preengag'd* without my own consent. *Dryden.*

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our passions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys. *Rogers.*

PREENGA'GEMENT, prê-ên-gâdje'mênt. *n. s.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers, will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental *preengagements.* *Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they pay to God shall, like a *preengagement*, disannul all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave. *Collier.*

To PREESTA'BLISH, prê-ê-stâb'lîsh. *v. a.* [*pre* and *establish.*] To settle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT, prê-ê-stâb'lîsh-mênt. *n. s.* [from *preestablish.*] Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXI'ST, prê-êgz-îst'. *v. a.* [*præ* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist beforehand.

If thy *preexisting* soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE, prê-êgz îs'tênse. *n. s.* [*preexistence*, Fr. from *preexist.*]

1. Existence before.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexistence;* some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's postexistence. *Addison.*

PREEXI'STENT, prê-êgz-îs'tênt. *adj.* [*preexistent*, French; *pre* and *existent.*] Existent beforehand; preceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, because they suppose man, by whose art they were made, *preexistent* to them; the workman must be before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his *preexistent* state? *Pope.*

If this *preexistent* eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, then some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley.*

PRE'FACE, prêf'fâs.[91 532] *n. s.* [*préface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial.

This superficial tale
It but a *preface* to her worthy praise. *Shaksp.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not seen a thing more deep. *Peacham.*

Heav'n's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

To PRE'FACE, prêf'fâs.[91] *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator.*

To PRE'FACE, prêf'fâs. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial.

Wheresoe'er he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness. *Fell.*

Thou art rash,
And must be *prefac'd* into government. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER, prêf'fâs-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY, prêf'fâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *preface.*] Introductory.

If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens who had never heard of Christ: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT, prē'fĕkt. *n. s.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governour; commander.

He is much
The better soldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben Jonson.*

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and viceroys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration. *Addison.*

PREFE'CTURE, prĕf'fĕk-tûre.[533] [535] *n. s.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R, prē-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another. *Romans.*

2. With *above* before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy. *Psalms.*

3. With *before*.

He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me; for he was before me. *John.*

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a most just war. *Knolles.*

O spirit, that dost *prefer*
Before all temples the upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be *preferred before* the less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than the greater. *Wilkins.*

4. With *to*.

Would he rather leave this frantick scene,
And trees and beasts *prefer to* courts and men?
Prior.

5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferr'd* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield. *Clarendon.*

6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use.

He spake, and *to* her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

7. To offer solemnly; to propose publickly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience or support;
And as t' a perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*. *Daniel.*

I, when my soul began to faint,
My vows and prayers to thee *preferr'd;*
The Lord my passionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses. *Collier.*

Take care,
Lest thou *prefer* so rash a pray'r;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy favourite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'FERABLE, prĕf'fĕr-â-bl. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. With *to* commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable to* it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable to* that of any other. *Addison.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable*. *Atterbury.*

PRE'FERABLENESS, prĕf'fĕr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY, prĕf'fĕr-â-blē. *adv.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE, prĕf'fĕr-ênse. *n. s.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer*.]

1. The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good words, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel. *Sprat.*

Leave the criticks on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul,
To see the *pref'rence* due to sacred age
Regarded. *Pope.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference*. *Waterland.*

2. With *to* before the thing postponed.

This passes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to*, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With *above*.

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the most perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With *before*.

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference before* it. *Hale.*

5. With *over*.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another. *Locke.*

PREFE'RMENT, prē-fĕr'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king
To any shape of thy *preferment*, such
As thou'lt desire. *Shaksp.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shaksp.*

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preferment*, whose designs are always seen through. *Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown.*

PREFE'RER, prē-fĕr'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.

To PREFI'GURATE, prē-fĭg'yū-rāte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To show by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURA'TION, prē-fĭg-yū-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *prefigurate*.] Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Burnet.*

The variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

To PREFI'GURE, prē-fĭg'yûre. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn'd to feast, she turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taste,
The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Donne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together, as the sinner's portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE, prē-fīne'. *v. a.* [*prefinir*, Fr. *præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles.*

To PREFI'X, prē-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Latin.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shaksp.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last! *Sandys.*

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,
He durst that duty pay we all did owe:
Th' attempt was fair; but heaven's *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II. the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, *he* prefixed *an advertisement to his book.*

PREFI'X, prē-fĭks'.[492] *n.s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixa* and affixa, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown.*

PREFI'XION, prē-fĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*prefixion*,

French; from *prefix*.] The act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM, prè-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *form*.] To form beforehand. Not in use.

If you consider the true cause,
Why all these things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *preformed* faculties,
To monstrous quality; why you shall find,
That heav'n made them instruments of fear
Unto some monstrous state. *Shaksp.*

PRE'GNANCY, prĕg'nân-sè. *n. s.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Ray.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and industry. *Fell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shaksp.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift.*

PRE'GNANT, prĕg'nânt. *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Latin.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it *pregnant*. *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man!
That *pregnant* word sent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for ev'ry star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt. *Milton.*

Call the floods from high, to rush amain,
With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance? *Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unfore'd position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cassio, a knave very voluble? *Shaksp.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Shaksp.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shaksp.*

6. Free; kind. Obsolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear. *Shaksp.*

PRE'GNANTLY, prĕg'nânt-lè. *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can shew,
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shaksp.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so *pregnantly* set forth in holy writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and priests are mentioned together. *South.*

PREGUSTA'TION, prè-gûs-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.

To PREJU'DGE, prè-jûdje'. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, French; *præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the disinherison of the line of York. *Bacon.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the physicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The cause is not to be defended, or patronized by names, but arguments, much less to be *prejudged*, or blasted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

To PREJU'DICATE, prè-jû'dè-kâte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shaksp.*

Are you, in favour of his person, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys*

PREJU'DICATE, prè-jû'dè-kât.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

This rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

Their works will be embraced by most that understand them, and their reasons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown.*

PREJUDICA'TION, prè-jû-dè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *prejudicate*.] The act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE, prĕd'jû-dîs.[142] *n. s.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or against it. It is sometimes used with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is against, but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice to* my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. This sense is only accidental or consequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only because *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to use it less: perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any mischief, which does not imply some partiality or prepossession. In some of the following examples, its propriety will be discovered.

I have not spake one the least word,
That might be *prejudice* of her present state,
Or touch of her good person. *Shaksp.*

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shaksp.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of weakness in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politicks; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addison.*

To PRE'JUDICE, prĕd'jû-dîs. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the sight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and reverend, are to yield unto reason; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the simplicity of his person, which doth allege it. *Hooker.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgift.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original sense; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any their several laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube rescu'd, and the empire sav'd,
Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein,
To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients than the watry infusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

PREJUDI'CIAL, prĕd-jû-dîsh'âl. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, French; from *prejudice*.]

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye. *Holyday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense is improper. See PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS, prêd-jû-dîsh'âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *prejudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRE LACY, prêl'lâ-sê. *n. s.* [from *prelate.*]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an archbishoprick and bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy* *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men, have especially bestowed their pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE, prêl'lât.[91] [532] *n. s.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

It bescemeth not the person of so grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counsel, as the rest were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself alone secure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shaksp.*

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, said one day to king Lewis XI. of France; Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst,
In whom we seek the German faith in vain. *Dryd.*

PRELA'TICAL, prê-lât'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelates or prelacy. *Dict.*

PRELA'TION, prê-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other.

In case the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE, prêl'lâ'tûre. } *n. s.*
PRE'LATURESHIP, prêl'lâ-tûre-ship. }
[*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*, Fr.] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRELE'CTION, prê-lêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*prælectio*, Latin.] Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these asystata or infinitude, let him resort to the *prelections* of Faber. *Hale.*

PRELIBA'TION, prê-li-bâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a high *prelibation* of those eternal joys. *More.*

PRELI'MINARY, prê-lîm'ê-nâ-rê. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, French; *prælimine*, Latin.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majestick mien discovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY, prê-lîm'ê-nâ-rê. *n. s* Something previous; preparatory act; preparation; preparative.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath on both sides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRE'LUDE, prêl'ûde.[532] *n. s.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Lat.]

1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert.

My weak essay
But sounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey. *Young.*

2. Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Those were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to subdue
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneis, and very well shewed what the poet could do in the description of what was really great. *Addison*

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another. *Clarissa.*

To PRELU'DE, prê-lûde'.[492] *v. a.* [*prelude*, French; *præludo*, Latin.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either songster holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if all day, *preluding* to the sight,
They only had rehears'd, to sing by night. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS, prê-lû'jê-ûs.[293] *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,
Two souls pickeering in a kiss. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM, prê-lû'dê-ûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to share
With me the rough *preludium* of the war. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE, prê-lû'sîv.[158] [425] *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds
Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow. *Thoms.*

PREMATU'RE, prê-mâ-tûre'.[531] *adj.* [*premature*, French; *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration should persuade him to repent, till he deposited that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ. *Hammond.*

PREMATU'RELY, prê-mâ-tûre'lê. *adv.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS, prê-mâ-tûre'nês. } *n. s.*
PREMATU'RITY, prê-mâ-tû-rê'tê. }
[from *premature.*] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To PREME'DITATE, prê-mêd'ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Latin; *premediter*, French.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes. *Shaksp.*

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE, prê-mêd'ê-tâte. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate;* the spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITA'TION, prê-mêd-ê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*præmeditatio*, Latin; *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate.*] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd for issue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myself?
A cold *premeditation* for my purpose! *Shaksp.*

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done picking of the bone. *More.*

He amidst the disadvantages of extempore against *premeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Fell.*

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation.* *Dryd.*

To PREME RIT, prê-mêr'rît. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Latin.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES, prêm'îs-sîz. *n. s.* [*primitiæ*, Latin; *premices*, Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices* or first gatherings. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER, prême'yêr.[113] *adj.* [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden.*

Thus families, like realms, with equal fate,
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state. *Swift.*

To PREMI'SE, prê-mîze'. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakspeare.*

PRE'MISES, prêm'îs-sîz.[99] *n. s.* [*præmissa*, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

She study'd well the point, and found,
Her foes conclusions were not sound,
From *premises* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift.*

2. In law language, houses or lands: as, *I was upon the* premises.

PRE'MISS, prêm'îs. *n. s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the conclusion. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM, prê'mê-ûm. *n. s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums*

and large interest; and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift*

To PREMO'NISH, prê-mŏn'nĭsh. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Latin.] To warm or admonish beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT, prê-mŏn'nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *premonish.*] Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself. *Wotton.*

PREMONI'TION, prê-mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *premonish.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent
On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapm.*

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service. *Decay of Piety*

PREMO'NITORY, prê-mŏn'nê-tŭr ê. *adj.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Latin.] Previously advising.

To PREMO'NSTRATE, prê-mŏn'strâte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE, prêm'mŭ-nî-rê. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for premonire. *Bramhall.*

2. A penalty so incurred.

Woolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, estate, and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungrammatical word.

PREMUNI'TION, prê-mŭ-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *præmunio*, Latin.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE, prê-nŏm'mê-nâte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] To forename.

He you would sound,
Having ever seen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty *Shakspeare.*

PRENOMINA'TION, prê-nŏm-mê-nâ'shŭn *n. s.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] The privilege of being named first.

The watry productions should have the *prenomination;* and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION, prê-nŏ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*prenotion*, French; *præ* and *nosco*, Latin.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

The hedgehog's presension of winds is so exact, that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *prenotion* of these winds ensuing. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE, prĕn'tĭs.[142] *n. s.* [contracted by colloquial license, from *apprentice.*] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shaksp.*

PRE'NTICESHIP, prĕn'tĭs-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *prentice.*] The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor, his drop.
Pope.

PRENUNCIA'TION, prê-nŭn-shê-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [*præmuncio*, Latin.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

PREO'CCUPANCY, prê-ŏk'kŭ-pân-sê. *n. s.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking possession before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE, prê ŏk'kŭ-pâte. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, French; *præoccupo*, Latin.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspireth to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, lest the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Wotton.*

PREOCCUPA'TION, prê-ŏk-kŭ-pâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*preoccupation*, Fr. from *preoccupate.*]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepossession.
3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well, here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY, prê-ŏk'kŭ-pî. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

To PREO'MINATE, prê-ŏm'mê-nâte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Latin.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PREOPI'NION, prê-ŏ-pĭn'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

To PREORDA'IN, prê-ŏr-dâne'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordain'd* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd state.
Roscommon.

PREO'RDINANCE, prê-ŏr'dê-nânse. *n. s.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courtesies
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children. *Shaksp.*

PREORDINA'TION, prê-ŏr-dê-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION, prĕp-êr-â'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*preparatio*, Latin; *preparation*, French; from *prepare.*]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this. *Wake.*

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you.
—You're welcome. *Shakspeare.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most. *Brown.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, court-like, and learned *preparations.* *Shaksp.*

PREPA'RATIVE, prê-pâr'râ-tĭv. *adj.* [*preparatif*, French; from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work? *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE, prê-pâr'râ-tĭv. *n. s.* [*preparatif*, French; from *prepare.*]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the instauration. *Bacon.*

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission *Decay of Piety.*

Though he judged the time of sickness an improper season for the great work of repentance; yet he esteemed it a most useful *preparative*, the voice of God himself exhorting to it. *Fell.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and *preparatives* to it. *South.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future blessings. *King Charles.*

What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey? *Dryden.*

PREPA'RATIVELY, prê-pâr'râ-tĭv-lê. *adv.* [from *preparative.*] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY, prê-pâr'râ-tŭr-ê. *adj* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet.*

To PREPA'RE, prê-pâre'. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin; *preparer*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakspeare.*

Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart. *Hammond.*

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*
Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our souls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,
Had not the eye been fit for vision made;
In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*
With so much skill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round. *Addison.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Psalms.*

Now *prepare* thee for another sight. *Milton.*

He took the golden compasses, *prepar'd*
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

5. To make by regular process: as, *he* prepared a *medicine.*

To PREPA'RE, prè-pâre'. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakspeare.*

The long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing.* 1 *Peter.*

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPA'RE, prè-pâre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shaksp.*

PREPA'REDLY, prè-pâ'rêd-lè. *adv.* [from *prepare.*] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself
To th' way she's forc'd to. *Shakspeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS, prè-pâ'rêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared: as, *he is in a* preparedness *for his final exit.*

PREPA'RER, prè-pâ'rûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer*

PREPE'NSE, prè-pênse'. } *adj.* [*prepensus,*
PREPE'NSED, prè-pênst'.[359] } Latin.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepense.

To PREPO'NDER, prè-pôn'dêr. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. Not used

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearances *preponder* truths. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE, prè-pôn'dêr-ânse. }
PREPO'NDERANCY, prè-pôn'dêr-ân-sè. }
n. s. [from *preponderate.*] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown.*

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it swag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course. *Grew.*

To PREPO'NDERATE, prè-pôn'dêr-âte. *v. a.* [*præponderо*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE, prè-pôn'dêr-âte. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no just balance, wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate.* *Wilkins.*

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it, by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unless the very mathematical centre of gravity of every system be fixed in the very mathematical centre of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other. *Bentley.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates.* *Watts.*

PREPONDERA'TION, prè-pôn-dêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

To PREPO'SE, prè-pôze'. *v. a.* [*preposer*, French; *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION, prêp-pô-zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*preposition*, French; *præpositio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A *preposition* signifies some relation, which the thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse; as, *Cæsar came to Rome.* *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR, prè-pôz'zît-ûr. *n. s.* [*præpositor*, Latin.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSE'SS, prè-pôz-zês'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *possess.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepossessed* with the scandal of salivating. *Wiseman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION, prè-pôz-zêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *prepossess.*]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him; and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss. *Hammond.*

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondered at. *South.*

With thought, from *prepossession* free, reflect
On solar rays, as they the sight respect. *Blackmore.*

PREPO'STEROUS, prè-pôs'têr-ûs. *adj.* [*præposterus*, Latin.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void? *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first
Receiv'd a being! 'tis a *preposterous* gift,
An act at which inverted nature starts,
And blushes to behold herself so cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate;
Amongst all creatures, mortal hate
Love, though immortal, doth create. *Denham.*

The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs. *Fell.*

By this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men, who expected so different a result. *Woodward.*

3. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.

Preposterous ass! that never read so far
To know the cause why musick was ordain'd. *Shaksp.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY, prè-pôs'têr-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *preposterous.*] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,
That befal *prepost'rously.* *Shaksp.*

Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *preposterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. *Bentley.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, prè-pôs'têr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *preposterous.*] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY, prè-pô'tên-sè. *n. s.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.] Superiour power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE, prêp'pûse. *n. s.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled. *Wiseman.*

To PRE'REQUIRE, prè-rê-kwîre'. *v. a.* [*pre* and *require.*] To demand previously.

Some primary literal signification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE, prè-rêk'kwîz-ît. *adj.* [*pre* and *requisite.*] Previously necessary.

The confirmation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition. *Brown.*

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE, prê-rôg'gâ-tîv. *n. s.* [*prerogatif*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness
Imparts this. *Shakspeare.*

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, sceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shaksp.*

The great caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Assyria. *Knolles.*

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prerogative*, and the people the best liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himself constrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celestial inforcements? *Raleigh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleasure. *Davies.*

The house of commons to these their *prerogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom still maintained alive,
Freedom an English subject's sole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

All wish the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Ev'n they would have the pow'r, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to be different, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray.*

PRERO'GATIVED, prê-rôg'gâ-tîv'd.[359] *adj.* [from *prerogative*.] Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny unshunable. *Shakspeare.*

PRES, prês. *Pres*, *prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon, ppe·ɼc, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson.*

PRESA'GE, prês'sâdje.[492] [532] *n. s.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Latin.] Prognostick; presension of futurity.

Joy and shout *presage* of victory. *Milton.*

Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen. *Addison.*

To PRESA'GE, prê-sâdje'. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præsagio*, Lat.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to prophesy: it seems properly used of internal presension.

Henry's late *presaging* prophecy
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakspeare.*

What pow'r of mind
Foreseeing or *presaging* from the depth
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know repulse? *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors. *Harvey.*

Wish'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find,
If heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The sovereign of the heav'ns has set on high
The moon to mark the changes of the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flatt'ring ruth of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shakspeare.*

Dreams advise some great good *presaging*. *Milton.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow *presages*
A greater storm than all the Turkish power
Can throw upon us. *Denham.*

When others fell, this standing did *presage*
The crown should triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

PRESA'GEMENT, prê-sâdje'mênt. *n. s.* [from *presage*.]

1. Forebodement; presension.

I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown.*

PRE'SBYTER, prêz'bê-têr. *n. s.* [*presbyter*, Latin; πρεσβύτερος.]

1. A priest.

Presbyters absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

They cannot delegate the episcopal power, properly so called, to *presbyters*, without giving them episcopal consecration. *Lesley.*

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAL, prêz-bê-tê'rê-âl. } *adj.*
PRESBYTE'RIAN, prêz-bê-tê'rê-ân. }
[πρεσβυτερος.] Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the establishing of *presbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

Who should exclude him from an interest, and so unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presbyterial* determinations? *Holiday.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN, prêz-bê-tê'rê-ân. *n. s.* [from *presbyter*.] An abettor of presbytery, or calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. *Swift.*

PRE'SBYTERY, prêz'bê-têr-ê *n. s.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *presbyt'ry*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

Could a feeble *presbytery*, though perchance swelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender? *Holiday.*

PRE'SCIENCE, prê'shê-ênse.[532] *n. s.* [*prescience*, French; from *prescient*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Forestall our *prescience*, and esteem no act
But that of hand. *Shaksp.*

Prescience or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature, if we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *prescience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Raleigh.*

God's *prescience*, from all eternity, being but the seeing every thing that ever exists as it is, contingents as contingents, necessary as necessary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees. *Hammond.*

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no blemish behind. *More.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And *prescience* only held the second place. *Dryden.*

PRE'SCIENT, prê'shê-ênt.[357] *adj.* [*præsciens*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shewed himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRE'SCIOUS, prê'shê-ûs. *adj.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whose holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;
Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden.*

To PRESCI'ND, prê-sînd'. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT, prê-sînd'ênt. *adj.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRI'BE, prê-skribe'. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied, which scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned? *Hooker.*

To the blanc moon her office they *prescrib'd*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents' loves are order'd by a son,
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the pressing obligations which lie on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past. *Atterbury.*

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first ordain,
Prescribing such intolerable pain,
As none but Cæsar could sustain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God. *Swift.*

To PRESCRI'BE, prê-skribe'. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown.*

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*prescrire*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

PRE'SCRIPT, prê'skrîpt. *adj.* [*præscriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT, prê'skrîpt. *n. s.* [*præscriptum*, Latin.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton* seems to accent the last.

By his *prescript* a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*. *Fell*

PRESCRI'PTION, prê-skrîp'shûn. *n. s.* [*prescription*, Fr. *præscriptio*, Latin; from *præscribo*, Latin.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threescore and two years, a silly time
To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shak.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription* *Bacon.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *prescription*, you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucquese plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general sov'reignty. *Shaksp.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

PRE'SEANCE, prê-sê'ânse. *n. s.* [*preseance*, French.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The ghests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilest gentry. *Carew.*

PRE'SENCE, prêz'zênse. *n. s.* [*presence*, Fr. *præsentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,
And I'll request your *presence*. *Shaksp.*

The *presence* of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it disanimates his enemies. *Shaksp.*

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift. *Law.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sidney.*

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a superiour.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shaksp.*

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In *presence* of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celestial song. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences*. *Glanville.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold,
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale?—
—Ay; and no man in the *presence*,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How every grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes! *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,
And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious view
Their frail amazed senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shaksp.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence* in the court of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, we must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence so many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peacham.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large understanding and ready *presence* of mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their best redress from *presence* of the mind;
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superiour.

To her the sov'reign *presence* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prêz'zêns-tshâm-bûr. } *n. s.*
PRESENCE-ROOM, prêz'zêns-rôôm. }

[*presence* and *chamber* or *room*.] The room in which a great person receives company.

If these nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *presence-room*, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no postern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
We see Britannia's monarch rise,
And aw'd by thy delusive hand,
As in the *presence-chamber* stand. *Addison.*

PRESE'NSION, prê-sên'shûn. *n. s.* [*præsensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presension* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT, prêz'zênt. *adj.* [*present*, Fr. *præsens*, Latin.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately *present* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Taylor.*

Much have I heard
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters. *Milton.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent
As *present*. *Milton.*

A *present* good may reasonably be parted with, upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve
With pleasant mem'ry of the bliss they gave;
The *present* hours in *present* mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were. *Woodward.*

The *present* moment like a wife we shun,
And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *present* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *L'Estrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *present* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Against your wills oppose their mights. *Ben Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *present* at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and *present* to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

7. Being now in view; being now under consideration.

This much I believe may be said, that the much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance. *Law.*

The PRE'SENT. An elliptical expression for *the present time;* the time now existing.

When he saw descend
The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd

He fled; not hoping to escape, but shun
The present; fearing, guilty, what his wrath
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that set their hearts only upon *the present*, without looking forward to the end of things, are struck at. *L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach
No farther than *the present*, think ev'n the wise
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*

At PRE'SENT. [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now: elliptically, for *the present time.*

The state is *at present* very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison.*

PRE'SENT, prêz'zênt. *n. s.* [*present*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.

Plain Clarence!
I will send thy soul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *present* at our hands. *Shakspeare.*

His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shaksp.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as a *present* unto Solyman. *Knolles.*

Say, heav'nly muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a *present* to the infant God?
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,
To the first that's fair or kind,
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
Trust not their *presents*, nor admit the horse. *Dryd.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per presentes.*

Be it known to all men by these *presents.* *Shakspeare.*

To PRESE'NT, prê-zênt'.[492] *v. a.* [*presento*, low Latin; *presenter*, French: in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superiour.

On to the sacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *present*
Before the seat supreme. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it,
That we *present* us to him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present.* *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Presents a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*

Lectorides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind something out of other men's writings or conversations, and is *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons perpetually. *Watts.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Affording peppercorn for rent,
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. To *present*, in the sense of to *give*, has several structures: we say absolutely, *to* present *a man*, to give something to him. This is less in use. The common phrases are, *to* present *a gift to a man;* or *to* present *the man with a gift.*

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be smiled at. *South.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *present* thee with rare figur'd plate,
O how thy rising heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony always *presented.* *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,
The which these reliques sad *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRE'SENTABLE, prê-zênt'â-bl. *adj.* [from *present.*] What may be presented.

Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS, prêz-zên-tâ'nê-ûs. *adj.* [*præsentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTA'TION, prêz-zên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*presentation*, French; from *present.*]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at the hand of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and *presentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate control me? have not I the *presentation?* *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are necessary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *presension.*

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural metereo'ogy, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after death. *Brown*

PRESE'NTATIVE, prê-zên'tâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *present.*] Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulston possessed of the impropriate parsonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St. John's college in Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENTE'E, prêz zên-têê'. *n. s.* [from *presenté*, French.] One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee.* *Ayliffe.*

PRESE'NTER, prê-zên'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *present.*] One that presents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter.* *L'Estrange.*

PRESE'NTIAL, prê-zên'shâl, *adj.* [from *present.*] Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *presential*, because I consider God as omnipresent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY, prê-zên-shê-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *presential.*] State of being present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the *presentiality* of the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South.*

To PRESE'NTIATE, prê zên'shê-âte. *v. a.* [from *present.*] To make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times past: the power of fancy, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past, being no less wonderful, than having that power, it should also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FICK, prêz-zên-tîf'fîk. *adj.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present. Not in use.

PRESENTI'FICKLY, prêz-zên-tîf'fîk-lê.[509] *adv.* [from *presentifick.*] In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant, really present and existent before him. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY, prêz'zênt-lê. *adv.* [from *present.*]

1. At present; at this time; now. Obsolete.

The towns and forts you *presently* have, are still left unto you, to be kept either with or without garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *presently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very long discourse; all I will *presently* say is this. *Hooker.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *presently* it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *presently* the sot shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

PRESE'NTMENT, prê-zênt'mênt. *n. s.* [from *present.*]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?—
—Upon the heels of my *presentment.* *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*, lest the place
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. [In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowell.*

The grand juries were practised with, to present

the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *presentments* published for several weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift.*

PRE'SENTNESS, prēz'zĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *present.*] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION, prĕz-zĕr-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *preserve.*] The act of preserving; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to. *Shakspeare.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preservation* from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Ecclus.*

Ev'ry senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun. *Davies.*

Our allwise Maker has put into men the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

PRESE'RVATIVE, prē-zĕr'vā-tĭv. *n. s.* [*preservatif*, French; from *preserve.*] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *preservatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick, as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best *preservative* for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *preservatives*, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservative* of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a *preservative* against enchantment. *Broome.*

PRESE'RVATIVE, prē-zĕr'vā-tĭv. *adj.* Having the power of preserving.

To PRESE'RVE, prē-zĕrv'. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Latin; *preserver*, Fr.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *preserve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. 2 *Timothy.*

God sent me to *preserve* you a posterity, and save your lives. *Genesis.*

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in her power. *Wisdom.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preserve* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preserve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *preserve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles: as, *to* preserve *plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.*

PRESE'RVE, prē-zĕrv'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits which are brought in *preserves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve.* *Mortimer.*

PRESE'RVER, prē-zĕrv'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *preserve.*]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *preserver*, by thy patient's side. *Shaksp.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and *preserver* of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preserver.* *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE, prē-sīd'.[447] *v. n.* [from *præsideo*, Latin; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *preside*,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful sires *preside.* *Thomson.*

PRE'SIDENCY, prĕz'sē-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*presidence*, French; from *president.*] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent? *Ray.*

PRE'SIDENT, prĕz'sē-dĕnt. *n. s.* [*presidens*, Lat. *president*, Fr.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the *president* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man. *Shakspeare.*

The tutor sits in the chair as *president* or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian *presidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit! *Brerewood.*

3. A tutelary power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP, prĕz'sē-dĕnt-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *president.*] The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the time of their own *presidentship* to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual authority. *Hooker.*

PRESI'DIAL, prē-sĭd'jē-ăl.[293] *adj.* [*presidium*, Latin.] Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS, prĕs. *v. a.* [*presser*, French; *premo, pressus*, Latin.]

1. To squeeze; to crush

The grapes I *pressed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Genesis.*

Good measure *pressed* down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke.*

From sweet kernels *press'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledgets of lint *pressed* out on the excoriation. *Wiseman.*

Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,
Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After *pressing* out of the coleseed for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *prest* her heart. *Shaksp.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should *press.* *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commands. *Esther.*

I was *prest* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty. *Temple.*

He gapes; and straight
With hunger *prest*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To impose by constraint.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shaksp.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts.*

Wickedness condemned by her own witness, and *pressed* with conscience, forecasteth grievous things. *Wisdom.*

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these accomplishments sit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other. *Felton.*

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely *press* every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I might *press* with arguments drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

The cardinal being *pressed* in dispute on this head, could think of no better an answer. *Waterland.*

His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *prest* her with his passion. *Smith.*

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He *press'd* her matron lips
With kisses pure. *Milton.*

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fagrant breast. *Dryden.*

Leucothoe shook,
And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *pressest* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryd.*

11. To make earnest. *Prest* or *pressed* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *preste*, Fr. or from *pressè* or *impressè*, French.

Let them be *pressed*, and ready to give succours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defensive, the Romans would ever be the foremost. *Bacon.*

Prest for their country's honour and their king's,
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings. *Dryden.*

12. To force into military service. This is properly *impress.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* into it. *Shaksp.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *press'd*
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,
Heaven for his Richard hath in store
A glorious angel. *Shaksp.*

From London by the king I was *prest* forth. *Shakspeare.*

They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the

best and greatest part of their men out of the west countries, which is no small charge. *Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *prest*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

You were *pressed* for the sea-service, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To PRESS, prês. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs, this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most *pressing* should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *press*
With so little preparation. *Shaksp.*

I *press* toward the mark for the prize. *Philippians.*

The Turks gave a great shout, and *pressed* in on all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles.*

Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more,
And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it being as natural for hope to *press* forward to her proper objects, as for fear to fly from them. *Addis.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superiour powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, insomuch that they *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark.*

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass,
And with their eager joy make triumph slow. *Dryden.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

Counsel she may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge first of what is fit to hear:
What I transact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Genesis.*

The less blood he drew, the more he took of treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one, that he might be the more *pressing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the shiv'ring army stands,
And *press* for passage with extended hands. *Dryden.*

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

8. *To* PRESS *upon.* To invade; to push against.

Patroclus *presses upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope*

PRESS, prês. *n. s.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a cider press.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel.*

When one came to the *press* fats to draw out fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty. *Hagai.*

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and the lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The instrument by which books are printed.

These letters are of the second edition: he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two in. *Shaksp.*

His obligation to read not only classick authors, but the more recent abortions of the *press*, wherein he proved frequently concerned. *Fell.*

Whilst Mist and Wilkins rise in weekly might,
Make *presses* groan, lead senators to fight. *Young.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men wherefore do ye these things? *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,
And all that *press* did round about her swell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenser.*

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, shriller than all the musick,
Cry, Cæsar. *Shaksp*

Ambitious Turnus, in the *press* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryd.*

A new express all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *press* of people thickens to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *press* enrag'd Thalestris flies,
And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. Violent tendency.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them insensible; his siege is now
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of strange fantasies;
Which in their throng, and *press* to that last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shaksp.*

5. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shaksp.*

6. A commission to force men into military service. For *impress.*

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a sowe'd gurnet; I have misus'd the king's *press* damnably. *Shaksp.*

Concerning the musters and *presses* for sufficient mariners to serve in his majesty's ships, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a *press* issued out for ministers, so that as it were the vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Davenant.*

PRE'SSBED, prês'bêd. *n. s.* [*press* and *bed.*] Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

PRE'SSER, prês'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *press.*] One that presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers.* *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG, prês'gâng. *n. s.* [*press* and *gang.*] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY, prês'sing-lê. *adv.* [from *pressing.*] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel*

PRE'SSION, prêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *press*] The act of pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies which refract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion: and if it consisted in *pression* or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow. *Newton.*

PRE'SSITANT, prês'sê-tânt. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. Not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water, are *pressitant* in their proper places. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN, prês'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*press* and *man.*]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen* came. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press: distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY, prês'mûn-ê. *n. s.* [*press* and *money.*] Money given to a soldier, when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here, Peascod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *pressmoney.*—Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE, prêsh'shûre.[450] *n. s.* [from *press.*]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.
2. The state of being pressed or crushed.
3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses, by reason of their mutual *pressure.* *Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wise father ingenuously confessed, that those, which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein. *Bacon.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleasing. *K Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental *pressures* under which it labours. *Child.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures:* acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,
That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shaksp.*

PREST, prêst. *adj.* [*prest* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *prest men;* men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *prest* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us.
Fairfax.

Grittus desired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *prest* and ready attendance of the Vayoud. *Knolles.*

2. Neat; tight. In both senses, the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be breefe,
More people, more handsome and *prest*
Where find ye? *Tusser.*

PREST, prêst. *n. s.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks; but he could obtain but two thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGA'TION, prês-tê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES, prês'tê-jês. *n. s.* [*præstigiæ*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *Dict.*

PRE'STO, prês'tô. *n. s.* [*presto*, Italian; *presto*, Lat.] Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

Presto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's every piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY, prê-zû'mâ-blê. *adv.* [from *presume*.] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME, prê-zûme'.[454] *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr. *præsumo*, Lat.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve!
Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverse! *Milton.*

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but actually find it is so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed*. *Brown.*

I *presume*,
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my power rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shaksp.*

3. To venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly vision thus *presum'd*. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions: with *upon* before the cause of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*

This man *presumes upon* his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far, that earthly sight,
If it *presume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton.*

6. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *presume on* matter of fact, because of his hypothesis. *Locke.*

Luther *presumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

7. It has *of* sometimes, but not properly.

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

PRESU'MER, prê-zû'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great deservers do grow intolerable *presumers*. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION, prê-zûm'shûn.[512] *n. s.* [*præsumptus*, Latin; *presomption*, Fr.]

1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shewed us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee *King Charles.*

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Rogers.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed: with *upon*.

A *presumption upon* this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon.*

Those at home held their immoderate engrossments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption upon* the necessity of affairs. *Swift.*

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability.

The error and unsufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am sorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shaksp.*

It warns a warier carriage in the thing,
Lest blind *presumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE, prê-zûm'tîv. *adj.* [*presomptif*, Fr. from *presume*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition.

We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a rose. *Locke.*

2. Supposed: as, *the* presumptive *heir:* opposed to the *heir* apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS, prê-zûm'tshû-ûs. *adj.* [*presumptueux*, *presomptueux*. Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

Presumptuous priest, this place commands my patience. *Shaksp.*

I follow him not
With any token of *presumptuous* suit;
Nor would I have him till I do deserve him. *Shaksp.*

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest. *Bacon.*

Their minds somewhat rais'd
By false *presumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey. *Kettlewell.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

The sins whereunto he falleth, are not *presumptuous;* but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity. *Perkins.*

Thus I *presumptuous;* and the vision bright,
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The pow'rs incens'd
Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize she dy'd. *Dryden.*

Canst thou love
Presumptuous Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove? *Pope.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY, prê-zûm'tshû-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly, confidently.

2. Irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide,
Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire;
Nor, into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously* enquire. *Addison.*

3. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature persuasion of my being in Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously* or desperately in any course. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS, prê-zûm'tshû-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *presumptuous*] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL, prê-sûp-pô'zâl.[531] *n. s.* [*pre* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE, prê-sûp-pôze'. *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *pre* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *presupposeth* life, in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible except we live; the first impediment, which we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things without which we cannot live. *Hooker.*

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *presupposeth* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSI'TION, prê-sûp-pô-zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*presupposition*, Fr. *pre* and *supposition*.] Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMI'SE, prê-sûr-mîze'. *n. s.* [*pre* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*,
That, in the dole of blows, your son might drop. *Shaksp.*

PRETE'NCE, prê-tênse'. *n. s.* [*prætensus*, Latin.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over. *Tillotson.*

2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance.

With flying speed and seeming great *pretence*
Came running in a messenger. *Spenser.*

So strong his appetite was to those executions he

had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or *pretence* of authority. *Clarendon.*

Let not Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.
Dryden.

I should have dressed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than *pretence*. *Wake.*

3. Assumption; claim to notice.

Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingenuously imparted. *Evelyn.*

4. Claim true or false.

Spirits on our just *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton.*

O worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but honour. *Milton.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

5. *Shakspeare* uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. *Shaksp.*

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence
Against the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treas'nous malice. *Macbeth.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *King Lear.*

To PRETE'ND, prê-tênd'. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Latin; *prétendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere latinity, and not used; perhaps it should be *protends*.

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*.
Dryden.

2. To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

What reason then can any man *pretend* against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person? *Tillotson.*

3. To show hypocritically.

'Tis their interest to guard themselves from those riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it less their duty. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton.*

5. To claim. In this sense we rather say, *pretend to*.

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they *pretend*. *Dryden.*

Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend*? *Pope.*

To PRETE'ND, prê-tênd'. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It is seldom used without shade of censure.

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend*?
But they more diligent, and we more strong. *Dryden.*

In those countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen. *Swift.*

2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously.

Of the ground of redness in this sea are we not fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose name we *pretend* not to make out from these principles. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER, prê-tênd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims. *Dryden.*

Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection. *Addison.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*

To just contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the scorn of all. *Pope.*

Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning. *Watts.*

PRETE'NDINGLY, prê-tênd'îng-lê. *adv.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present. *Collier.*

PRETE'NSION, prê-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [*prætensio*, Lat. *pretention*, French.]

1. Claim true or false.

But if to unjust things thou dost pretend,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretensions* end. *Denham.*

Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their *pretensions*. *L'Estrange.*

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

He so much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretensions*. *Fell.*

PRE'TER, prê'têr. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.

PRE'TERIMPERFECT, prê'têr-îm-pêr'fêkt. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRE'TERIT, prê'têr-ît. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERI'TION, prê-têr-rîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRE'TERITNESS, prê'têr-ît-nês. *n. s.* [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritness* still backwards in infinitum, that never was present, as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite: and this reasoning doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. *Bentley.*

PRETERLA'PSED, prê-têr-lâpst'. *adj.* [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages. *Glanville.*

Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL, prê-têr-lê'gâl. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION, prê-têr-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*pretermission*, Fr. *prætermissio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T, prê-têr-mît'. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by.

The fees, that are termly given to these deputies, for recompence of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they be not certain. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURAL, prê-têr-nât'tshû-râl. *adj.* [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure. *South.*

That form, which the earth is under at present, is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

PRE'TERNATURALLY, prê-têr-nât'tshû-râl-ê. *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURALNESS, prê-têr-nât'tshû-râl-nês. *n. s.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRE'TERPERFECT, prê-têr-pêr'fêkt. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Spectator.*

PRE'TERPLUPERFECT, prê-têr plû'pêr-fêkt. *adj.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRE'TEXT, prê-têkst'. *n. s.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shaksp.*

He made *pretext*, that I should onely go
And helpe convey his freight; but thought not so. *Chapman.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought
To ruin such whose might did much exceed
His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel.*

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treason forg'd by law. *Denham.*

I shall not say with how much, or how little *pretext* of reason they managed those disputes. *Decay of Piety.*

They suck the blood of those they depend upon, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TOR, prê'tôr.[166] *n. s.* [*prætor*, Latin; *preteur*, French.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you, lay it in the *pretor's* chair *Shaksp.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate pleading the cause of his client before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator.*

PRETO'RIAN, prê-tô'rê-ân. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorian*, French.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the star chamber had the censorian power for offences. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTILY, prît'tê-lê *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before. *Shaksp.*

One saith *prettily;* in the quenching of the flame of a pestilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others. *Locke.*

PRE'TTINESS, prît'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *pretty.*] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodliness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle, and cock; grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds; all which are several modes of beauty. *More.*

Those drops of *prettiness*, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

PRE'TTY, prît'tê.[101] *adj.* [ᵽræt, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world, and is always in my mind. *Spectator.*

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, *a* pretty *fellow indeed!*

A *pretty* task; and so I told the fool,
Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

4. Not very small. A very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with shipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon.*

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. *Bacon.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weazle a *pretty* way off stood leering at him. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TTY, prît'tê. *adv.* In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those unhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure it is no great addition to theirs who use it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addison.*

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself. *Addison.*

These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton.*

This writer every where insinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian. *Atterbury*

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift*

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest. *Baker.*

To PREVA'IL, prê-vâle'. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, French; *prævalere*, Latin.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warier scepticks, as far as it *prevails.* *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority: with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against.*

They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you. *Shaksp.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousness of too many, which thou hast suffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The millenium *prevailed* long *against* the truth upon the strength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Resistless o'er the Thuscan billows ride. *Blackmore.*

Thus song could *prevail*
O'er death and o'er hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet musick and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power of England. *Swift.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are such strong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

4. To persuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on* before the person persuaded.

With minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker.*

He was *prevailed with* to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*

The serpent *with* me
Persuasively has so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail on* them. *Locke.*

The gods pray
He would resume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took
The harness'd steeds, which still with horror shook. *Addison.*

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to send her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

PREVA'ILING, prê-vâ'lîng. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and *prevailing* passions, run the same fate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rowe.*

PREVA'ILMENT, prê-vâle'mênt. *n. s.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth. *Shaksp.*

PRE'VALENCE, prêv'vâ-lênse. } *n. s.* [*prevalence*,
PRE'VALENCY, prêv'vâ-lên-sê. } French; *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whose fore legs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* oft times in the other. *Brown.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reason's force with beauty's join'd?
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Rogers.*

PRE'VALENT, prêv'vâ-lênt. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent* encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevalent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eve! easily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n descends;
But, that from us aught should ascend to heav'n,
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high blest; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton.*

3. Predominant.

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY, prêv'vâ-lênt-lê. *adv.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE, prê-vâr'rê-kâte. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Latin; *prevariquer*, Fr.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

Laws are either disannulled or quite *prevaricated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themselves. *Spenser.*

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate.* *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICA'TION, prè-vâr-rè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate*.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevarication* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison.*

PREVARICA'TOR, prè-vâr'rè-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*prævaricator*, Latin; *prevaricateur*, French; from *prevaricate*.] A caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVE'NE, prè-vêne'. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT, prè-vê'nè-ênt. *adj.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT, prè-vênt'. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin; *prevenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters? *Hooker.*

Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Psalms.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Psalms.*

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Bacon.*

Nothing engendered doth *prevent* his meat:
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do sleep. *Herbert.*

3. To anticipate.

Soon thou shalt find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;
Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,
They'd prove the father from whose loins they came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. This is now almost the only sense.

I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shaksp.*

This your sincerest care could not *prevent*,
Foretold so lately what would come to pass. *Milt.*

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to *prevent* it: because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*

To PREVE'NT, prè-vênt'. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER, prè-vênt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION, prè-vên'shûn. *n. s.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *præventum*, Lat.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention;* as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Atchievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Success or loss. *Shaksp.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

3. Hinderance; obstruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton.*

No odds appear'd
In might or swift *prevention*. *Milton.*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL, prè-vên'shûn-âl. *adj.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVE'NTIVE, prè'vênt'îv.[157] *adj.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defensives, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented.

Physick is curative or *preventive of* diseases; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best *preventive of* the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVE'NTIVE, prè-vênt'îv. *n. s.* [from *prevent*.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PREVE'NTIVELY, prè-vênt'îv-lè. *adv.* [from *preventive*.] In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS, prè'vè-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*prævius*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this *previous* intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet.*

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PRE'VIOUSLY, prè'vè-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they *previously* declare
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as *previously* supposing some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS, prè'vè-ûs-nès. *n. s.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY, prâ.[269] *n. s.* [*præda*, Latin.]

1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; plunder; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon.*

The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milton.*

She sees herself the monster's *prey*
And feels her heart and intrails torn away. *Dryden.*

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where sordid int'rest shews the *prey*. *Prior.*

Who stung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey*. *Young.*

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shaksp.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of *prey*, as well as beasts and birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY, prâ. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence: with *on* before the object.

A lioness
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shaksp.*

Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look the gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east. *Shakspeare.*

Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and stormy seas to swell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To plunder; to rob: with *on*.

They pray continually unto their saint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrode; to waste: with *on*.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PRE'YER, prâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, prî'â-pizm. *n. s.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapism*. *Bacon.*

The person every night has a *priapism* in his sleep. *Floyer.*

PRICE, prise. *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. *prætium*, Latin.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a *price;* neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing. *2 Samuel.*

From that which hath its *price* in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which necessity confines thy *price*. *Dryden.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons; they make the *price* and estimation of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had, when it was more in *price*. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to

its vent, be the same, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

To PRICE, prîse. *v. a.* To pay for.

Some shall pay the price of others guilt;
And he the man that made sans foy to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath spilt. *Spenser.*

To PRICK, prîk. *v. a.* [prician, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To *prick* and sting her. *Shakspeare.*

There shall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel.*

If she *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminated point.

The poets make fame a monster; they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, she *pricks* up so many ears. *Bacon.*

A hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her list'ning ears to scout. *Dryden.*

His rough crest he rears,
And *pricks* up his predestinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden.*

A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but those of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his nose. *Grew.*

The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep close to ears, and those let asses *prick;*
'Tis nothing; nothing, if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly strait, and *pricking* their points into a board, so that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points, contain a rectilinear angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are *prickt.* *Shakspeare.*

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shakspeare.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on;
But how if honour *prick* me off, when
I come on. *Shakspeare.*

His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts, and said, men and brethren what shall we do? *Acts.*

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK, prîk. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.
2. To come upon the spur. This seems to be the sense in *Spenser.*

After that varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain fast *pricking* Guyon spied
One in bright arms embattled full strong. *Spenser.*

They had not ridden far, when they might see
One *pricking* towards them with hasty heat. *Spenser.*

The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come *pricking* about them, sometimes within length of their staves. *Hayward.*

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

In this king Arthur's reign,
A lusty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

PRICK, prîk. *n. s.* [pricca, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their num'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakspeare.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks.* *Acts.*

If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their sides? *Davies.*

If God would have had men live like wild beasts, he would have armed them with horns, tusks, talons, or *pricks* *Bramhall.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakspeare.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew.*

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to rise, and her adorned head
To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance. *Spenser.*

Phaeton hath tumbled from his ear,
And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick.* *Shak.*

5. A puncture.

No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible *pricks* were found in her arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER, prîk'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prick.*]

1. A sharp pointed instrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiners' use, it hath most commonly a square blade. *Moxon.*

2. A light horseman. Not in use.

They had horsemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chace, than to sustain any strong charge. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET, prîk'kît.[99] *n. s.* [from *prick.*] A buck in his second year.

I've call'd the deer, the princess kill'd, a *pricket.* *Shakspeare.*

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a *pricket.* *Manwood.*

PRI'CKLE, prîk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *prick.*] Small sharp point, like that of a brier.

The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excrescence; the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white, those have it in the bough; the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous *prickle.* *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called lineostis, is full of *prickles:* this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the *prickles.* *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet. *L'Estrange.*

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the *prickles*, and assume the rose. *Watts.*

PRI'CKLINESS, prîk'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *prickly.*] Fulness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE, prîk'lôûse. *n. s.* [*prick* and *louse.*] A word of contempt for a tailor. A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse.* *L'Estrange.*

PRI'CKLY, prîk'lê. *adj.* [from *prick.*] Full of sharp points.

Artichoaks will be less *prickly* and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone. *Bacon.*

I no more
Shall see you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* shrubs. *Dryden.*

How did the humble swain detest
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breast! *Swift.*

PRI'CKMADAM, prîk'mâd-ûm. *n. s.* A species of houseleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH, prîk'pûnsh. *n. s.*

Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG, prîk'sông. *n. s.* [*prick* and *song.*] Song set to musick.

He fights as you sing *pricksongs*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'CKWOOD, prîk'wûd. *n. s.* [*euonymus.*] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

PRIDE, pride. *n. s.* [prit or prŷd, Sax.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

I can see his *pride*
Peep through each part of him. *Shakspeare.*

Pride hath no other glass
To show itself, but *pride;* for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakspeare.*

They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton.*

Vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride.* *Milton.*

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That witch
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakspeare.*

Wantonness and *pride*
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
4. Generous elation of heart.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, tow'ring in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawkt at and kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

6. Ornament; show; decoration.

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide. *Spenser.*

Smallest lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride.* *Milton.*

Be his this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; ostentation.

In this array the war of either side,
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride.* *Dryden.*

8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male.

It is impossible you should see this,
Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakspeare.*

To PRIDE, pride. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. It is only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the most deformed beggar as rich, as those who most *pride* themselves in their wealth. *Government of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardwareman turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding* himself as the cause of them. *Swift.*

PRIE, prī. *n. s.* I suppose an old name of *privet*.

Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel saved from cattel, till summer to lie. *Tusser.*

PRIEF, prēēf. for *proof*. *Spenser.*

PRI'ER, prī'ŭr.[416] *n. s.* [from *pry*.] One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prēēst.[275] *n. s.* [ᵽȳeoꝛc, Sax. *prestre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*. *Shakspeare.*

The high *priest* shall not uncover his head. *Leviticus.*

Our practice of singing differs from the practice of David, the *priests*, and Levites. *Peacham.*

These pray'rs I thy *priest* before thee bring. *Milton.*

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

There were no *priests* and anti-*priests* in opposition to one another, and therefore there could be no schism. *Lesley.*

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,
Honest and true, with a well-meaning *priest*. *Rowe.*

Curarius is a holy *priest*, full of the spirit of the gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor country village. *Law.*

PRIE'STCRAFT, prēēst'krăft. *n. s.* [*priest* and *craft*.] Religious fraud; management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topicks; though the debate be about Douay, his discourse runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*. *Spectator*

From *priestcraft* happily set free,
Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee. *Pope.*

PRIE'STESS, prēēst'tĕs. *n. s.* [from *priest*.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty sire, thou stood'st disarm'd,
When thy rapt soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *priestess* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spectator.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites
Wherein the god of earth delights. *Swift.*

Th' inferior *priestess*, at her altar's side,
Trembling, begins the sacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

PRIE'STHOOD, prēēst'hŭd. *n. s.* [from *priest*.]

1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priesthood* from the tribe of Levi. *Whitgift*

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury.*

The state of parents is a holy state, in some degree like that of the *priesthood*, and calls upon them to bless their children with their prayers and sacrifices to God. *Law.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.

He pretends that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*. *Dryden.*

3. The second order in the hierarchy. See PRIEST.

PRIE'STLINESS, prēēst'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *priestly*.] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIE'STLY, prēēst'lē. *adj.* [from *priest*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *priestly* office. *South.*

How can incest suit with holiness,
Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*

PRIE'STRIDDEN, prēēst'rĭd-d'n.[103] *adj.* [*priest* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being *priestridden*. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, prēve. for *prove*. *Spenser.*

PRIG, prĭg. *n. s.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*: as, he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of reproach bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers.] A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Mesnager an insignificant *prig*. *Spectator.*

There have I seen some active *prig*,
To shew his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift.*

PRILL, prĭl. *n. s.* [*rhombus*.] A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM, prĭm. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

A ball of new-dropt horse's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift.*

To PRIM, prĭm. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY, prī'mâ-sē.[536] *n. s.* [*primatie*, *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE, prī'mĭdje. *n. s.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MAL, prī'mâl. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. A word not in use, but very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,
That he, which is, was wish'd, until he were. *Shakspeare.*

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heav'n,
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon't. *Shakspeare*

PRI'MARILY, prī'mâ-rē-lē. *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrists. *Brown.*

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the wedding supper to this spiritual banquet of the gospel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty *South.*

PRI'MARINESS, prī'mâ-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *primary*.] The state of being first in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of the preception *Norris.*

PRI'MARY, prī'mâ-rē. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the eternal. *Raleigh.*

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution, was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread and extend itself. *Pearson.*

When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled, the waters of the abyss began to settle too. *Burnet.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure, and motion. *Locke.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE, prī'mât.[91] *n. s.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our most reverend *primate*, eminent as well for promoting unanimity as learning. *Holiday.*

When the power of the church was first established, the archbishops of Canterbury and York had then no preheminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the southern, as the latter was over the northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and present *primate*, and the lord archbishop of Dublin, have left memorials of their bounty. *Swift.*

PRI'MATESHIP, prī'mât-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prīme. *n. s.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cause requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*

Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere
While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton.*

3. The best part.

Give no more to ev'ry guest,
Than he's able to digest;
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

4. The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty.

Make haste, sweet love, whilst it is *prime*,
For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*

Will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That crept the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakspeare.*

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all
That happiness and *prime* can happy call. *Shaksp.*

Likeliest she seem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milt.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look't on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in spite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*. *Granville.*

Nought treads so silent as the foot of time:

Hence we mistake our autumn for our *prime*. *Young.*

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most different seasons, would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the same time. *Woodward.*

7. The first canonical hour. *Ainsworth.*

8. The first part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon.*

PRIME, prīme. *adj.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. Early; blooming.

His starry helm unbuckl'd, shew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

2. Principal; first rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were, for refusing to pay the same, committed to prison. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures dignify'd so high. *Milton.*

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

3. First; original.

We smother'd
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit, though scarcely with propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with
Catharine our queen, before the *primest* creature
That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

To PRIME, prīme. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder into the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

His friendship was exactly tim'd,
He shot before your foes were *prim'd*. *Swift.*

2. [*primer*, French; to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

PRI'MELY, prīme'lē. *adv.* [from *prime.*]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

PRI'MENESS, prīme'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *prime.*]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

PRI'MER, prĭm'mŭr. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.] First; original. Not in use.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all. *Drayton.*

PRI'MER, prĭm'mŭr.[98] *n. s.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*primarius*, Latin.] A small prayer book in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments he should learn by heart, not by reading them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can read. *Locke.*

PRIME'RO, prĭ'mē-rō.[133] *n. s.* [Span.] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakspeare.*

PRIME'VAL, prĭ-mē'vāl.[133] } *adj.* [*primævus*, Latin.]
PRIME'VOUS, prĭ-mē'vŭs. }

Original; such as was at first.

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy didst move
On the wild waves, incumbent didst display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabrick change:
Quit their old stations and *primeval* frame,
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name. *Prior.*

PRIMI'TIAL, prĭ-mĭsh'āl.[133] *adj.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Latin.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MITIVE, prĭm'ē-tĭv. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

The scripture is of sovereign authority, and for itself worthy of all acceptation. The latter, namely, the voice and testimony of the *primitive* church, is a ministerial, and subordinate rule and guide, to preserve and direct us, in the right understanding of the scriptures. *White.*

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God greater service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive* apostolical government of the church by bishops. *King Charles.*

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from scripture. *Tillotson.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, *a* primitive *verb.*

Our *primitive* great sire, to meet
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

PRI'MITIVELY, prĭm'ē-tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined were afterward omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* reformed church in the world was laid in the dust. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS, prĭm'ē-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS, prĭm'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *prim.*] Affected niceness or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, prĭ-mō-jē'nē-āl. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Lat. it should therefore have been written *primigenial.*] First-born; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos. *Glanville.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances obtained from the same matter, what *primogenial* and simple bodies convened together compose it. *Boyle.*

The first and *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *Burnet.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE, prĭ-mō-jĕn'ē-tūre. *n. s.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; eldership; state of being first born.

Because the scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Shem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture.* *Brown.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'RDIAL, prĭ-mŏr'dē-āl, *or* prĭ-mŏr'jē-āl. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Latin.] Original; existing from the beginning.

Salts may be either transmuted or otherwise produced, and so may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL, prĭ-mŏr'dē-āl, *or* prĭ-mŏr'jē-āl.[293 376] *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *More.*

PRIMO'RDIAN, prĭ-mŏr'dē-ān. *n. s.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE, prĭ-mŏr'dē-āte.[91] *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRI'MROSE, prĭm'rōze. *n. s.* [*primula veris*, Lat.]

1. A flower that appears early in the year.

Pale *primroses*,
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength. *Shaksp.*

There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroses*, anemonies, the early tulip. *Bacon.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonfire. *Shaksp.*

PRINCE, prĭnse. *n. s.* [*prince*, French; *princeps*, Latin.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler.

Cœlestial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem
Prince above *princes*. *Milton.*

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only upon necessity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Esau founded a distinct people and government and was himself a distinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a subject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous *princes*. *Addison.*

Our tottering state still distracted stands,
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever sex. This use seems harsh, because we have the word *princess.*

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex, for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. *Atterbury.*

4. The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the electoral prince.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid, that such a scratch should drive
The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this.
Shaksp.

5. The chief of any body of men.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham.*

To PRINCE, prinse. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shaksp.*

PRI'NCEDOM, prins'dům.[166] *n. s.* [from *prince.*] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud disdain,
Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign. *Spenser.*
Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce.
Milton.

PRI'NCELIKE, prins'like. *adj.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike.*
Shaksp.

PRI'NCELINESS, prins'lè-nês. *n. s.* [from *princely.*] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY, prins'lè. *adj.* [from *prince.*]

1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman.
Shaksp.
Many townes of *princely* youths he level'd with the ground. *Chapman.*

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney.*
Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceedings; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter.
Shaksp.
The *princely* hierarch left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*
I expressed her commands,
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*
So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now, refus'd most *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shaksp.*
Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton.*
Born to command, your *princely* virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept.
Waller.

PRI'NCELY, prins'lè. *adv.* [from *prince.*] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prin'sîz-fè*th*'ûr. *n. s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'NCESS, prin'sês.[502] *n. s.* [*princesse*, French.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princess* dead. *Dryden.*
Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live.
Granville.
Under so excellent a *princess* as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the truest *princess*
That ever swore her faith. *Shaksp.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* princess *of Wales.*

PRI'NCIPAL, prin'sè-pâl.[88] *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Latin.]

1. Princely. A sense found only in *Spenser.* A latinism.

Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal.* *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker.*
Can you remember any of the *principal* evils that he laid to the charge of women? *Shaksp.*

PRI'NCIPAL, prin'sè-pâl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals.* *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessary or auxiliary.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*
In judgment some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessaries. *Ayliffe.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.

Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture,
But, touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal.* *Shaksp.*
Taxes must be continued because we have no other means for paying off the *principal.* *Swift.*

4. President or governour.

PRINCIPA'LITY, prin-sè-pâl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince, none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the sheephook. *Sidney.*
Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shaksp.*
Nisroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales.*

To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principalities.* *Shaksp.*
The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple.*

4. Superiority; predominance.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excess over earth. *Digby.*
If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Taylor.*

PRI'NCIPALLY, prin'sè-pâl-è. *adv.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluteth his heart. *Taylor.*
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*
The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton.*
What I *principally* insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS, prin'sè-pâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *principal.*] The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIA'TION, prin-sip-è-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation.* *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE, prin'sè-pl.[405] *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, French.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

2. Original cause.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden.*
For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotson.*

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*
Such kind of notions as are general to mankind, and not confined to any particular sect, or nation, or time, are usually styled common notions, seminal *principles*; and *lex nata*, by the Roman orator. *Wilkins.*
All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts.*

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewel, young lords; these warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you. *Shaksp.*
As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Woke.*
There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action, working equally with all men. *Spectator.*

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addison.*
A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*
All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest *principle* of mind, so all kinds of pride destroy our pretences to an humble spirit. *Law.*

To PRI'NCIPLE, prin'sè-pl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill.

Wisest and best men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness *principl'd* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*
It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*
There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South.*

Governors should be well *principled* and good-natured. *L'Estrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke*

He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. *Pope.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK, prĭn'kŏk. } *n. s.* [from *prink*
PRI'NCOX, prĭn'kŏks. } or *prim cock;* perhaps *præcox* or *præcoquum* ingenium, Latin.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. A ludicrous word. Obsolete.

You are a saucy boy;
This trick may chance to scathe you I know what;
You must contrary me! you are a *princox*, go. *Shaksp.*

To PRINK, prĭngk. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dut.] To prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT, prĭnt. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, French.]

1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Roscommon.*

3. To form by impression.

Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shaksp.*

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. *Leviticus.*

His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

It is probable, that a promiscuous jumble of *printing* letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse? *Locke.*

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To PRINT, prĭnt. *v. n.*

1. To use the art of typography.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, built a paper mill. *Shaksp.*

2. To publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT, prĭnt. *n. s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.

Some more time
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakspeare.*

Abhorred slave,
Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shaksp.*

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakspeare.*

Up they tost the sand,
No wheel seen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould imprest
Behind them. *Chapman.*

Our life so fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ship transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

My life is but a wind,
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton.*

While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds, bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form; as, a *butter print*.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.

From my breast I cannot tear
The passion, which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy rase
The *print* of that supposed face. *Waller.*

The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words standing for things should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

To refresh the former hint;
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shaksp.*

It is so rare to see
Aught that belongs to young nobility
In *print*, that we must praise. *Suckling.*

His natural antipathy to a man who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*

I published some tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbuthnot.*

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

7. Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method. A low word.

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*

PRINTER, prĭnt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *print.*]

1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. *Pope.*

See the *printer's* boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

2. One that stains linen with figures.

PRI'NTLESS, prĭnt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *print.*] That leaves no impression.

Ye elves,
And ye that on the sands with *printless* foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shaksp.*

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet,
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

PRI'OR, prī'ûr.[166] *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR, prī'ûr. *n. s.* [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot.

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Spectator.*

2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'ORESS, prī'ûr-ĕs. *n. s.* [from *prior.*] A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the *prioress*. *Shaksp.*

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioress* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY, prī-ŏr'rĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *prior*, adjective.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. *Brown.*

This observation may assist in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. *Broom.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almost got *priority* of sight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

3. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,
Right worthy your *priority*. *Shaksp.*

PRI'ORSHIP, prī'ûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *prior.*] The state or office of prior.

PRI'ORY, prī'ûr-ē. *n. s.* [from *prior.*]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shaksp.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'SAGE, prī'sādje *n. s.* [from *prise.*] A custom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowell.*

PRISM, prĭzm. *n. s.* [*prisme*, French;

πρίσμα.] A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery *prism.*
Thomson.

PRISMA'TICK, prĭz-mât'tĭk.[509] *adj.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism.*] Formed as a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*

False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place;
The face of nature we no more survey,
All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY, prĭz-mât'tĕ-kâl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *prismatick.*] In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID, prĭzm'môĭd. *n. s.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON, prĭz'z'n.[170] *n. s.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the *prison.* *Shaksp.*

For those rebellious here their *pris'n* ordain'd.
Milton.

I thought our utmost good
Was in one word of freedom understood:
The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryd.*

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your slave the *prison* door? *Dryden.*

The tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds.
Dryden.

He, that hath his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*

At his first coming to his little village, it was as disagreeable to him as a *prison*, and every day seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a place. *Law.*

To PRI'SON, prĭz'z'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain.

Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
They, as they sung, would take the *prison'd* soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton.*

3. To confine.

Universal plodding *prisons* up
The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shaksp.*

Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prison'd.* *Chapman.*

PRI'SONBASE, prĭz'z'n-bâse. *n. s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prison bars.*

The spachies of the court play every Friday at giocho di canni, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys.*

PRI'SONER, prĭz'z'n-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*prisonnier*, French.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doom'd a *prisoner.* *Shaksp.*

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and who will pity his thraldom? *Decay of Piety.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Estrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having lost the field,
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word,
And as my *pris'ner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
Secure her person *pris'ner* to the state. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE, prĭz'z'n-hôûse. *n. s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse.* *Shakspeare.*

PRI'SONMENT, prĭz'z'n-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *prison.*] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment.* *Shaksp.*

PRI'STINE, prĭs'tĭn.[140] *adj.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original.

Now their *pristine* worth
The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel superfices of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superfices, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superfices, and so, being restored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first. *Newton.*

PRI'THEE, prĭTH'ĕ. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.

Well, what was that scream for, I *prithee?*
L'Estrange.

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,
To shock the peace of my departing soul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe.*

PRI'VACY, prĭ'vâ-sĕ, *or* prĭv'â-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *private.*]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret.

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,
Birds leave their nests disturb'd and beasts their haunts forsake. *Dryden.*

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

3. [*privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

PRIVA'DO, prĭ-vâ'dô. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE, prĭ'vât.[91] *adj.* [*privatus*, Latin.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;
I have some *private* schooling for you both. *Shaksp.*

Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, where nature rests. *Milton.*

Private, or secret prayer, is that which is used by a man alone, apart from all others. *Duty of Man.*

Fame, not contented with her broad highway,
Delights, for change, through *private* paths to stray.
Harte.

2. Alone; not accompanied.
3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: opposed to *publick.*

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgment being thereunto compared, were *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire society or body politick overrule all *private* of like nature in the same body. *Hooker.*

He sues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens. *Shaksp.*

What infinite heartease must kings neglect
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shaksp.*

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be farced with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*

Dare you,
A *private* man, presume to love a queen? *Dryden.*

4. Particular; not relating to the publick.

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granv.*

PRI'VATE, prĭ'vât. *n. s.* A secret message.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import.
Shakspeare.

PRIVATE'ER, prĭ-vâ-têêr'. *n. s.* [from *private.*] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a pyratical war at their own expence. *Swift.*

To PRIVATE'ER, prĭ-vâ-têêr'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY, prĭ'vât-lĕ. *adv.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly.

There, this night,
We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shaksp.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him *privately.* *Matthew.*

PRI'VATENESS, prĭ'vât-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *private.*]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtesy, reward, and *privateness.* *Bacon.*

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness*, where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION, prĭ-vâ'shûn.[133] *n. s.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

So bounded are our natural desires,
That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

After some account of good, evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations.* *Watts.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVE, prĭv'vâ-tĭv.[133] *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propositions.

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more. *Bacon.*

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*

PRI'VATIVE, prĭv'vâ-tĭv.[157] *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contristate, but very little. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVELY, prĭv'vâ-tĭv-lè. *adv.* [from *privative.*]

1. By the absence of something necessary to be present.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privatively*, not like that of Mosaical observances external, but positively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS, prĭv'vâ-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *privative.*] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET, prĭv'vĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*ligustrum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

PRI'VILEGE, prĭv'vè-lĭdje. *n. s.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my sword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profession. *Shaksp.*

He went
Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
Hath omnipresence. *Milton.*

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denh.*

Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated so. *Kettlewell.*

A soul that can securely death defy,
And count it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shaksp.*

To PRI'VILEGE, prĭv'vè-lĭdje.[133] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly example. *Sidney.*

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakspeare.*

This place
Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*

3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.

Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY, prĭv'è-lè. *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* send them the revenues. *Spenser.*

PRI'VITY, prĭv'è-tè.[530] *n. s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privity* discover the drift of my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and also to make it very profitable to her majesty. *Spenser.*

2. Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers hath force even in these things which are done without their *privity*, and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
Without the *privity* o' th' king t' appoint
Who should attend him. *Shaksp.*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift.*

3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities.* *Abbot.*

PRI'VY, prĭv'è. *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.]

1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shaksp.*

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. *2 Maccabees.*

3. Secret; not shown; not publick.

The sword of the great men that are slain enter-eth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezekiel.*

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him
One of the *privy* council *Shaksp.*

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy* counsellor. *Spectator.*

5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to steal away your daughter;
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shaksp.*

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Swift.*

PRI'VY, prĭv'è. *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

Your fancy
Would still the same ideas give ye,
As when you spy'd her on the *privy.* *Swift.*

PRIZE, prize. *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize.* *Shakspeare.*

Though their foe were big and strong, and often brake the ring,
Forg'd of their lances; yet enforc't, he left th' affected *prize.* *Chapman.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize!* *Dryden.*

The raising such silly competitions among the ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspiring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning and elegance, in which I have much suspicion they would often prove our superiors. *Law.*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise;
Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize.* *Dryden.*

3. [*prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots she did send to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck. *Shakspeare.*

Age that all men overcomes, has made his *prize* on thee. *Chapman.*

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use. *Arbuthnot.*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes,
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize.* *Pope.*

To PRIZE, prize. *v. a.* [from *appraiser*; *priser*, Fr. *appreciare*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour
Which I would free. *Shaksp.*

A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them. *Zech.*

2. To esteem; to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryd.*

Some the French writers, some our own despise;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize.* *Pope.*

PRI'ZER, prĭ'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [*priseur*, French; from *prize.*] He that values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
As in the *prizer.* *Shaksp.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER, prize'fi-tûr. *n. s.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramston.*

PRO, prô. [Latin.] For; in defence of: *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated

in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con*. *Clarendon*

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

PROBABI'LITY, prôb-â-bil'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*probabilitas*, Latin; *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable*.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against it might be made? *Hooker.*

The reason why men are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their stocks into such foreign countries as they have never seen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the testimony of other credible persons. *Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debase it to a downright falsity. *South.*

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds as fully satisfy a prudent man. *Tillotson.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by proper studies, and sober methods of education, would in all *probability* carry them to greater heights of piety, than are to be found amongst the generality of men. *Law.*

PRO'BABLE, prôb'bâ-bl. *adj.* [*probable*, French; *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto those things which are established, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*

The only seasonable inquiry is, which is of *probables* the most, or of improbables the least such. *Hammond.*

I do not say, that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain: and that to a man who is careful to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to consider, they will appear unquestionable, and the deductions from them demonstrable. *Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

They assented to things that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they conversed, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South*

PRO'BABLY, prôb'â-blê. *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT, prô'bât. *n. s.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION, prô-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*probatio*, from *probo*, Latin; *probation*, French.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,
This present object made *probation*. *Shaksp.*

He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shaksp.*

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke*

3. Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be a proper season for the distribution of public justice. *Nelson.*

5. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope.*

PROBA'TIONARY, prô-bâ'shûn-â-rê. *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER, prô-bâ'shûn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,
In no ignoble verse;
But such as thy own verse did practise here,
When thy first fruits of poesy were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thousand churches, were these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP, prô-bâ'shûn-ûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY, prôb'bâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were not vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST, prô-bâ'tûm-êst. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*.

Vain the concern that you express,
That uncall'd Alard will possess
Your house and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted less
By Banquo's restless sprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you shall never see him more;
Take my advice, *probatum est*.
Why do the gods indulge our store,
But to secure our rest? *Prior.*

PROBE, prôbe. *n. s.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

A round white stone was lodged, which was so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it. *Fell.*

I made search with a *probe*. *Wiseman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS, prôbe'sîz-zûrs.[166] *n. s.* [*probe* and *scissors*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wiseman.*

To PROBE, prôbe. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raise a blush, where secret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PRO'BITY, prôb'ê-tê.[530] *n. s.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Latin.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension might be deduced from the *probity* of the apostles. *Fiddes.*

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PRO'BLEM, prôb'lêm. *n. s.* [*problème*, French; προβλημα.] A question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceed to the next proposition. *Hammond.*

Although in general we understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,
What makes the globe from west to east revolve? *Blackmore.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL, prôb-lê-mât'tê-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematical* and dubious, whether the observation of the sabbath was imposed upon Adam, and his posterity in paradise? *White.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leaves a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY, prôb-lê-mât'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS, prô-bôs'sîs. *n. s.* [*proboscis*, Latin.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd, to make them sport,
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS, prô-kâ'shûs. *adj.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant; loose. *Dict.*

PROCA'CITY, prô kâs'sê-tê.[530] *n. s.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance. *Dict.*

PROCATA'RCTICK, prô-kât-ârk'tîk. *adj.* [προκαταρκτικος.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See PROCATARXIS.

James IV of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

The physician enquires into the *procatarctick* causes. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS, prô-kât-ârks'îs. *n. s.* [προκαταρξις.] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal

or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasions a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the procatarctick cause. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE, prò-sêê'jûre.[376] *n. s.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed.*]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure.* *Hale.*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or herby substance. *Bacon.*

To PROCEE'D, prò-sêêd'.[533] *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin; *proceder*, Fr.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest. *Milton.*
Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds;*
His horns, yet sore, he tries against a tree. *Dryden.*
I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance.

Temp'rately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shaksp.*
These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. *John.*

4. To go or march in state.

He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in. *Anonymous.*

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a false creation
Proceeding from the heat oppressed brain. *Shaksp.*
From me what *proceed*
But all corrupt, both mind and will deprav'd. *Milton.*
All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

6. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

Since husbandry is of large extent, the poet singles out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addison.*

7. To be transacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shaksp.*

8. To make progress.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppression and sword law
Through all the plain. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical process.

Proceed by process, lest parties break out,
And sack great Rome with Romans. *Shaksp.*
Instead of a ship, to levy upon his county such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should *proceed* against such as refused. *Clarendon.*
To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accus'd. *Milton.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed;*
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*
How severely with themselves *proceed,*
The men who write such verse as who can read?
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

11. To take effect; to have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed.* *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return! *Milton.*

PROCEE'D, prò-sêêd'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Produce; as, *the* proceeds *of an estate. Clarissa.* Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce.

PROCEE'DER, prò-sêêd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailing. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING, prò-sêêd'ing.[410] *n. s.* [*procedé*, Fr. from *proceed.*]

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shaksp.*
My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shaksp.*
The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*
It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot.*
Clear the justice of God's *proceedings*, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgment for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments. *Nelson.*
From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding.* *Swift.*

2. Legal procedure: as, *such are the* proceedings *at law.*

PROCE'LLOUS, prò-sêl'lûs. *adj.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION, prò-sêp'shûn. *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception.* *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY, prò-sêr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity.* *Addison.*

PRO'CESS, prôs'sês.[533] *n. s.* [*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shakspeare.*
They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured. *Knolles.*
Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told. *Milton.*
Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*
In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Course; continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shaksp.*
This empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton.*
Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale.*

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes.* *Boyle.*
The *process* of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*
An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Course of law.

Proceed by *process*,
Lest parties, as he is belov'd, break out. *Shaksp.*
All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*
That a suit of law, and all judicial *process*, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostle's days, for the management and conduct of them. *Kettlewell.*
The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process.* *Swift.*

PROCE'SSION, prò-sêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*
Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession.* *Milton.*
'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*
The priests, Potitius at their head,
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *procession* led. *Dryden.*
When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison.*
It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addison.*
The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals. *Broome.*

To PROCE'SSION, prò-sêsh'ûn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL, prò-sêsh'ûn-âl. *adj.* [from *procession.*] Relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY, prò-sêsh'ûn-â-rê.[512] *adj.* [from *procession.*] Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; wherenpon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of Pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM, prŏ'krŏn-ĭzm. *n. s.* [προχρόνισμος.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PRO'CIDENCE, prŏ'sé-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT, prŏ-sĭnkt'. *n. s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick imbattl'd squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton.*

To PROCLAI'M, prŏ-klāme'.[202] *v. a.* [*proclamo*. Latin; *proclamer*, Fr.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deuteronomy*

I *proclaim* a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jeremiah.*

Heralds
With trumpets sound, throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council. *Milton.*

While in another's name you peace declare,
Princess, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*

She to the palace led her guest,
Then offer'd incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast. *Dryd.*

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke.*

While the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shaksp.*

PROCLAI'MER, prŏ-klā'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.

The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION, prŏk'klă mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Latin; *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]

1. Publication by authority.
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY, prŏ-klĭv'ĕ-tĕ.[530] *n. s.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bramhall.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS, prŏ-klī'vŭs.[503] *adj.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCO'NSUL, prŏ-kŏn'sŭl. *n. s.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP, prŏ-kŏn'sŭl-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE, prŏ-krăs'tĭn-āte. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wind,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end. *Shaksp.*

Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procrastinating* their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROCRA'STINATE, prŏ-krăs'tĭn-āte. *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Set out early and resolutely without *procrastinating* or looking back. *Hammond.*

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINA'TION, prŏ-krăs-tĭn-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat. from *procrastinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such *procrastination* is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRASTINA'TOR, prŏ-krăs'tĭn-ā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.

PRO'CREANT, prŏ'krē-ănt.[505] *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heav'n's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutting frieze,
But this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shaksp.*

To PRO'CREATE, prŏ'krē-āte. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin; *procreer*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crushed and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the forest to restore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should she be feeble and unfruitful grown? *Blackmore.*

PROCREA'TION, prŏ-krē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier *procreation* of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor aught
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton.*

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South.*

PRO'CREATIVE, prŏ'krē-ā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS, prŏ'krē-ā-tĭv-nĕs.[512 534] *n. s.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR, prŏ'krē-ā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR, prŏk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator*.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors*. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

The *proctor* sent his servitor to call him. *Walter.*

To PRO'CTOR, prŏk'tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shaksp.*

PRO'CTORSHIP, prŏk'tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctorship. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT, prŏ-kŭm'bĕnt. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Lat.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE, prŏ-kū'rā-bl. *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY, prŏk'ū-rā-sē. *n. s.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, prŏk-kū-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from this island, are now convinced, that these are the remains of sea-animals. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR, prŏk-kū-rā'tŭr.[166 521] *n. s.* [from *procuro*, Latin; *procurateur*, Fr.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry princess Marg'ret for your grace. *Shak.*

They confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edepsum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Taylor.*

PROCURATO'RIAL, prŏk-kū-rā-tō'rē-ăl. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY, prŏ-kū'rā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE, prŏ-kūre'. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin; *procurer*, French.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.
2. To obtain; to acquire.

They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I *procure* unto it *Jeremiah.*

Happy though but ill,
If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

We no other pains endure,
Than those that we ourselves *procure*. *Dryden.*

Then by thy toil *procur'd*, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade: to prevail on.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither. *Shakspeare.*

Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill.
Herbert.

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all.
Shakspeare.

To PROCU'RE, prò-kûre'. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lena sororis, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing: she clothes, she dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she *procures* for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her *procuring* husband sold? *Dryden.*

PROCU'REMENT, prò-kûre'mênt. *n. s.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Cursing the empress, for they think it done
By her *procurement*. *Dryden.*

PROCU'RER, prò-kû'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *procure.*]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was, after tedious study, a moderator of passions, and a *procurer* of contentedness. *Walton.*

2. Pimp; pander.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age. *South.*

PROCU'RESS, prò-kû'rês. *n. s.* [from *procure*] A bawd.

I saw the most artful *procuress* in town seducing a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL, prôd'ê-gâl. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, French.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: with *of* before the thing.

Lest I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise of my countrymen, I will only present you with some few verses. *Camden.*

Be now as *prodigal of* all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did starve the general world beside,
And prodigally give them all to you. *Shakspeare.*

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness, that when you find a liberal mind, you will fast most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the rest again *Bacon*

As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround; now these assails, now those,
Though *prodigal* of life, disdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal of* blood *Dryden.*

The *prodigal of* soul rush'd on the stroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke.
Dryden.

O! beware,
Great warrior, nor, too *prodigal of* life,
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal of* their blood, and others so sparing, as if so much life and blood went together. *Bacon.*

PRO'DIGAL, prôd'ê-gâl. *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*, for to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful *prodigals*, have cast away
My happiness *Denham*

Let the wasteful *prodigal* be slain. *Dryden.*

PRODIGA'LITY, prôd-dê-gâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*prodigalité*, French, from *prodigal.*] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shaksp.*

He that decries covetousness, should not be held an adversary to him that opposeth *prodigality*. *Glanville*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and act of *prodigality*. *South.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

PRO'DIGALLY, prôd'dê-gâl-ê. *adv.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost, as to abandon
A friendship *prodigally*, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome.
Ben Jonson.

I cannot well be thought so *prodigally* thirsty of my subjects' blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.
Dryden.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows.
Dryden.

PRODI'GIOUS, prò-dîd'jûs.[314] *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Latin; *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light!
Shakspeare.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious:* but that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

Then ent'ring at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd unmark'd, among the busy throng.
Dryden.

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Addison.*

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number of houses, and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches. *Swift*

PRODI'GIOUSLY, prò-dîd'jûs-lê. *adv.* [from *prodigious.*]

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

I do not mean absolutely according to philosophick exactness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great. *Ray.*

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume *Pope.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS, prò-dîd'jûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY, prôd'dê-jê. *n. s.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Latin]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached mischief to the unborn times. *Shaksp.*

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old women's fables. *Addison.*

2. Monster.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

They would seem *prodigies* of learning. *Spect.*

PRODI'TION, prò-dîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Ainsworth.*

PRO'DITOR, prôd'ê-tûr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] A traitor. Not in use.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
—I do, thou most usurping *proditor*. *Shakspeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS, prôd-ê-tô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious. Not in use.

Now *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barb'rous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when themselves least think of it; for nature is *proditorious.* *Wotton.*

To PRODU'CE, prò-dûse'.[492] *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons. *Isaiah.*

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift.*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *produc'd* against the Moor. *Shakspeare.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil *produces* all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*

They by imprudence mix'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

Thou all this good of evil shalt *produce*. *Milton.*

Clouds may rain, and rain *produce*
Fruits in her soften'd soil. *Milton.*

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies; the effects also, that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from striking on porphyre, and its colours vanish, it no longer *produces* any such ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* these appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand
Produc'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

PRO'DUCE, prôd'jûse.[532] *n. s.* [from the verb This noun, though accented on the last syllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels. *Mortimer.*

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addison.*

PRODU'CENT, prò-dù'sênt. *n. s.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER, prò-dù'sûr. *n. s.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and so led in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first *producer*. *Locke.*

PRODU'CIBLE, prò-dù'sê-bl. *adj.* [from *produce*.]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

There is no reason *producible* to free the christian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for those heathens, to whom the gospel was never revealed. *Hammond.*

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The salts *producible*, are the alcalis or fixt salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS, prò-dù'sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *producible*.] The state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleness* of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Paracelsus's sal circulatum, solid bodies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT, prôd'ûkt.[532] *n. s.* [*productus*, Lat *produit*, Fr. *Milton* accents it on the first syllable, *Pope* on the last.]

1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, must take the market rate. *Locke.*

Our British *products* are of such kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addison*

Range in the same quarter, the *products* of the same season. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan springs. *Pope.*

2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour.

Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. Result; sum: as, the *product* of many sums added to each other; the *product* of a trade.

PRODU'CTILE, prò-dûk'til.[140] *adj.* [from *produco*, Latin.] Which may be produced, or drawn out in length.

PRODU'CTION, prò-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*production*, Fr. from *product*.]

1. The act of producing.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation which the way did show
To the fair region, where the sun does rise,
Whose rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the scrofulous consumptive *production*, furnished by our men of wit and learning? *Swift.*

3. Composition; work of art or study.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE, prò-dûk'tiv. *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee,
Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton.*

This is turning nobility unto a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spectator.*

Be thou my aid, my tuneful song inspire,
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be spent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like stars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the sun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature *Broome.*

PRO'EM, prò'êm. *n. s.* [προοίμιον; *proemium*, Latin; *proeme*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

One and the same *proem*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of these precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. *White.*

So gloz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton.*

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift.*

Justinian has, in the *proem* to the digests, only prefixed the term of five years for studying the laws *Ayliffe*

PROFANA'TION, prôf-â-nâ'shûn.[533] *n. s.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating any thing sacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himself; how hardly that house would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew *Hooker.*

What I am and what I would, are to your ears divinity; to any others, *profanation*. *Shakspeare.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Profanation of the Lord's day, and of other solemn festival days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious. *White.*

All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is an offence against the eternal law of nature. *South.*

Others think I ought not to have translated Chaucer: they suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little less than *profanation*, and sacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.

Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the less, foul *profanation*. *Shakspeare.*

PROFA'NE, prò-fâne'.[533] *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]

1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.

Profane fellow!
Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art besides, thou wert too base
To be his groom. *Shakspeare.*

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South*

2. Not sacred; secular.

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world. *Burnet.*

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

4. Not purified by holy rites.

Far hence be souls *profane*,
The sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE, prò-fâne'. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, French.]

1. To violate; to pollute.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
Profaning this most honourable order. *Shakspeare.*

Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. *2 Maccabees.*

Foretasted fruit
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*

How far have we
Profan'd thy heav'nly gift of poesy?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*

How are festivals *profaned?* When they are not regarded, nor distinguished from common days; when they are made instruments of vice and vanity; when they are spent in luxury and debauchery; when our joy degenerates into sensuality, and we express it by intemperance and excess. *Nelson.*

2. To put to wrong use.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time *Shakspeare.*

PROFA'NELY, prò-fâne'lê *adv.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to sacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedness, which they *profanely* commit. *2 Esdras.*

Let none of things serious, much less of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *Ben Jonson.*

That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely* *Broome.*

PROFA'NENESS, prò-fâne'nês. *n. s.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is sacred.

Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneness* 'gainst thy oracle! *Shaksp.*

You can banish from thence scurrility and *profaneness*, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets and their actors. *Dryden.*

Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws against oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*

PROFA'NER, prò-fâne'ûr. *n. s.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violater.

The argument which our Saviour useth against *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the use whereunto it was with solemnity consecrated *Hooker.*

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel. *Shaksp.*

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use the scripture to furnish out their jests. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROFE'CTION, prò-fêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*profectio*, Latin.] Advance; progression.

This, with *profection* of the horoscope unto the seventh house or opposite sign, every seventh year oppresseth living natures. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS, prò-fês'. *v. a.* [*professer*, Fr. from *professus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character.

The day almost itself *professes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakspeare.*

Would you have me speak after my custom,
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex? *Shaksp.*

Let no man, that *professes* himself a christian,

keep so heathenish a family, as not to see God be daily worshipped in it. *Duty of Man.*

Pretending first
Wise to fly pain, *professing* next the spy. *Milton.*

A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,
A foe *profest* to barren chastity. *Dryden.*

3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

Love well your father;
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shaksp.*

4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

What, master, read you? first resolve me that.
—I read that I *profess* the art of love. *Shakspeare.*

Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess* not the knowledge therefore that thou hast not. *Ecclus.*

To PROFE'SS, prò-fès'. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly.

They *profess*, that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Titus.*

Profess unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord sware unto our fathers. *Deuteronomy*

2. To enter into a state of life by a publick declaration.

But Purbeck, as *profest* a huntress and a nun,
The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his pow'r respects. *Drayton.*

3. To declare friendship. Not in use.

As he does conceive,
He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever
Profess'd to him; why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter. *Shakspeare.*

PROFE'SSEDLY, prò-fès'sèd-lè.[364] *adv* [from *professed.*] According to open declaration made by himself.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *professedly* my subjects, pretended religious strictness. *King Charles.*

Virgil, whom he *professedly* imitated, has surpassed him among the Romans. *Dryden.*

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places I passed along. *Woodward.*

PROFE'SSION, prò-fèsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*profession*, Fr. from *profess.*]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment. The term *profession* is particularly used of divinity, physick, and law.

I must tell you,
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high *profession* spiritual. *Shakspeare.*

If we confound arts with the abuse of them, we shall condemn all honest trades; for there are that deceive in all *professions*, and bury in forgetfulness all knowledge. *Raleigh.*

Some of our *profession* keep wounds tented. *Wiseman.*

No other one race, not the sons of any one other *profession*, not perhaps altogether, are so much scattered amongst all *professions*, as the sons of clergymen. *Sprat.*

This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides those of the learned *professions*, may be engaged. *Watts.*

2. Declaration.

A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanville.*

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Lesley.*

Most profligately false, with the strongest *professions* of sincerity. *Swift.*

3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that solemn *profession* of faith and repentance, which all christians make in baptism. *Tillotson.*

When christianity came to be taken up, for the sake of those civil encouragements which attended their *profession*, the complaint was applicable to christians. *Swift.*

PROFE'SSIONAL, prò-fèsh'ûn-âl. *adj.* [from *profession.*] Relating to a particular calling or profession.

Professional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. *Clarissa.*

PROFE'SSOR, prò-fès'sûr. *n. s.* [*professeur*, Fr. from *profess.*]

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party.

When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon.*

The whole church of *professors* at Philippi to whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the elect, sincere, and persevering christians, but like the net, in Christ's parable, that caught both good and bad, and had no doubt some insincere persons, hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Hammond.*

2. One who publickly practises or teaches an art.

Professors in most sciences are generally the worst qualified to explain their meanings to those who are not of their tribes. *Swift.*

3. One who is visibly religious.

Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*, that shewed a concern for religion, seemed much conversant in St. Paul's epistles. *Locke*

PROFE'SSORSHIP, prò-fès'sûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *professor.*] The station or office of a publick teacher.

Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*; being then elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderson succeeded him in the regius *professorship*. *Walton.*

To PRO'FFER, prôf'fûr. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.]

1. To propose; to offer to acceptance.

To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Spenser.*

Does Cato send this answer back to Cæsar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendship? *Addison.*

2. To attempt of one's own accord.

None, among the choice and prime
Of those heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept,
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

PRO'FFER, prôf'fûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.

Basilius, content to take that, since he could have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidney.*

Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakspeare.*

The king
Great *proffers* sends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietness embrace. *Daniel*

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

But these, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I set to stake *Dryden.*

2. Essay; attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*

PRO'FFERER, prôf'fûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *proffer.*] He that offers.

Maids, in modesty, say no, to that
Which they would have the *proff'rer* construe ay. *Shakspeare.*

He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with indiscretion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE, prò-fìsh'ens. } *n. s.* [from
PROFI'CIENCY, prò-fìsh'en-sè. } *proficio*
Lat.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquisition.

Persons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addison.*

Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or presuming on their election by God, persuade themselves into a careless security. *Rogers.*

PROFI'CIENT, prò-fìsh'ênt. *n. s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any study or business.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakspeare.*

I am disposed to receive further light in this matter, from those whom it will be no disparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*

Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their fathers' trade. *Swift.*

PROFI'CUOUS, prò-fì'kû-ûs. *adj.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful.

It is very *profieuous* to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

To future times
Profieuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*

PROFI'LE, prò-fèèl'.[112] *n. s.* [*profile*, Fr.] The side face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic. *Addison.*

PRO'FIT, prôf'fit. *n. s.* [*profit*, Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Shakspeare.*

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profit*, or dignity should be given only to those, whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness, and after death to look for punishment? *2 Esdras.*

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Ecclesiasticus.*

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and what good things shall I have hereafter. *Ecclus.*

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT, prôf'fit. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advantage.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me? *Job.*

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. *Milton.*

2. To improve; to advance.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT, prôf'fit. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. *1 Timothy*

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can say her lesson. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage.

Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right. *Milton.*

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE, prôf'fît-â-bl. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakspeare.*

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-seed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and consequently *profitable*, for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous.

To wail friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shaksp.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. *2 Maccabees.*

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'FITABLENESS, prôf'fît-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfulness.
2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for physick and food. *More.*

What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the Son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness and *profitableness* of his commands invite? *Calamy.*

PRO'FITABLY, prôf'fît-â-blê. *adv.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS, prôf'fît-lês. *adj.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage. Not used, though proper.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest, which concerns him first:
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE, prôf'flê-gât.[91] *adj.* [*profligatus*, Latin.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be. *Roscommon.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poesy?
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so *profligate*, but rather chuse
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress the most *profligate* spirits. *Clarissa*

PRO'FLIGATE, prôf'flê-gât.[91] *n. s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. *Addison.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against christianity; because he happened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the parson. *Swift.*

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to such an empire and people? *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE, prôf'flê-gât. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.] To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY, prôf'flê-gât-lê. *adv.* [from *profligate.*] Shamelessly.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity. *Swift.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS, prôf'flê-gât-nês. *n. s.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE, prôf'flû-ênse. *n. s.* [from *profluent.*] Progress; course.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT, prôf'flû-ênt.[532] *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND, prô-fôund'. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old. *Milton.*

He hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind: as, *a* profound *treatise*.
3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Nor orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hosea.*

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. *Shaksp.*

PROFO'UND, prô-fôund'. *n. s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*

Now I die absent in the vast *profound*;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss.

If some other place th' ethereal king
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton.*

To PROFO'UND, prô-fôund'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY, prô-fôund'lê. *adv.* [from *profound.*]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shakspeare.*

The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame. *Dryden.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

The most *profoundly* wise. *Drayton.*

Domenichino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness. *Dryden.*

PROFO'UNDNESS, prô-fôund'nês. *n. s.* [from *profound.*]

1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with *profoundness* here overmatched. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY, prô-fûnd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge.

The other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE, prô-fûse'.[427] *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it has been ever observed, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expensive, the court has become luxurious and mercenary, and the camp insolent and seditious. *Davenant.*

One long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*

2. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank *profuse* of flow'rs,
Pensive I sat. *Milton.*

Oh liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight. *Addis.*

PROFU'SELY, prô-fûse'lê. *adv.* [from *profuse.*]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. *Harte.*

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild. *Thomson.*

PROFU'SENESS, prô-fûse'nês. *n. s.* [from *profuse.*] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, for fear of running into *profuseness* never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*, and ends in madness and folly. *Atterbury.*

PROFU'SION, prô-fû'zhûn *n. s.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusion*, Fr. from *profuse.*]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Lavish expense; superfluous effusion; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion* but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward.*

The great profusion and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profusion* of commodities of

its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison.*

The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn spies. *Thomson.*

To PROG, prŏg. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.
2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

She went out *progging* for provisions as before. *L'Estrange.*

PROG, prŏg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift.*

Spouse tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it,
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake, and judge it. *Congreve.*

PROGENERA'TION, prŏ-jĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*pro*, *enero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR, prŏ-jĕn'ĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her *progenitors*' former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenser.*

Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*,
Go chearfully together. *Shakspeare.*

All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own descendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but representatives. *Addison.*

PRO'GENY, prŏd'jĕ-nē. *n. s.* [*progenie*, old French; *progenies*, Latin.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural Son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by spiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakspeare.*

By promise he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The base degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heaven descends. *Dryden.*

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see,
Deathless ourselves, our num'rous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleased to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison.*

PROGNO'STICABLE, prŏg-nŏs'tĕ-kā-bl. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses. *Brown.*

To PROGNO'STICATE, prŏg-nŏs'tĕ-kāte. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretel; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,
To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION, prŏg-nŏs-tĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him; where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakspeare.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Burnet.*

2. Foretoken.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*,
I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shakspeare.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR, prŏg-nŏs'tĕ-kā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foretelier; foreknower.

That astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue*

PROGNO'STICK, prŏg-nŏs'tĭk. *adj* [*prognostique*, Fr. προγνωστικος.] Foretokening disease or recovery; foreshowing: as, *a* prognostick *symptom*.

PROGNO'STICK, prŏg-nŏs'tĭk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. This is a gallicism.

Hippocrates' *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy *Arbuthnot.*

2. A prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verify'd at last. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning.

Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an easy *prognostick* from what you were. *South.*

Careful observers
By sure *prognosticks* may foretell a show'r. *Swift.*

PRO'GRESS, prŏg'grĕs.[532] *n s.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot by the *progress* of the stars,
Give guess how near to day. *Shakspeare.*

The morn begins
Her rosy *progress* smiling. *Milton.*

The sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies. *Pope.*

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His nat'ral *progress*, but surcease to beat. *Shaksp.*

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*, where it findeth the deliverance easiest. *Bacon.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh.*

Whosoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet.*

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progress* in the endless expansion. *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*. *Swift*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience.

Solon the wise his *progress* never ceas'd,
But still his learning with his days increas'd. *Denham.*

It is strange, that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things. *Burnet.*

Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its *progress* to knowledge. *Locke.*

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

You perhaps have made no *progress* in the most important christian virtues; you have scarce gone half way in humility and charity. *Law.*

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Denham.*

5. A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order, that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation shall survey
Their sov'reign through his wide command,
Passing in *progress* over the land. *Addison.*

To PRO'GRESS, prŏ-grĕs'. *v. n.* [*progredior*. Lat.] To move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*

PROGRE'SSION, prŏ-grĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*progression*, French; *progressio*. Latin.]

1. Proportional process; regular and gradual advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in arithmetical *progression*. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when so many rubs are levelled. *Brown.*

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

3. Course; passage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long *progression* of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL, prŏ-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl. *adj.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of increase or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their *progressional* imperfections. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE, prŏ-grĕs'sĭv. *adj.* [*progressif*, Fr. from *progress*.] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they may be still *progressive*, and not retrograde *Bacon.*

In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in natation, both together *Brown.*

Their course
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton.*

The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking but by leaping. *Ray.*

Ere the *progressive* course of restless age
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
May not our pow'r and learning be suppresst,
And arts and empire learn to travel west? *Prior.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY, prŏ-grĕs'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest epacts *progressively* to the least, is, because the greatest epacts denote a greater distance of the

moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS, prò-grès'sìv-nès. *n. s.* [from *progressive.*] The state of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT, prò-hìb'ìt. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Latin; *prohiber*, French.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that *prohibited* place, because they would be offended. *Sidney.*

The weightiest, which it did command them are, to us in the gospel *prohibited.* *Hooker.*

Moral law is two-fold; simply moral, or moral only by some external constitution, or imposition of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions, good or evil, in respect of their inward nature and quality. *White.*

2. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER, prò-hìb'ìt-ûr. *n. s.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION, prò-hè-bìsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*prohibition*, French; *prohibitio*, Latin; from *prohibit.*]

1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this *prohibition*, than they think of? *Hooker.*

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a *prohibition* so divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakspeare.*

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only *prohibition* to try his obedience. *Raleigh.*

Let us not think hard
One easy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else. *Milton.*

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions;* thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*

2. A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another.

PROHI'BITORY, prò-hìb'bè-tûr-è. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe.*

To PROJE'CT, prò-jèkt'.[492] *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where e'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men *project.* *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

3. [*projetter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceases to be counsel to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall *project.* *King Charles.*

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*

What desire, by which nature *projects* its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South.*

To PROJE'CT, prò-jèkt'. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it: as, *the cornice* projects.

PRO'JECT, prôd'jèkt.[492 532] *n. s.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a *project.* *Addison.*

In the various *projects* of happiness devised by human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE, prò-jèk'tìl. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTILE, prò-jèk'tìl.[140] *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A body put in motion.

Projectils would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion. *Cheyne.*

PROJE'CTION, prò-jèk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *project.*]

1. The act of shooting forward.

If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium issuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown.*

2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. See *To* PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that *projection* of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38 1-2 degree of the southern latitude. *Watts.*

3. Scheme; plan of action: as, *a* projection *of a new scheme.*

4. [*projection*, French.] In chymistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine in the *projection* will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR, prò-jèk'tûr. *n. s.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a *projector*, a correspondent as diverting as a traveller; his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addison.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with so general a success, as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Chymists and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *L'Estrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foreshew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE, prò-jèk'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [*projecture*, French; *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To PROIN, prôên. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I sit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new stings
To my shafts. *Ben Jonson.*

The country husbandmen will not give the *proining* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the scar. *Ben Jonson.*

To PROLA'TE, prò-lâte'.[492] *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE, prôl'âte.[532] *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round.

As to the *prolate* spheroidical figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axe, yet it is also very convenient for us. *Cheyne.*

PROLA'TION, prò-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*prolatus*, Latin.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards, pronounce the same. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

PROLEGO'MENA, prôl-lè-gôm'mè-nâ.[530] *n. s.* [προλεγόμενα; *prolegomenes*, French.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLE'PSIS, prò-lêp'sìs. *n. s.* [πρόληψις; *prolepse*, French.]

1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a *prolepsis* or anachronism. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL, prò-lêp'tè-kâl. *adj.* [from *prolepsis.*] Previous; antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY, prò-lêp'tè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*

PROLETA'RIAN, prò-lè-tâ'rè-ân. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

Like speculators should foresee,
From pharos of authority,
Portended mischiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything men. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION, prò-lìf-fè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*proles* and *facio*, Latin.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and *prolifications* descending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICAL, prò-lìf'fè-kâl. } *adj.*
PROLI'FICK, prò-lìf'fìk.[509] } [*prolifique*, French; *proles* and *facio.*] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moisture. *Milton.*

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Decay of Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth and seas supplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the skies;
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *prolifick.* *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The sun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLI'FICALLY, prò-lìf'fè-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLI'X, prò-lìks'. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix.* *Prior.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS, prō-lĭk'shŭs. *adj.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakspeare's* coining.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes. *Shaks.*

PROLI'XITY, prō lĭks'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*prolixite*, French; from *prolix.*] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of *prolixity*, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Anthonio hath lost a ship. *Shakspeare.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun *prolixity*, unawares slipt into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

Elaborate and studied *prolixity* in proving such points as nobody calls in question. *Waterland.*

PROLI'XLY, prō-lĭks'lē. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediously.

On these *prolixly* thankful she enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS, prō-lĭks'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *prolix.*] Tediousness.

PROLOCU'TOR, prōl-lō-kū'tŭr.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd their *prolocutor.* *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, prōl-lō-kū'tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE, prōl'lŏg.[338] [532] *n. s.* [προλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Lat.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, sit, and a song.
—Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakspeare.*

In her face excuse
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakspeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shaksp.*

To PRO'LOGUE, prōl'lŏg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He his special nothing ever *prologues.* *Shaksp*

To PROLO'NG, prō-lŏng'. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, French; *pro* and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a distant time.

To-morrow in my judgment is too sudden;
For I myself am not so well provided,
As else I would be were the day *prolong'd.* *Shaksp.*

PROLONGA'TION, prōl-lŏng-gā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong.*]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon.*

2. Delay to a longer time

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION, prō-lū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada. in the first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of Suarez. *Hakewill.*

PRO'MINENCE, prŏm'mē-nĕnse. } *n. s.*
PRO'MINENCY, prŏm'mē-nĕn-sē. } [*prominentia*, Lat from *prominent.*] Protuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison.*

PRO'MINENT, prŏm'mē-nĕnt. *adj.* [*prominens*, Latin.] Standing out beyond the other part; protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown.*

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that she can see better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of massy silver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryd.*

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent*, as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PROMI'SCUOUS, prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations. *Milton.*

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrain'd. *Roscommon.*

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished. *Tillotson.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells subsiding from the water. *Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green. *Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY, prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *promiscuous.*] With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once stood Ilium, called Troy, *promiscuously* of Tros. *Sandys.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

Here might you see
Barons and peasants on th' embattled field,
In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amast. *Philips.*

Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Like birds and beasts *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

PRO'MISE, prŏm'mĭz. *n. s.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promise*, *promesse*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

I eat the air, *promise* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons so. *Shakspeare.*

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakspeare.*

O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established. 1 *Chronicles.*

Duty still preceded *promise*, and strict endeavour only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in ev'ry part,
My *promise* made, and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped had God called him to his rest, and then say whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

More than wise men, when the war began, could *promise* to themselves in their most sanguine hopes. *Davenant.*

2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise.* *Shakspeare.*

To PRO'MISE, prŏm'mĭz. *v. a.* [*promettre*, French; *promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption. 2 *Peter.*

I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the prescribers of any remedies *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. prŏm'mĭz *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise.

Promising is the very air o' th' time: it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakspeare.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together. 2 *Maccabees.*

All the pleasure we can take, when we meet these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Felton.*

She brib'd my stay, with more than human charms;
Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd*, to bestow
Immortal life. *Pope.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'MISEBREACH, prŏm'mĭz-brētsh. *n. s.* [*breach* and *promise.*] Violation of promise. Not in use.

Criminal in double violation
Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach.* *Shaksp.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER, prŏm'mĭz-brā-kŭr. *n. s.* [*promise* and *break.*] Violater of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'MISER, prŏm'mĭz-ŭr.[93] *n. s.* [from *promise.*] One who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *Ben Jonson.*

Fear 's a large *promiser*; who subject live
To that base passion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISSORY, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*promissorius*, Latin.] Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The *promissory* lyes of great men are known by shouldering, hugging, squeezing, smiling, and bowing. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MISSORILY, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ē-lē *adv.* [from *promissory.*] By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown*

Pro'mont, prôm'mûnt. } *n. s.*
Pro'montory, prôm'mûn-tûr-ê.[557] } [*promontoire*, French; *promontorium*, Latin; *Promont* I have observed only in *Suckling*.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread. *Shakspeare.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon it, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare.*

The waving sea can with each flood
Bathe some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd. *Milton.*

Every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To Promo'te, prô-môte'. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Latin.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milt.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Numbers.*

Shall I leave my fatness wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees? *Judges.*

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me? *Milton.*

Promo'ter, prô-môte'ûr. *n. s.* [*promoteur*, French; from *promote*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity; verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. An obsolete use.

His eies be *promoters*, some trespass to spie. *Tusser.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

Promo'tion, prô-mô'shûn. *n. s.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to ennoble those,
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakspeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door 'mongst pursuivants. *Shakspeare.*

My rising is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies
Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;
Whose palms new pluck'd from paradise,
In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

To Promo've, prô-môôv'. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin; *promouvoir*, French.] To forward; to advance; to promote. Little used.

Never yet was honest man,
That ever drove the trade of love;
It is impossible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling.*

Making useless offers, but *promoving* nothing. *Fell.*

PROMPT, prômt.[412] *adj.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occasions required. *Clarendon.*

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton.*

To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at 's feet, and there to kneel. *Shaksp.*

The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*

Still arose some rebel slave,
Prompter to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt *payment*.

5. Easy; unobstructed.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Wotton.*

To Prompt, prômt. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Ital.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.

Sitting in some place, where no man shall *prompt* him, let the child translate his lesson. *Ascham.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never I shall discharge to th' life.
—Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shaksp.*

My voice shall sound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well practis'd wise directions. *Shaksp.*

None could hold the book so well to *prompt* and instruct this stage play, as she could. *Bacon.*

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To dictate.

Every one some time or other dreams he is reading books, in which case the invention *prompts* so readily, that the mind is imposed on. *Addison.*

Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To incite; to instigate.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon 's again. *Shaksp.*

Speak not by th' matter
Which you heart *prompts* you to, but with such words
But rooted in your *tongue*. *Shaksp.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes use of it to a further end, that the mind being thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to prayer. *Duppa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length, and found them arms. *Milton.*

Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires. *Pope.*

4. To remind.

The inconcealable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us of our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

Pro'mpter, prôm'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shaksp.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope.*

2. An admonisher; a reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do, without a *prompter*. *L'Estrange.*

Pro'mptitude, prôm'tê-tûde. *n. s.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness.

Pro'mptly, prômt'lê. *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandise chearfully, *promptly*, and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor.*

Pro'mptness, prômt'nês. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity.

Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Persia. *South.*

Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity, and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'mptuary, prôm'tshû-â-rê. *n. s.* [*promptuaire*, French; *promptuarium*, Latin.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.

This stratum is still expanded at top, serving as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

Pro'mpture, prôm'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. Not used.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakspeare.*

To Promu'lgate, prô-mûl'gâte. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration.

Those albeit I know he nothing so much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser.*

Those, to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the gospel, had far different instructions. *Decay of Piety.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any sanction they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it. *Locke.*

Promulga'tion, prôm-ûl-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*promulgatio*, Latin; from *promulgate*.] Publication; open exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker.*

External *promulgation*, or speaking thereof, did not alter the same, in respect of the inward form or quality. *White.*

The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

Promulga'tor, prôm-ûl-gâ'tûr. *n. s.* [from *promulgate*.] Publisher; open teacher.

How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators*. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMU'LGE, prò-mûlje'. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Latin.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulged* and propagated. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER, prò-mûl'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *promulge.*] Publisher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TOR, prò-nâ'tûr. *n. s.* In anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downward. *Dict.*

PRONE, prône. *adj.* [*pronus*, Lat.]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to *supine*.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, supine, and erect. *Brown.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downward.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods demand
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land;
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part slower to the one and *proner* to the other, than that duty, prescribed them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Those who are ready to confess him in judgment and profession, are very *prone* to deny him in their doings. *South.*

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addison.*

Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of state. *Pope.*

PRO'NENESS, prône'nês. *n. s.* [from *prone.*]

1. The state of bending downward; not erectness.

If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Brown.*

2. The state of lying with the face downward; not supineness.

3. Descent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.

The holy spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *proneness* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker.*

The soul being first from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *proneness* unto nought,
Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal. *Davies.*

He instituted this worship, because of the carnality of their hearts, and the *proneness* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

The *proneness* of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears. *Atterbury.*

How great is the *proneness* of our nature, to comply with this temptation! *Rogers.*

PRONG, prông. *n. s.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze. *Minshew.*] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

Whacum his sea-coal *prong* threw by,
And basely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The crusted earth. *Dryden.*

PRO'NITY, prò'nè-tè. *n. s.* [from *prone.*] Proneness. Not used.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not see any good tendency. *More.*

PRONOU'N, prò'nôûn.[313] *n. s.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Latin.] A word that is used instead of the proper name.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke.*

To PRONOU'NCE, prò-nôûnse'. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]

1. To speak; to utter.

He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jeremiah.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakspeare.*

I have *pronounced* the word, saith the Lord. *Jeremiah.*

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Absalom *pronounc'd* a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton.*

Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Holder.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOU'NCE, prò-nôûnse'. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South.*

PRONOU'NCER, prò-nôûn'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expenses. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIA'TION, prò-nûn-shè-â'shûn.[367 450 461 542 543] *n. s.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holder.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetorick which teaches to speak in publick with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

PROOF, prôôf.[306] *n. s.* [from *prove.*]

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* so high. *Shakspeare.*

One soul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton.*

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, because it cannot be made out, by such kind of *proofs* of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either sensible *proof*, or demonstration of such matters as are not capable of such *proofs*, supposing them to be true. *Wilkins.*

This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

Samson,
This day to Dagon is a solemn feast:
Thy strength they know surpassing human race,
And now some publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feast. *Milton.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Because he shew'd, by *proof*, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden.*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his ability to the *proof*. *Addison.*

Here for ever must I stay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakspeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden.*

See arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee;
Chuse thou the best. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakspeare.*

5. In printing, the rough draft of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, prôôf. *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

1. Impenetrable; able to resist.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shakspeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, sift thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton.*

He past expression lov'd,
Proof to disdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* against all oppositions. *Collier.*

Guiltless of hate, and *proof* against desire;
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin, thought *proof* against bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addison.*

2. It has either *to* or *against* before the power to be resisted.

Imagin'd wise,
Constant, mature, *proof against* all assaults. *Milton.*

Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice
By frost was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the sun it now securely lies,
And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Addison.*

The god of day,
To make him *proof against* the burning ray,
His temples with celestial ointment wet. *Addison.*

PROO'FLESS, prôôf'lês. *adj.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were so manifestly weak and *proofless*, that he must be a very courteous adversary, that can grant them. *Boyle.*

To PROP, prôp. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To support by placing something under or against

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night derides. *Milton.*

2. To support by standing under or against.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty mass. *Creech.*

Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To sustain; to support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP, prôp. *n. s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests.

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop.* *Shakspeare.*

You take my house, when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakspeare.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repose,
He strengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good she only would intend. *Davies.*

Fairest unsupported flower
From her best *prop* so far. *Milton.*

The current of his vict'ries found no stop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefest *prop.* *Waller.*

'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments that fell rested in a firm posture; for the *props* and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden.*

Had it been possible to find out any real and firm foundation for Arianism to rest upon, it would never have been left to stand upon artificial *props*, or to subsist by subtlety and management. *Waterland.*

PRO'PAGABLE, prôp'â-gâ-bl. *adj.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE, prôp'â-gâte. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget,
Is *propagated* curse! *Milton.*

Is it an elder brother's duty so
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Otway.*

From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound;
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound. *Dryden.*

2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleasant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd: the base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To *propagate* their states. *Shakspeare.*

3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety.*

Who are those that truth must *propagate*,
Within the confines of my father's state? *Dryden.*

Those who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate* nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test. *Locke.*

Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great distance, for conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all the organs of sense. *Newton.*

4. To increase; to promote.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them prest
With more of thine. *Shaksp.*

Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clarissa.*

To PRO'PAGATE, prôp'â-gâte. *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION, prôp-â-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*propagatio*, Latin; *propagation*, French; from *propagate.*] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation.* *Hooker.*

There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed. *Wiseman.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the least part. *Ray.*

Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPAGA'TOR, prôp'â-gâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *propagate.*]

1. One who continues by successive production.

2. A spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole. *Addison.*

To PROPE'L, prô-pêl'. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To drive forward.

Avicen witnesses the blood to be frothy, that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast. *Harvey.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscidity of what is taken, so as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbuthnot.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

To PROPE'ND, prô-pênd'. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forward.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My sprightly brethren I *propend* to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still. *Shaksp.*

PROPE'NDENCY, prô-pên'dên-sê. *n. s.* [from *propend.*]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and *propendency* of actions. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE, prô-pênse'. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad.

Women, *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker.*

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION, prô-pên'shûn. } PROPE'NSITY, prô-pên'sê-tê. } *n. s.* [*propension*, French; *propensio*, Lat. from *propense.*]

1. Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any *propensity* of myself to injuriousness. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our *propensions* to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propensity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

The natural *propension*, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.*

He assists us with a measure of grace, sufficient to over-balance the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Natural tendency.

Bodies, that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place, do nevertheless move constantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition must produce a great *propensity* to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'PER, prôp'pûr.[98] *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not *proper* unto christian men as they are christian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when offer is made to demonstrate that as *proper*

to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many. *Hooker.*

No sense the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,
Hath her own powers and *proper* actions free. *Davies.*

Of nought no creature ever formed aught,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Dufresnoy's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry. *Dryden.*

Outward objects, that are extrinsecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsecal and *proper* to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and *proper* to themselves. *Nelson.*

2. Noting an individual.

A *proper* name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind, as Cæsar. *Watts.*

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, *my* proper, *their* proper.

The bloody book of law
You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,
After your own sense; yea, though *our proper* son
Stood in your action. *Shaksp.*

Court the age
With somewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanville.*

Now learn the diff'rence at *your proper* cost,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boast. *Dryden.*

4. Natural; original.

In *our proper* motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May. *Dryd.*

He is the only *proper* person of all others for an epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine and all aliment that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are *proper:* for blood is required to make blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet.*

8. It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil;
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *King Lear.*

9. [*propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a *proper* child. *Hebrews.*

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. A low word.

At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the *properest* man in Italy. *Shaksp.*

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'PERLY, prŏp'pŭr-lē. *adv.* [from *proper.*]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense.

What dies but what has life,
And sin? the body *properly* hath neither. *Milton.*

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.*

PRO'PERNESS, prŏp'pŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *proper.*]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Talness.

PRO'PERTY, prŏp'pŭr-tē. *n. s.* [from *proper.*]

1. Peculiar quality.

What special *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

A secondary essential mode is, any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, and is called a *property.* *Watts.*

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logick of a conquering sword has no great *property* that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot. *Decay of Piety.*

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others. *South.*

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has *property* in. *Locke.*

4. Possession held in one's own right.

For numerous blessings yearly show'r'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

5. The thing possessed.

'Tis a thing impossible
I should love thee but as a *property.* *Shaksp.*

No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured. *Swift.*

6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakspeare.*

7. Something useful; an appendage: a theatrical term.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants. *Shaksp.*

The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and state are useful *properties.* *Dryden.*

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors. *Pope.*

8. *Property* for *propriety.* Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

To PRO'PERTY, prŏp'pŭr-tē. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world; his voice was *property'd*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All sorts of hearts. *Shaksp.*

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakspeare.*

I am too high born to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at controul. *Shaksp.*

PRO'PHASIS, prŏ-fā'sĭs. *n. s.* [προφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY, prŏf'fē-sē.[499] *n. s.* [προφητία; *prophetie*, French.] A declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakspeare.*

Poets may boast
Their work shall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verses and the *prophecy.* *Waller.*

PRO'PHESIER, prŏf'fē-sĭ-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *prophesy.*] One who prophesies.

To PRO'PHESY, prŏf'fē-sĭ.[499] *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretel; to prognosticate.

Miserable England,
I *prophesy* the fearful'st time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shaksp.*

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good, but evil. *1 Kings.*

The Lord sent me to *prophesy*, against this house, all the words that ye have heard. *Jeremiah.*

2. To foreshow.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shaksp.*

To PRO'PHESY, prŏf'fē-sĭ. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange screams of death,
And *prophesying* with accents terrible
Of dire combustion. *Shakspeare.*

Receiv'd by thee, I *prophesy*, my rhimes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds shall see. *Tickel.*

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.

Prophesy unto the wind, *prophesy* son of man. *Ezekiel.*

The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered through the *prophesying* of Haggai. *Ezra.*

PRO'PHET, prŏf'fĕt.[99] *n. s.* [*prophete*, French; προφητης.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Ev'ry flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foresaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shaksp.*

Jesters oft prove *prophets.* *Shaksp.*

O *prophet* of glad tidings! finisher
Of utmost hope! *Milton.*

He lov'd so fast,
As if he fear'd each day won'd be her last;
Too true a *prophet* to foresee the fate,
That should so soon divide their happy state. *Dryden.*

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man. *Locke.*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apostles. *Shakspeare.*

It buildeth her faith and religion upon the sacred and canonical scriptures of the holy *prophets* and apostles, as upon her main and prime foundation. *White.*

PRO'PHETESS, prŏf'fĕt-tĕs. *n. s.* [*prophetesse*, French; from *prophet.*] A woman that foretells future events.

He shall split thy very heart with sorrow,
And say poor Marg'ret was a *prophetess.* *Shaksp.*

That it is consonant to the word of God, so in singing to answer, the practice of Miriam the *prophetess*, when she answered the men in her song, will approve. *Peacham.*

If my love but once were crown'd,
Fair *prophetess*, my grief would cease. *Prior.*

PROPHE'TICAL, prô-fêt'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [*pro-*
PROPHE'TICK, prô-fêt'ik.[509] } *phetique.*
French; from *prophet.*]

1. Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,
With such *prophetick* greeting? *Shaksp.*

The counsel of a wise and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten. *Wotton.*

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams. *Bacon.*

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain. *Milton.*

Some famous *prophetick* pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a stronger impression on these pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old *prophetick* writings, deposited among the hands of the greatest enemies to christianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick of* th' event. *Dryden.*

PROPHE'TICALLY, prô-fêt'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is so *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in saying nothing. *Shaksp.*

This great success among Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of these articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argument to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.*

She sigh'd, and thus *prophetically* spoke *Dryden.*

To PRO'PHETIZE, prôf'êt-tize. *v. n* [*prophetiser*, French; from *prophet.*] To give predictions. Not in use.

Nature else hath conference
With profound sleep, and so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. prôf-ê-lâk'tik.[530] *adj.* [προφυλακτικος, from προφυλάσσω.] Preventive; preservative.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts.*

PROPI'NQUITY, prô-ping'kwê-tê. *n. s.* [*propinquitas*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or *propinquity* *Ray.*

2. Nearness of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shaksp.*

PROPI'TIABLE, prô-pish'ê-â-bl. *adj.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE, prô-pish'ê-âte.[512] *v. a.* [*propitio*, Latin.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

You, her priest, declare
What off'rings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay,
Or polish'd lines which longer last than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*

Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast,
Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghost. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

PROPITIA'TION, prô-pish-ê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*propiciation*, French; from *propitiate.*]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

He is the *propitiation* for the sins of the whole world. *1 John.*

PROPITIA'TOR, prô-pish'ê-â-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY, prô-pish'ê-â-tûr-ê. *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, French; from *propitiate.*] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* sacrifice is offered for their honour? *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIOUS, prô-pish'ûs.[292] *adj.* [*propitius*, Latin; *propice*, French.] Favourable; kind.

T' assuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser.*

Let not my words offend thee,
My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak! *Milton.*

Indulgent god! *propitious* pow'r to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison.*

Ere Phœbus rose, he had implor'd
Propitious heav'n. *Pope.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY, prô-pish'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably; kindly.

So when a muse *propitiously* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roscommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, prô-pish'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of tree and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM, prô'plâzm. *n. s.* [προ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so fill'd them, limited and determined its dimensions and figure. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE, prô-plâs'tîs. *n. s.* [προπλαστικη.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT, prô-pô'nênt.[503] *n. s.* [from *proponens*, Latin.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION, prô-pôr'shûn. *n. s.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Latin.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening the territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requisite to the peopling of a region in such a manner, that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.*

By *proportion* to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons. *Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighb'ring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy share,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns *proportion.* *Prior.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in *proportion* to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He must be little skill'd in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little, shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison.*

In *proportion* as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish. *Tatler.*

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch
Instinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *proportion* as well excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hooker.*

It must be mutual in *proportion* due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion* and knitting of his limbs, to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden.*

The *proportions* are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. *Addison.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such *proportion* take,
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To PROPO'RTION, prô-pôr'shûn. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE, prô-pôr'shûn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance, *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotson.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a *proportionable* number of other instruments. *Addison.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY, prô-pôr'shûn-â-blê. *adv.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other. *Locke.*

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL, prò-pòr'shùn-âl. *adj.* [*proportionel*, Fr. from *proportion.*] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent lives,
Lives, as thou said'st, and gains to live as man
Higher degree of life, inducement strong
To us, as likely tasting to attain
Proportional ascent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton.*

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*

If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo, in the proportion of the sines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY, prò-pòr-shùn-âl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression made. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY, prò-pòr'shùn âl-lè. *adv.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays, would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newton.*

PROPO'RTIONATE, prò-pòr'shùn-ât.[94] *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate.* *Grew.*

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes; but the invention of burning glasses depended on a *proportionate;* for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew.*

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own wilt; but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE, prò-pòr'shùn-âte. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth. *More.*

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. *Bentley.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS, prò-pòr'shùn-ât-nès. *n. s.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath so much of perception as is necessary for its sensible being. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL, prò-pò'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *propose.*]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

The work you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals.* *Addison.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal.* *Atterbury.*

To PROPO'SE, prò-pòze'. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *propono*, Latin.] To offer to the consideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd,*
Benevolent and facil thus reply'd. *Milton.*

My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly *proposed* to themselves the principal reward of their labours *Tatler.*

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE, prò-pòze'. *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.

Run thee into the parlour,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakspeare.*

PROPO'SER, prò-pò'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the *proposer* as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a statute, that whoever proposed any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck: if the matter proposed were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION, prôp-ò-zìsh'ùn. *n. s.* [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The first *proposition* of the precedent argument is not necessary. *White.*

2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself. *Hammond.*

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they cause opinion only, and not divine faith. *White.*

The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition.* *Hale.*

3. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL, prôp-ò-zìsh'ùn-âl. *adj.* [from *proposition.*] Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals. *Watts.*

To PROPOU'ND, prò-pòùnd'.[313] *v. n.* [*propono*, Lat.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound.* *Daniel.*

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Wotton.*

Dar'st thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee? *Milton.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of christianity. *Pearson.*

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument. *More.*

The arguments, which christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. *Tillotson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions,
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him. *Shaksp.*

PROPOU'NDER, prò-pòùnd'ûr. *n. s.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.

PROPRI'ETARY, prò-prì'è-târ-è. *n. s.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Possessor in his own right.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the designation of the donor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPRI'ETARY, prò-prì'è-târ-è. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *Grew.*

PROPRI'ETOR, prò-prì'è-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right.

Man, by being master of himself, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor.* *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS, prò-prì'è-três. *n. s.* [from *proprietor.*] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burden in; the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse. *L'Estrange.*

PROPRI'ETY, prò-prì'è-tè. *n. s.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.

You that have promis'd to yourselves *propriety* in love,
Know women's hearts like straws do move. *Suckling.*

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety.* *Hammond.*

Hail, wedded love! mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole *propriety*
In Paradise! of all things common else. *Milton.*

They secure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden.*

To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the *propriety* of our possessions, but our improvement in the several arts. *Atterbury.*

2. Accuracy; justness.

Common use, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords some aid to settle the signification of language. *Locke.*

PROPT, prôpt.[359] for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Sustained by some prop.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Propt on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

To PROPU'GN, prò-pùne'.[385] *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION, prôp-pùg-nà'shùn.[530] *n. s.*

[*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite? *Shakspeare.*

PROPU'GNER, prò-pû'nûr.[386] *n. s.* [from *propugn.*] A defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to instruct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for defending it. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPU'LSION, prò-pûl'shûn *n. s.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulsion* of the moisture of the brain, when the spirits dilate, and occupy more room *Bacon*

The evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of those small canals will by *propulsion* be carried off with the fluid continually *Arbuthnot.*

PRORE, prôre. *n. s.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. A poetical word used for a rhyme.

There no vessel, with vermillion *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION, prôr-rò-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogation*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.

The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no place for hope, in respect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he possessed. *South*

2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

It would seem extraordinary if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift.*

To PRORO'GUE, prò-rôg'.[387] *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from publick cares. *Dryden.*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued*, wanting of thy love. *Shaksp*

3. To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

By the king's authority alone they are assembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon.*

PRORU'PTION, prò-rûp'shûn. *n. s.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one a day, the latter brood, impatient by a forcible *proruption*, anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown.*

PROSA'ICK, prò-zâ'ik.[509] *adj.* [*prosaique*, Fr. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, Latin.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To PROSCRI'BE, prò-skrîbe'. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.]

1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

I bid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being so brib'd,
And writ him in the list of my *proscrib'd*
After thy fact. *Ben Jonson.*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proscrib'd* by men of sense. *Roscommon.*

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. *Waterland.*

2. To interdict. Not in use.

He shall be found,
And taken or *proscrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*

Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane signification; and indeed, if taken by us in that sense in which it was used by the heathen, so as to make any thing casual, in respect of God himself, their exception ought justly to be admitted. *South.*

PROSCRI'BER, prò-skrî'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *proscribe.*] One that dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'PTION, prò-skrip'shûn. *n. s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation.

You took his voice who should be prickt to die,
In our black sentence and *proscription*. *Shaksp.*

Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proscriptions*. *Ben Jonson.*

For the title of *proscription* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and justiced himself. *Bacon.*

PROSE. prôze. *n. s.* [*prose*, French; *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton.*

The reformation of *prose* was owing to Boccace, who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phrases are become obsolete. *Dryden*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose* writer, as his descriptions are often more diffuse. *Addison.*

Prose men alone for private ends,
I thought, forsook their ancient friends. *Prior.*

I will be still your friend in *prose:*
Esteem and friendship to express,
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verse man and *prose* man, term me which you will. *Pope*

To PRO'SECUTE, prôs'sè-kûte.[444] *v. a.* [*prosequor*, *prosecutus*, Lat.]

1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing.

I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shaksp.*

I must not omit a father's timely care,
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ransom. *Milton.*

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted;* that which is evil is to be avoided. *Wilkins.*

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning, without incoherent sallies. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The same reasons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you also to *prosecute* the same. *Hayward*

All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cause to free. *Daniel.*

He infested Oxford, which gave them the more reason to *prosecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

With louder cries
She *prosecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden*

3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing.

An infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, so far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker.*

4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

5. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute:* to *persecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity, or injustice; to *prosecute*, is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause.

PROSECU'TION, prôs-sè-kû'shûn. *n. s.* [from *prosecute.*]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *prosecution*. *South.*

Their jealousy of the British power, as well as their *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of universal monarchy, will fix them in their aversions towards us. *Addison.*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Persons at law may know, when they are unfit to communicate till they have put a stop to their guilt, and when they are fit for the same during their *prosecution* of it. *Kettlewell.*

PRO'SECUTOR, prôs'sè-kû-tûr.[166 521] *n. s.* [from *prosecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PRO'SELYTE, prôs'sè-lite. *n. s.* [προσήλυτος; *proselite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

He that saw hell in 's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proselyte*. *Cleaveland.*

Men become professors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proselytes* to. *Locke.*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proselytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts still you go. *Granville.*

What numbers of *proselytes* may we not expect? *Addison.*

To PRO'SELYTE, prôs'sè-lite. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.

Men of this temper cut themselves off from the opportunities of *proselyting* others, by averting them from their company. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINA'TION, prò-sêm-mè-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*prosemino*, *proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed.

Touching the impossibility of the eternal succession of men, animals or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*, the reasons thereof shall be delivered. *Hale.*

PROSO'DIAN, prò-sò'dè-ân. *n. s.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in metre or prosody.

Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive malum, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil. *Brown.*

PRO'SODY, prôs'sò-dè.[444 503] *n. s.* [*prosodie*, Fr. προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOE'IA, prôs-sò-pò-pè'yâ. *n. s.* [προσωποποιία; *prosopopée*, Fr.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons.

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *prosopopœia* of nature speaking to her children. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT, prôs'pêkt. *n. s.* [*prospectus*, Latin.]

1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that heaven, whence their law descended. *Decay of Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in *prospect* allure. *Locke.*

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high,
Wherein past, present, future he beholds,
Thus spake. *Milton.*

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach; just opposite stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addison.*

4. Object of view.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*

Present, sad *prospect!* can he aught descry,
But what affects his melancholy eye?
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast? *Prior.*

5. View delineated: a picturesque representation of a landscape.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauties; his pictures are a composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*. *Reynolds.*

6. View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect*.

To be king,
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakspeare.*

To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die. *Locke.*

Against himself his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours past, not future *prospects* gain'd. *Smith.*

7. Regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotson.*

To PROSPE'CT, prôs'pêkt. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPE'CTIVE, prô-spêk'tîv. *adj.* [from *prospect*.]

1. Viewing at a distance.

2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious and *prospective* too in this affair. *Child.*

To PRO'SPER, prôs'pûr.[98] *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *prosper* him. *Shakspeare.*

All things concur to *prosper* our design;
All things to *prosper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*

To PRO'SPER, prôs'pûr. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, French.]

1. To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please, and it shall *prosper* in the thing whereto I sent it. *Isaiah.*

This man encreased by little and little, and things *prospered* with him more and more. *2 Maccabees.*

Surer to *prosper*, than prosperity
Could have assured us. *Milton.*

2. To thrive; to come forward.

All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*. *Cowley.*

She visits how they *prosper'd*, bud, and bloom. *Milton.*

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and musical instruments are made, *prospers* well in these parts. *Brown.*

PROSPE'RITY, prôs-pêr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat. *prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the blessings of almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men. *Hooker.*

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *prosperity*. *King Charles.*

PRO'SPEROUS, prôs'pûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*prosperus*, Latin.] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave
And *prosperous*. *Shakspeare.*

Either state, to bear *prosperous* or adverse. *Milton.*

May he find
A happy passage, and a *prosp'rous* wind. *Denham.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY, prôs'pûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *prosperous*.] Successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain, *prosperously* atchieved by Robert earl of Essex, in consort with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are intitled to panegyrick, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS, prôs'pûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *prosperous*.] Prosperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE, prô-spîsh'ê-ênse. *n. s.* [*prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION, prôs-têr-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down. A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits. *Wiseman.*

PRO'STETHIS, prôs'tê-*thîs*. *n. s.* [προσθεσις.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Dict.*

To PRO'STITUTE, prôs'tê-tûte. *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Lat. *prostituer*, Fr.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Leviticus*

Marrying or *prostituting*,
Rape or adultery. *Milton.*

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to *prostitute* them no more to their own sinister designs? *Decay of Piety.*

Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men. *Tillotson.*

PRO'STITUTE, prôs'tê-tûte. *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.] Vitious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE, prôs'tê-tûte. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
Base *prostitute!* thus dost thou gain thy bread *Dryd.*

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

2. [*prostibulum*, Latin.] A publick strumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryd.*

PROSTITU'TION, prôs-tê-tû'shûn. *n. s.* [*prostitution*, Fr. from *prostitute*.]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick strumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by seducing others. *Spectator.*

PROSTRA'TE, prôs'trât.[91] *adj.* [*prostratus*, Latin. The accent was formerly on the first syllable. *Sidney* and *Spenser* seem to differ.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; so that with *prostrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dressed. *Sidney.*

Before fair Britomart she fell *prostrate*. *Spenser.*

He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *prostrate*. *Fairfax.*

Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milt.*

2. Lying at mercy

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shaksp.*

At thy knees lie
Our *prostrate* bosomes forc't with prayers to trie,
If any hospitable right, or boone
Of other nature, such as have been wonne
By laws of other houses, thou wilt give. *Chapman.*

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning sound was no sooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies *prostrate*, and washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *prostrate* fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*

While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To PROSTRA'TE, prôs'trâte.[91] *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Latin. This was accented anciently on the first syllable.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*

A storm that all things doth *prostrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Stake and bind up your weakest plants against the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a whole year's labour. *Evelyn.*

The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, pros-

trating and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward.*

2. [*se prosterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION, prŏs-trā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*prosternation*, Fr. from *prostrate.*]

1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Nor is only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown.*

The worship of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns and *prostrations.* *Stillingfleet.*

The truths, they had subscribed to in speculation, they reversed by a brutish senseless devotion, managed with a greater *prostration* of reason than of body. *South.*

2. Dejection; depression.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTYLE, prŏs-tīle'. *n. s.* [*prostyle*, Fr. προστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM, prō-sĭl'lō-jĭzm. *n. s.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS, prō-tā'sĭs. *n. s.* [*protase*, Fr. προτασις.]

1. A maxim or proposition.

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTA'TICK, prō-tăt'tĭk. *adj.* [*protatique*, Fr. προτατικος.] Previous.

There are *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT, prō-tĕkt'. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin; *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shaksp.*

Leave not the faithful side,
That gave thee being, still shades thee and *protects.* *Milton.*

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His shade *protects* the plains. *Dryden.*

PROTE'CTION, prō-tĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*protection*, French; from *protect.*]

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet
Both welcome and *protection.* *Shakspeare.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A passport; exemption from being molested: as, *he had a* protection *during the rebellion.*

The law of the empire is my *protection.* *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE, prō-tĕk'tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *protect.*] Defensive; sheltering.

The stately sailing swan guards his osier isle,
Protective of his young. *Thomson.*

PROTE'CTOR, prō-tĕk'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*protecteur*, French; from *protect.*]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.

Hither th' oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour at your court;
And then your highness, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addison.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded he shall be *protector?*
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakspeare.*

PROTE'CTRESS, prō-tĕk'trĕs. *n. s.* [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protector.*] A woman that protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That suppliant to their great *protectress* fly. *Addison.*

To PROTE'ND, prō-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

All stood with their *protended* spears prepar'd. *Dryden.*

With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dry.*

PROTE'RVITY, prō-tĕr'vĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*protervitas*, Latin.] Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTE'ST, prō-tĕst'.[492] *v. n.* [*protestor*, Latin; *protester*, Fr.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had *protested* and spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakspeare.*

I have long lov'd her; and I *protest* to you, bestowed much on her, followed her with a doating observance. *Shakspeare.*

He *protests* against your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*

The conscience has power to disapprove and to *protest* against the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

To PROTE'ST, prō-tĕst'. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.

Many unsought youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To call as a witness.

Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar,
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*

PRO'TEST, prō'tĕst, *or* prŏt'ĕst. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something: as, the lords published a *protest.*

PRO'TESTANT, prŏt'tĕs-tănt. *adj.* [from *protest.*] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

PRO'TESTANT, prŏt'tĕs-tănt. *n. s.* [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest.*] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the errours of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any protestant subjects that have taken up arms against their king a *protestant.* *King Charles.*

PROTESTA'TION, prŏt-tĕs-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*protestation*, French; from *protest.*] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *protestation* to them at Corinth, that the gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*

But to your *protestation;* let me hear
What you profess. *Shakspeare.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some noblemen published a *protestation* against it. *Clarendon.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies. *Addison.*

PROTE'STER, prō-tĕst'ŭr.[93] *n. s.* [from *protest.*] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Did I use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester.* *Shakspeare.*

What if he were one of the latest *protestors* against popery? and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY, prō-thŏn'nō-tăr-ē.[518] *n. s.* [*protonotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register.

Saligniacus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians professing of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP, prō-thŏn-nō'tăr-ē-ship.[518] *n. s.* [from *prothonotary.*] The office or dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotariship* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL, prō'tō-kŏl. *n. s.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. πρωτοκολλον, from πρῶτος and κολλη.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is stiled the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR, prō-tō-măr'tŭr. *n. s.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυρ.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST, prō'tō-plăst. *n. s.* [πρῶτος and πλαστος.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterward.

The consumption was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE, prō'tō-tīpe. *n. s.* [*prototype*, Fr. πρωτοτυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROTRA'CT, prō-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.

Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war? *Knolles.*

He shrives this woman to her smock;
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech. *Shakspeare.*

PROTRA'CT, prō-trăkt'. *n s.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spens.*

PROTRA'CTER, prō-trăk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *protract.*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION, prò-trâk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

Those delays
And long *protraction*, which he must endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hale.*

PROTRA'CTIVE, prò-trâk'tîv. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Our works are nought else
But the *protractive* trvals of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men. *Shakspeare.*

He suffered their *protractive* arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts.
Dryden.

PROTRE'PTICAL, prò-trêp'tè-kâl. *adj.* [προτρεπτικος.] Hortatory; suasory.

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical;* demonstrating the truths of the gospel, and then urging the professors to be steadfast in the faith, and beware of infidelity. *Ward.*

To PROTRU'DE, prò-trûde'. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. *Locke.*

They were not left upon the sea's being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth which is discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward.*

His left arm extended, and forefingers *protruded.*
Garlick.

To PROTRU'DE, prò-trûde'. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

If the spirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confused, there followeth putrefaction. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION, prò-trôô'zhûn. *n. s.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place that is deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE, prò-tû'bêr ânse. *n. s.* [*protubero*, Latin.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superfices of the earth rendered plain. *Hale*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *More.*

PROTU BERANT, prò-tû'bêr-ânt. *adj.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed
Glanville.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view.
Ray

To PROTU'BERATE, prò-tû'bêr-âte. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Latin.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding. *Sharp.*

PROUD, prôûd.[318] *adj.* [ᵽnuᴅe, or ᵽnuᴛ, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleased with himself.

The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himself: with *of* before the object.

If thou beest *proud*, be most instant in praying for humility. *Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that, with malicious joy,
Does man her slave oppress,
Proud of her office to destroy,
Is seldom pleas'd to bless. *Dryden.*

In vain *of* pompous chastity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud *Dryden.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

If it were a virtue in a woman to be *proud* and vain in herself, we could hardly take better means to raise this passion in her, than those that are now used in their education. *Law.*

3 Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the *proud* in spirit. *Ecclesiasticus*

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

Proud Sparta with their wheels resounds. *Pope.*

4. Daring: presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud.* *Job.*

The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The *proud* attempt thou hast repell'd. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person.

He like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on.
Milton.

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, shipping and riches.
Bacon.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight.
Dryden.

The palace built by Picus vast and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

7. Ostentatious; specious; grand.

I better brook the loss of brittle life,
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me.
Shakspeare.

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable tryal than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud.* *Brown.*

9. [ᵽnŷᴅe, Saxon, is swelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungous or *proud* flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

This eminence is composed of little points, called fungus or *proud* flesh. *Sharp.*

PROU DLY, prôûd'lè. *adv.* [from *proud.*]

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

He bears himself more *proudly*
Even to my person, than I thought he would.
Shakspeare.

Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within, and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain insolence. *Addison.*

2. With loftiness of mien.

The swan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows.
Milton.

To PROVE, prôôv.[164] *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouver*, French.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.

Let the trumpet sound:
If none appear to *prove* upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart.
Shakspeare.

So both their deeds compar'd this day shall *prove.*
Milton.

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is shorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it prove any thing, it can only *prove* against our author, that the assignment of dominion to the eldest is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the test.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason *prove?*
Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

3. To experience.

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee first *prov'd.* *Milton.*

4. To endure; to try by suffering or encountering.

Delay not the present, but
Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shaksp.*

Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout? *Davies.*

Well I deserv'd Evadne's scorn to *prove*,
That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he disdains to love. *Dryd.*

To PROVE, prôôv. *v. n.*

1. To make trial.

Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The sons prepare
Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign.
Dryden.

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shaksp.*

All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The shining subjects of his rage;
Hoping they should immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with success in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

Property, you see it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's share,
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

PRO'VEABLE, prôôv'â-bl. *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR, prò-vêd'dè-tûr. } *n. s.* [*proveditore*,
PROVEDO'RE, prôv-vè-dôre'. } Ital.] One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *provedore.* *Friend.*

PRO'VENDER, prôv'vên-dûr. *n. s.* [*provande*, Dut. *provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good *provender* the labouring horses would have.
Tusser.

I do appoint him store of *provender;*
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shaksp.*

Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave

Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but *provender*. *Shaksp.*

Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, instead
Of poultry *provender* and bread. *Swift.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

PRO'VERB, prôv'vêrb. *n. s.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage.

The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the study of this practick wisdom. *Decay of Piety.*

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses: for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon.*

The *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without a fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison.*

2. A word; a by-word; name or observation commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tobit.*

To PRO'VERB, prôv'vêrb. *v. a.* [from the noun. Not a good word.]

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In ev'ry street; do they not say how well
Are come upon him his deserts? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shaksp.*

PROVE'RBIAL, prô-vêr'bê-âl. *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. from *proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world; and the best, the monks diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well again *Temple.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds. *Brown.*

3. Comprised in a proverb

Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY, prô-vêr'bê-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *proverbial*.] In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* said, formicæ sua bilis inest, habet & musca splenem; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

To PROVI'DE, prô-vîde'. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Genesis.*

Provide out of all, able men that fear God. *Exodus.*

He happier seat *provides* for us. *Milton.*

2. To furnish; to supply: with *of* or *with* before the thing provided.

Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thousand archers daily to attend *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself *of* a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, set the figure on its legs, and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided of* all requisite things for an habitable world. *Burnet.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot.*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided of* any maintenance for a pastor. *Swift.*

They were of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning. *Swift*

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

4. *To* PROVIDE *against*. To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing against* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided against* by laws. *Arbuthnot.*

5. *To* PROVIDE *for*. To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the same by all means. *Hooker.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for*. *Shakspeare.*

A provident man *provides for* the future. *Raleigh.*

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reversions, and *for* heirs *provide*. *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot *provide for*. *Addison.*

PROVIDED *that* prô-vî'dêd-thât. [This is the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourveu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *audito hæc fieri*.] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off, she your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shaksp.*

I take your offer, and will live with you.
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakspeare.*

Provided that he set up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wise man. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE, prôv'vê-dênse.[533] *n. s.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.

The only people, which as by their justice and *providence* give neither cause nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, so are they not stirred with false praise to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Atterbury.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence*. *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness? *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself away. *Spens.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come; but is the cause of their so being, which prescience is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide. *Milton.*

Though the *providence* of God doth suffer many particular churches to cease, yet the promise of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish. *Pearson.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence*. *More.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expense.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT, prôv'vê-dênt. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea. *Shaksp.*

We ourselves account such a man for *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident* and bold. *Waller.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great success, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident* as to perpetuate their happiness. *Atterb.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL, prôv-ê-dên-shâl. *adj.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands! *L'Estrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are these things less *providential*, because regular. *Burnet.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackm.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY, prôv-ê-dên'shâl-ê. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray.*

It happened, very *providentially* to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height. *Addison.*

PRO'VIDENTLY, prôv'vê-dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER, prô-vî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *provide*.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider*. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VINCE, prôv'vînse. *n. s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shakspeare.*

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

She then broke with toils, or sunk in ease,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*. *Otway.*

Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *More.*

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleasant, good or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's *province* to bestow
True freedom. *Dryden.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her œconomy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milton.*

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

He has caused fortified towns and large *provinces* to be restored, which had been conquered long before. *Davenant.*

PROVI'NCIAL, prō-vĭn'shăl. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province.

The duke dare no more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shaksp.*

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude, unpolished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* stage. *Dryd.*

A country 'squire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench. *Swift.*

His mien was aukward; graces he had none;
Provincial were his notions and his tone. *Harte.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL, prō-vĭn'shăl. *n. s.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.] A spiritual governour.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROVI'NCIATE, prō-vĭn'shē-āte. *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. Not in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druina, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Howel.*

To PROVI'NE, prō-vīne'. *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVI'SION, prō-vĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the jewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*,
To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shak.*

He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.

Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton.*

David after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*

Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton.*

Under whose chin nature hath fastened a little bag, which she hath also taught him to use as a storehouse; for in this, having filled his belly, he preserveth the remnant of his *provision*. *Heylin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Davies.*

PROVI'SIONAL, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl. *adj.* [*provisionnel*, Fr. from *provision*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commenda semestris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY, prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *provisional*.] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVI'SO, prō-vī'zō. *n. s.* [Lat. as, *proviso rem ita se habiturum esse*.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

This *proviso* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviso* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom strait
His brother-in-law. *Shaksp.*

PROVOCA'TION, prŏv-ō-kā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*provocatio*, Lat. *provocation*, Fr.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn, and *provocation*. *Smith.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

3. I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*.

The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hooker.*

PROVO'CATIVE, prō-vŏ'kā-tĭv. *n. s.* [from *provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

PROVO'CATIVENESS, prō vŏ'kā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE, prō-vōke'. *v. a.* [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other gods. *Jeremiah.*

Neither to *provoke*, nor dread
New war *provok'd*. *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke*. *Dryden.*

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest. *Milton.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shaksp.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore:
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

To PROVO'KE, prō-vōke'. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shaksp.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deuteronomy.*

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER, prō-vō'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *provoke*.]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Causer; promoter.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of nosepainting, sleep, and urine. *Shaksp.*

PROVO'KINGLY, prò-vò'king-lè.[410] *adv.* [from *provoking.*] In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, to-day invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confessed his pride. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO VOST, prôv'vûst. *n. s.* [ᵽnaƒaɾc, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provosto*, Ital. *præpositus*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provost *of a college.*

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provost* of Queen's college. *Fell.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP, prôv'vûst-ship. *n. s.* [from *provost.*] The office of a provost.

C. Piso first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius. *Hakewill.*

PROW, prôû, *or* prò.[323] *n. s.* [*proue*, Fr. *prou*, Span. *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a ship. *Peacham*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW, prôû, *or* prò. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PRO'WESS, prôû'ês, *or* prò'îs.[323] *n. s.* [*prodezza*, Ital. *prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prowess*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope
That your wisdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prowess* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the fifth, by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shaksp.*

Nor should thy *prowess* want praise and esteem,
But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shaksp.*

Those are they
First seen in acts of *prowess* eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Michael! of celestial armies prince;
And thou in military *prowess* next,
Gabriel! *Milton.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *prowess* I retain,
Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the softer nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowess* of the two last empires. *Temple.*

PRO'WEST, prôû'êst, *or* prò'îst. *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prow*, adj.]

1. Bravest; most valiant.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd in many a hard assay,
And eke of surest steel, that may be found,
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *Spenser.*

2. Brave; valiant. [from *prowess.*]

The fairest of her sex, Angelica,
His daughter, sought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton.*

To PROWL, prôûl, *or* prole.[325] *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Casaubon* derives from πρόαλος, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *proieler*, a diminutive formed by himself from *proier*, to prey, Fr. perhaps it may be formed by accidental corruption, from *patrol.*] To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deckt,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

To PROWL, prôûl, *or* prole.[325] *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by daie. *Tusser.*

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowling* vice-admiral or publick minister. *Raleigh.*

As when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore? *Thomson.*

PRO'WLER, prôûl'ûr. *n. s.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards drear,
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrowded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

PRO'XIMATE, prôks'ê-mât.[91] *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to *remote* and *mediate.*

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts.*

PRO'XIMATELY, prôks'ê-mât-lè. *adv.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wise author of all things. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME, prôks'îm.[140] *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY, prôks-îm'ê-tè. *n. s.* [*proximite*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance
Proximity, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*

Must we send to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift.*

PRO'XY, prôks'ê. *n. s.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]

1. The agency of another.

2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy.* *South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was said to do,
The painter must have search'd the skies,
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*

We must not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and representatives, may do it for them. *Kettlewell.*

PRUCE, prôôs. *n. s.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and other shields of *pruce.* *Dryden.*

PRUDE, prôôd.[359] *n. s.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief, still on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Not one careless thought intrudes,
Less modest than the speech of *prudes.* *Swift.*

PRU'DENCE, prôô'dênse.[339] *n. s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt, suiting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

PRU'DENT, prôô'dênt. *adj.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]

1. Practically wise.

The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowded with knowledge. *Proverbs.*

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. 1 *Samuel.*

The monarch rose preventing all reply,
Prudent, lest from his resolution rais'd
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL, prôô-dên'shâl. *adj.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS, prôô-dên'shâlz. *n. s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY, prôô-dên-shê-âl'ê-tè. *n. s.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY, prôô-dên'shâl-ê. *adv.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY, prôô'dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *prudent*] Discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land.
Dryden.

PRU'DERY, prôôd'êr-ê. *n. s.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH, prôôd'ish. *adj.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.
Garrick.

To PRUNE, prôôn.[339] *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]

1. To lop; to devest trees of their superfluities.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair.
Davies.

Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flowers. *Milton.*

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune.
Waller.

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.
Shakspeare.

Some sitting on the beach to *prune* their painted breasts. *Drayton.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers, and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing.
Pope.

To PRUNE, prôôn. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word.

Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face? *Dryden.*

PRUNE, prôôn. *n. s.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon.*

PRU'NEL, prôô'nêl. *n. s.* [*prunella*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNE'LLO, prôô-nêl'lô. *n. s.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*. *Pope.*

2. [*prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ains.*

PRU'NER, prôôn'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees.

Lest thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts retrench.
Denham.

PRUNI'FEROUS, prôô-nîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum-bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK, prôôn'ing-hôôk. } *n. s.* A
PRU'NINGKNIFE, prôôn'ing-nîfe. } knife used in lopping trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden*

The cyder land obsequious still to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*

PRU'RIENCE, prôô'rê-ênse. } *n. s.* [from
PRU'RIENCY, prôô'rê-ên-sê. } *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift*

PRU'RIENT, prôô'rê-ênt. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*

PRURI'GINOUS, prôô-rîd'jîn-ûs. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prî *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion *Shaksp*

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads.
Shakspeare.

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shaksp.*

We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;
And stop all sight-holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us *Shaksp*

He that *prieth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her doors. *Ecclesiasticus*

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*

Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in every shape,
Lest hid in some th' arch-hypocrite escape *Dryden.*

I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might espy
The rural poet of the melody *Dryden.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech*

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*

All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying*? *Addison.*

PSALM, sâm.[78 403 412] *n. s.* [*psalme*, *pseaume*, Fr. ψαλμος] A holy song.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written *Hooker*

Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse *Peach.*

Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devote and holy *psalms*
Singing continually. *Milton.*

In another *psalm.* he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet.*

She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms*, and other devotions, and spend the rest of their time in such good works, and innocent diversions, as render them fit to return to their *psalms* and prayers. *Law.*

PSA'LMIST, sâl'mîst.[78 403] *n. s.* [*psalmiste*, French; from *psalm.*] A writer of holy songs.

How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*, than the pagan's scheme in Virgil where one deity is represented as raising a storm, and another as laying it? *Addison.*

PSA'LMODY, sâl'mô-dê.[403] *n. s.* [*psalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμωδία.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY, sâl-môg'grâ-fê.[518] *n. s.* [ψαλμος and γράφω.] The act of writing psalms.

PSA'LTER, sâwl'tûr.[412] *n. s.* [*psautier*, Fr. ψαλτήριον.] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

PSA'LTERY, sâwl'tûr-ê.[412] *n. s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks

The trumpets, sackbuts, *psalteries*, and fifes
Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare.*

Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,
Praise with harps and *psalteries*. *Sandys.*

The sweet singer of Israel with his *psaltery*, loudly resounded the benefits of the almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

Nought shall the *psalt'ry* and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

PSEU'DO, sû'dô.[412] *n. s.* [from ψεῦδω.] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudapostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY, sû-dôg'râ-fê. *n. s.* False writing.

I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Holder.*

PSEU'DOLOGY, sû-dôl'ô-jê.[518] *n. s.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it. *Arbuthnot.*

PSHAW, shâw.[412] *interj.* An expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with pishes and *pshaws*. *Spectator.*

PTI'SAN, tîz-zân'. *n. s.* [*ptisanne*, French; πτισσανη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and licorice.

Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* sold;
When patients chose to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were *ptisans* and cream of barley. *Arbuthnot.*

PTY'ALISM, tî'â-lîzm. *n. s.* [*ptyalisme*, Fr. πτυελισμος.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE, tîz'mâ-gôg. *n. s.* [πτυσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*

PUBE'RTY, pû'bêr-tê. *n. s.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of *puberty*. *Bentley.*

PUBE'SCENCE, pû-bês'sênse.[510] *n. s.* [from *pubesco*, Latin.] The state of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT, pû-bês'sênt. *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menstruent, and the men *pubescent* at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

PU'BLICAN, pûb'lê-kân.[88] *n. s.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]

1. A toll gatherer.

As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him. *Matthew.*

2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low language.

PUBLICA'TION, půb-lê-kâ'shůn. *n. s.* [*publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*

The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others *Swift.*

PU'BLICK, půb'lik. *adj.* [*public*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reason, where the law of *publick* should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the *publick* service of our church. *White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state;
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For *publick* use, the slaves of others' pride.
Granville.

Have we not able counsellors hourly watching over the *publick* weal! *Swift.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joseph being a just man, and, not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matthew.*

3. General; done by many.

A dismal, universal hiss, the sound
Of *publick* scorn. *Milton.*

4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community.

They were *publick* hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so merely by the *publick* mindedness of particular persons *South.*

A good magistrate must be endued with a *publick* spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses. *Addison.*

PU'BLICK, půb'lik. *n. s.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.

Those nations are most liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the *publick* is poor. *Davenant.*

The *publick* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. Open view; general notice.

Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when it appears in *publick*, must have so much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In *publick* seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*

PU'BLICKLY, půb'lik-lê. *adv.* [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply. *Addison.*

2. Openly; without concealment

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*

PU'BLICKNESS, půb'lik-nês. *n. s.* [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICKSPIRITED, půb-lik-spîr'it-êd. *adj.* [*publick* and *spirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and *publickspirited* motions in the conception. *L'Estrange.*

These were the *publickspirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own interest. *Dryden.*

Another *publickspirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Addison.*

It was generous and *publickspirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*

To PU'BLISH, půb'lish. *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr *publico*, Latin.]

1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *published* me? *Shakspeare.*

His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the impressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to *publish.* *Hammond.*

Suppose he should relent,
And *publish* grace to all. *Milton.*

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Spectator.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present *publishing* it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER, půb'lish-ůr. *n. s.* [from *publish.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence. *Shaksp.*

The apostle doth not speak as a *publisher* of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his Lord and master had taught before. *Kettlewell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers* of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury.*

2. One who puts out a book into the world.

A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

PUCE'LAGE, pů'sêl-ådje.[90] *n. s.* [Fr.] A state of virginity.

PUCK, půk. *n. s.* [perhaps the same with *pug.*] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

O gentle *puck*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shaksp.*

Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*

PU'CKBALL, půk'bâll'. or *puckfist.* *n. s.* [from *puck.*] the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*

To PU'CKER, půk'kůr.[98] *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy: as *elflock*, from *elf;* or from *powk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*

PU'DDER, půd'důr.[98] *n. s.* [This is commonly written *pother.* See POTHER. This is most probably derived by *Lye* from *fudur*, Islandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle.

Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies *Shakspeare.*

What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words? *Locke.*

To PU'DDER, půd'důr. *v. n.* [from the noun] To make a tumult; to make a bustle.

Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names, and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confusion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER, půd'důr. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*

PU'DDING, půd'ding.[174 410] *n. s.* [*potten*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French; *puding* Swedish.]

1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.

Sallads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*

2. The gut of an animal.

He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakspeare.*

As sure as his guts are made of *puddings.* *Shakspeare.*

3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

4. A proverbial name for victuals.

Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PU'DDING-GROSS, půd'ding-grôse. *n. s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.

PU'DDINGPIE, půd'ding-pî. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it.

Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

Pu'ddingtime, půd'ding'time. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *time.*]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute.
Mars that still protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

Pu'ddle, půd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [from *puteolus*, Latin, *Skinner;* from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junius;* hence *pool.*] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.
The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the stream, and the Latins of the *puddle.* *Hall.*
Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspeare.*
A physician cured madmen thus; they were tied to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, till brought to their wits. *L'Estrange.*
Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden.*
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the most remote street, which he performed with the greatest alacity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison*

To Pu'ddle, půd'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt; and water.
As if I saw my sun-shine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopsa. *Sidney.*
Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare.*
His beard they sing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakspeare.*
The noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is *puddled* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

Pu'ddly, půd'dl-ė. *adj.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry.
Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

Pu'ddock, půd'důk. or *purrock. n. s.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a small enclosure. *Dict.*

Pu'dency, pů'dėn-sė. *n. s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.
A *pudency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakspeare.*

Pudi'city, pů-dis'sė-tė. *n. s.* [*pudicité*, French; from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Dict.*

Puefe'llow, pů'fėl-lō. *n. s.* A partner.
This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;
And makes her *puefellow* with others moan. *Shakspeare.*

Pu'erile, pů'ė-rīl.[145] *adj.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me in those *puerile* amusements. *Pope.*

Pueri'lity, pů-ė-rīl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness.
A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities.* *Dryden.*

Pu'et, pů'it.[99] *n. s.* [*upupa.*] A kind of water-fowl.
Among the first sort are coots, sanderlings and *pewets.* *Carew.*
The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant, and the *puet.* *Walton.*

PUFF, půf. *n. s.* [*pof*, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth.
In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind.
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden *puff* of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*
The naked breathless body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a slave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wise. *Flatman.*
A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*
With once fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A fungous ball filled with dust.
4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paste.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth*

To Puff, půf. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain! *Shakspeare.*
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shaksp.*
3. To blow with scornfulness.
Some *puff* at these instances, as being such as were under a different œconomy of religion, and consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South.*
It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid omnipotence do its worst. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.
Seldshown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar station. *Shakspeare.*
The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chase. *L'Estrange.*
A true son of the church
Came *puffing* with his greasy bald-pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.
More unconstant than the wind, who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping south. *Shakspeare.*
Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In silks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allowed me half an eye. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind or air.
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended; unless the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To Puff, půf. *v. a.*
1. To inflate or make swell as with wind: it has *up* intensive.
Have I not heard the sea *puff'd up* with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat? *Shakspeare.*
Let him fall by his own greatness,
And *puff* him *up* with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Denham.*
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be referred to lying; the one to please others, and *puff* them *up* with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Ray.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *pufft* his own brother. *Shaksp.*
Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
When the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will *puff* the clouds away. *Dryden.*
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise;
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praise? *Prior.*
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could *puff* away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.
I can enjoy her while she's kind,
But when she dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I *puff* the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dryden.*
4. To swell or blow up with praise.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court *up* beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*
5. To swell or elate with pride.
His looke like a coxcombe *up puffed* with pride. *Tusser.*
This army, led by a tender prince,
Whose spirit with divine ambition *pufft*,
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shaksp.*
Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed up* one against another. 1 *Corinthians.*
Your ancestors, who *puff* your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance *Dryd.*
Who stands safest? tell me, is it he
That spreads and swells in *puff'd* prosperity? *Pope.*
The Phæacians were so *puffed up* with their constant felicity, that they thought nothing impossible. *Broome.*

Pu'ffer, půf'fůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

Pu'ffin, půf'fin. *n. s.* [*puffino*, Italian; *mergus.*]
1. A waterfowl.
Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick, murrs, creysers, curlews and *puffins.* *Carew.*
2. A kind of fish.
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

Pu'ffinapple, půf'fing-åp-pl. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

Pu'ffingly, půf'fing-lė.[410] *adv.* [from *puffing.*]
1. Tumidly; with swell.
2. With shortness of breath.

Pu'ffy, půf'fė.[183] *adj.* [from *puff.*]
1. Windy; flatulent.
Emphysema is a light *puffy* tumour, easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers, and ariseth again in the instant you take them off. *Wiseman.*
2. Tumid; turgid.
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs into the swelling *puffy* stile, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*

Pug, půg. *n. s.* [pıʒa, Sax. a girl. *Skinner.*] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
Upon setting him down and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Spectator.*

Pu'ggered, půg'gůrd. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crowded; complicated. I never found this word in any other passage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excrescency that hangs down over his bill, when he swells with pride. *More.*

PUGH, pôôh. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

PU'GIL, pû'jil. *n. s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Dict.*

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon.*

PUGNA'CIOUS, pûg-nâ'shûs.[387] *adj.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

PUGNA'CITY, pûg-nâs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PU'ISNE, pû'nê.[168] *adj.* [*puis ne*, Fr. It is commonly spoken and written *puny*. See PUNY.]

1. Young; younger; later in time.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity. *Hale.*

2. Inferiour; lower in rank.

When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred. *Bacon.*

3. Petty; inconsiderable; small.

A *puisne* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shaksp.*

PUI'SSANCE, pû-îs'sânse, *or* pû'is-sânse. *n. s.* [*puissance*, Fr. This word seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables.] Power; strength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses, but by the *puissance* of men. *Destruction of Troy.*

Grandsires, babies and old women:
Or past, or not arrived to, pith and *puissance*. *Shakspeare.*

Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and *puissance* of the king. *Shaksp.*

Our *puissance* is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*

PUI'SSANT, pû-îs'sânt, *or* pû'is-sânt. *adj.* [*puissant*, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puissant* host. *Shakspeare.*

Told the most piteous tale of Lear,
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puissant*, and the strings of life
Began to crack. *Shakspeare.*

For piety renown'd and *puissant* deeds. *Milton.*

The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were most *puissant* among the mahometans, caused that famous enterprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned. *Raleigh.*

PUI'SSANTLY, pû-îs'sânt-lê. *adv.* [from *puissant*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE, pûke. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.]

1. Vomit.
2. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE, pûke. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp.*

PU'KER, pû'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *puke*.] A medicine causing a vomit.

The *puker* rue,
The sweetner sassafras are added too. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE, pûl'krê-tûde. *n. s.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude*. *Brown.*

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it. *More.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants, is attested by the general verdict of mankind. *Ray.*

To PULE, pûle. *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.]

1. To cry like a chicken.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*; let the musick likewise be sharp and loud. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To speak *puling* like a beggar at balimass. *Shakspeare.*

To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortunes tender,
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shakspeare.*

Weak *puling* things unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*

When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; and when he began this custom, was *puling* and tender. *Locke.*

This *puling* whining harlot rules his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rowe.*

PU'LICK, pû'lîk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

PU'LICOSE, pû-lê-kôse'.[427] *adj.* [*pulicosus*, *pulex*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

PU'LIOL, pû'lê-ôl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

To PULL, pûl.[173] *v. a.* [pullian, Sax.]

1. To draw violently toward one: opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one.

What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the same with the other they *pull* back. *Hooker.*

He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in. *Genesis.*

His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not *pull* it in again. *1 Kings.*

Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them for the day of slaughter. *Jeremiah.*

They *pulled* away the shoulder, and stopped their ears. *Zechariah.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man, whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends to place all things she gave them so as she might take them from them, not *pull* them. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To draw forcibly: commonly with *on* or *off*, or some other particle.

He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of his own to *pull* them *upon* him. *Hayward.*

A boy came in great hurry to *pull off* my boots. *Swift.*

3. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Mortimer.*

4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turn'd aside my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me desolate *Lamentations.*

5. *To* PULL *down*. To subvert; to demolish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses *pulled down*, yet his case even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to *pull down* than build up; for that structure, which was above ten summers a-building, and that by no mean artists, was destroyed in a moment. *Howel.*

When God is said to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be understood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burnet.*

6. *To* PULL *down*. To degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raise the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

What title has this queen but lawless force?
And force must *pull* her *down*. *Dryden.*

They may be afraid to *pull down* ministers and favourites grown formidable. *Davenant.*

7. *To* PULL *up*. To extirpate; to eradicate.

What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deserve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued being comfortable to truth, lays those foundations surer. *Locke.*

PULL, pûl. *n. s* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling.

I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was fastened at the top of my box. *Gulliver.*

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a main; two *pulls* at once;
His lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off. *Shaksp.*

PU'LLER, pûl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pull*.] One that pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shaksp.*

PU'LLEN, pûl'lên. *n. s.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*

PU'LLET, pûl'lît.[174] *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—With eggs, sir?
—Simple of itself; I'll no *pullet* sperm in my brewage. *Shakspeare.*

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a *pullet's* egg. *Wiseman.*

They died not because the *pullets* would not feed; but because the devil foresaw their death, he contrived that abstinence in them. *Brown.*

PU'LLEY, pûl'lê.[174] *n. s.* [*poulie*, French.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords by many *pulleys* fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine. *Swift.*

Here *pullies* make the pond'rous oak ascend. *Gay.*

To PU'LLULATE, pûl'lû-lâte.[177] *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PU'LMONARY, pûl'mô-nâr-ê.[177] *n. s.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr. *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LMONARY, pûl'mô-nâr-ê.[177] } *adj.* [from
PULMO'NICK, pûl-môn'nîk.[509] } *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true *pulmonary* consumption. *Blackmore.*

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of *pulmonick* consumptions. *Arbuthnot.*

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP, půlp. *n. s.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffused. *Bacon.*

2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

Besides this use of the *pulp* or pericarpium for the guard of the seed, it serves also by a secondary intension for the sustenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

The grub
Oft unobserv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

PU'LPIT, půl'pit.[174] *n. s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakspeare.*

2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced, distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Spectator.*

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit.* *Ayliffe.*

Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatt'rer there. *Pope.*

PU'LPOUS, půlp'ůs. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy.

The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS, půlp'ůs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY, půlp'e. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plums is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed. *Ray.*

Putrefaction destroys the specific difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature. *Arbuthnot.*

PULSA'TION, půl-sā'shůn. *n. s.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulso*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery *Brown.*

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choaked and obstructed in its *pulsation.* *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR, půl-sā'tůr. *n. s.* [from *pulso*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

PULSE, půlse. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state is the distance between two *pulses:* this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse;* but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse:* again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse;* but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse.* *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shaksp.*

The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon.*

My body is from all diseases free;
My temp'rate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull.*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked.*

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel at his *pulse.* *Milton.*

Mortals, from your fellow's blood abstain!
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd. *Dryden.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulse.* *Mortimer.*

To PULSE, půlse. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray*

PU'LSION, půl'shůn. *n. s.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to *suction* or *traction.*

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More.*

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, and pumping, which is really *pulsion* and trusion. *Bentley.*

PU'LVERABLE, půl'vĕr-ā-bl. *adj.* [*pulveris*, Latin.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle.*

PULVERIZA'TION, půl-vĕr-ē-zā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To PU'LVERIZE, půl'vĕr-īze. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin; *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE, půl-vĕr'ů-lĕnse. *n. s.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PU'LVIL, půl'vĭl. *n. s.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet scented powder

The toilet, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To PU'LVIL, půl'vĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable? *Congreve.*

PU'MICE, pŭ'mĭs, *or* pŭm'mĭs. *n. s.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.] A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spungy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitish gray colour: the pumice is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*

So long I shot, that all was spent,
Though *pumice* stones I hastily hent,
And threw; but nought availed. *Spenser.*

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Addison.*

PU'MMEL, pům'mĭl.[99] *n. s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP, půmp. *n. s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first. *More.*

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this instrument as being instead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might easily drain out the water, though very deep. *Wilkins.*

Pumps may be made single with a common *pump* handle for one man to work them, or double for two. *Mortimer.*

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beads, new ribbons to your *pumps.* *Shakspeare.*

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy *pump*, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakspeare.*

Thalia's ivy shews her prerogative over comical poesy, her mask, mantle, and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the stage. *Peacham.*

The water and sweat
Splish splash in their *pumps.* *Swift.*

To PUMP, půmp. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

To PUMP, půmp. *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out as by means of a pump.

Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to force its passage, and rushing through a larger chasm, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is *pumped* up and emptied. *Blackmore.*

2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And *pump* them what they came about. *Hudibras.*

Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politicks. *Otway.*

PUMPER, půmp'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pump.*] The person or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

PU'MPION, pům'pyŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*pepo.*] A plant. *Miller.*

We'll use this gross watry *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare.*

PUN, pŭn. *n. s.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *pestle;* can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink?*] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

To PUN, pŭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost, of those
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in prose.
Dryden.

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like sir Tristram. *Tatler.*

To PUNCH, pŭnsh. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shaksp.*

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wiseman.*

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge; you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the eruca, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray.*

PUNCH, pŭnsh *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often used of an instrument, which being hollow cuts out a piece.

The shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the shank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Moxon.*

2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with spice.

Punch is an Indian word expressing the number of ingredients. *Fryer.*

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbuthnot.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift.*

3. [*puncinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppetshow.

Of rareeshows he sung, and *punch's* feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*pumilio obesus*, Latin.] In contempt or ridicule; a short fat fellow.

PU'NCHEON, pŭnsh'ŭn.[359] *n. s.* [*poinçon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbies, allowing them one staple and two *puncheons* at a rate. *Camden.*

2. A measure of liquids.

PU'NCHER, pŭnsh'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *punch:*] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew.*

PUNCTI'LIO, pŭnk-til'yō.[113] *n. s.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

If their cause is bad, they use delays to tire out their adversaries, they feign pleas to gain time for themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa.*

PUNCTI'LIOUS, pŭnk-til'yŭs. *adj.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS, pŭnk-til'yŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PU'NCTO, pŭngk'tō.[408] *n. s.* [*punto*, Span.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinando displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?
—To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncto*. *Shakspeare.*

PU'NCTUAL, pŭngk'tshŭ-ăl.[461] *adj.* *punctuel*, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd stars that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot.
Milton.

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown.*

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atterbury.*

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come *Rogers.*

PUNCTUA'LITY, pŭngk-tshŭ-ăl'ĕ-tĕ *n. s.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might set down his own conditions. *Howel.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious: faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words. *Fell.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew.*

PU'NCTUALLY, pŭngk'tshŭ-ăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray.*

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the test, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTUALNESS, pŭngk'tshŭ-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *punctual.*] Exactness, nicety.

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION, pŭngk-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addison.*

To PU'NCTULATE, pŭngk'tshŭ-lāte. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTURE, pŭngk'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A small prick; a hole made with a sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guascus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown.*

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture;* the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wiseman.*

PU'NDLE, pŭn'dl. *n. s.* [*mulier pumila et obesa.* Latin.] A short and fat woman. *Ainsw.*

PU'NGAR, pŭng'gŭr. *n. s.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsw.*

PU'NGENCY, pŭn'jĕn-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *pungent.*]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PU'NGENT, pŭn'jĕnt. *adj.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,
The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue? *Newton.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

Thou can'st set him on the rack,
Inclose him in a wooden tow'r,
With *pungent* pains on ev'ry side;
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The latter happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of present or impending judgments, but in the common service of the church. *Fell.*

It consists chiefly of a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech; but partly in a facetious way of jesting. *Dryden.*

PU'NICE, pŭ'nĭs. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Latin.] A wall-louse; a bug. *Hudibras. Ains.*

PUNI'CEOUS, pŭ-nĭsh'ŭs.[357] *adj.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*

PU'NINESS, pŭ'nē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.

To PU'NISH, pŭn'nĭsh.[176] *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
Are *punished* with. *Shakspeare.*

If you will not hearken, I will *punish* you seven times more for your sins. *Leviticus.*

A greater pow'r
Now rul'd him, *punish'd* in the shape he sinn'd. *Milton.*

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In *punish'd* man? *Milton.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

I will *punish* your offences with the rod, and your sin with scourges. *Bible.*

PU'NISHABLE, pŭn'nĭsh-ȧ bl. *adj.* [*punissable*, French; from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

Theft is naturally *punishable*, but the kind of punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion convenient to appoint. *Hooker.*

Sith creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that which sinneth, is subject to punishment; which way should any such creature be *punishable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is less *punishable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered. *Taylor.*

PU'NISHABLENESS, pŭn'nĭsh-ȧ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* from *punishable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PU'NISHER, pŭn'nĭsh-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *punisher*; therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*

PU'NISHMENT, pŭn'nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime.

The house of endless pain is built thereby,
In which ten thousand sorts of *punishments*
The cursed creatures do eternally torment. *Spenser.*

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign *punishment*. *Shaksp.*

Thou, through the judgment of God, shall receive just *punishment* for thy pride 2 *Maccabees.*

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange *punishment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job.*

He that doubts, whether or no he should honour his parents, wants not reason, but *punishment*. *Holyday.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *punishments* those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

Because that which is necessary to beget certainty in the mind, namely, impartial consideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief of those things is a proper subject for rewards and *punishments*. *Wilkins.*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain this life can shew. *Locke.*

PUNI'TION, pŭ-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Ainsw.*

PU'NITIVE, pŭ'nē-tĭv. *adj.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either against its rolling down the hill. *Hammond.*

PU'NITORY, pŭ'nē-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK, pŭngk. *n. s.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife *Shakspeare.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For dame religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*

Near these a nursery erects its head,
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden.*

PU'NSTER, pŭn'stŭr. *n. s.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and *punster*, of London. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To PUNT, pŭnt. *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre.

One is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Addison.*

When a duke to Jansen *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

PU'NY, pŭ'nē. *adj.* [*puis ne*, French.]

1. Young.

2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakspeare.*

Know me not,
Lest that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones
In *puny* battle slay me. *Shaksp.*

Drive
The *puny* habitants; or, if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down and annihilate the friendship of little *puny* minds. *South.*

Jove at their head ascending from the sea,
A shoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*

PU'NY, pŭ'nē. *n. s.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this sin; it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice. *South.*

To PUP, pŭp. *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL, pŭ'pĭl. *n. s.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* shall contract itself very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *More.*

The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupil* have several obliquities to the glasses. *Newton.*

2. [*pupille*, French; *pupillus*, Latin.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her suitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shaksp.*

One of my father's servants,
With store of tears this treason 'gan unfold,
And said my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorse, any fear of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Estrange.*

The great work of a governor is, to settle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian.

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,
What are the grounds
To undertake so young, so vast a care? *Dryden.*

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts and lifts him to the skies;
Through the new *pupil* soft'ning juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tickle.*

PU'PILAGE, pŭ'pĭl-ȧdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a scholar.

The excellent doctor most readily received this votary and proselyte to learning into his care and *pupilage* for several years. *Fell.*

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under the discipline of *pupilage*, should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*;
Which the infants' tutors gathering to fear,
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Spenser.*

PU'PILARY, pŭ'pĭl-ȧr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Latin; from *pupil*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET, pŭp'ĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*poupee*, French; *pupus*, Latin.]

1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not stir, but that as if they had been *puppets*, whose motion, stood only upon her pleasure, Basilius with serviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Abbot.*

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and complaisance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot.*

As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*
In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* squeaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt.
Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, shalt be shewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakspeare.*
Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet*? *Shak.*

Pu'ppetman, pŭp'pĭt-mân. *n. s.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Master of a puppetshow.
Why is a handsome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppetman* inquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

Pu'ppetshow, pŭp'pĭt-shô. *n. s.* [*puppet* and *show.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.
Tim, you have a taste I know,
And often see a *puppetshow.* *Swift.*
To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppetshow.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
A president of the council will make no more impression upon my mind, than the sight of a *puppetshow.* *Pope.*

Pu'ppy, pŭp'pê. *n. s.* [*poupée*, French.]
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.
He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shaksp.*
The rogues slighted me into the river with as little remorse, as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' th' litter. *Shakspeare.*
The sow says to the bitch, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Estrange.*
Nature does the *puppy*'s eyelids close,
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. *Gay.*
2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.
I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy* headed monster; a most scurvy monster! *Shakspeare.*
Thus much I have added, because there are some *puppies* which have given it out. *Raleigh.*
I found my place taken up by an ill-bred aukward *puppy*, with a money bag under each arm. *Addis.*

To Pu'ppy, pŭp'pê. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLI'ND, pŭr'blind. *adj.* [corrupted from *poreblind*, which is still used in Scotland; *pore* and *blind.*] Nearsighted, shortsighted.
The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shaksp.*
'Tis known to several
Of head piece extraordinary; lower messes
Perchance, are to this business *purblind.* *Shaksp.*
Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than that little which they shun. *Drummond.*
Darkness, that here surrounded our *purblind* understandings, will vanish at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*
Dropt in blear thicksighted eyes,
They'd make them see in darkest night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*
Purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That poises all above. *Dryden and Lee*

Purbli'ndness, pŭr'blind-nês. *n. s.* [from *purblind.*] Shortness of sight.

Pu'rchasable, pŭr'tshâs-â-bl. *adj.* [from *purchase.*] That may be purchased, bought, or obtained.
Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

To PU'RCHASE, pŭr'tshâs. *v. a.* [*pourchasser*, Fr.]
1. To acquire, not inherit.
2. To buy for a price.
You have many a *purchas'd* slave,
Which like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shaksp.*
His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth. *Genesis.*
3. To obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger.
A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton.*
4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.
I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;
Therefore use none. *Shaksp.*

Pu'rchase, pŭr'tshâs. *n. s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr. from the verb.]
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.
He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better *purchase* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke.*
Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*
2. Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance.
A beauty waining and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shaksp.*
The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase.* *L'Estrange.*

Pu'rchaser, pŭr'tshâs-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *purchase.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.
Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaser* is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery. *Bacon*
So unhappy have been the *purchasers* of church lands, that, though in such purchases men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*
Most of the old statues may be well supposed to have been cheaper to their first owners, than they are to a modern *purchaser.* *Addison.*

PURE, pûre. *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.
Thou *purest* stone, whose pureness doth present
My purest mind. *Sidney.*
He shewed a *pure* river of water. *Revelation.*
2. Not filthy; not sullied; clean from moral evil; holy.
There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Proverbs.*
Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold iniquity. *Habakkuk.*
3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures.
An alabaster box of *pure* nard. *Milton.*
What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is haled to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled sorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to last eternally. *Taylor*
Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to simple and compound; so a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no allay. *Watts.*
4. Genuine; real; unadulterated.
Pure religion before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. *James.*
5. Not connected with any thing extrinsick: as, *pure* mathematicks.
Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*
When a proposition expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure* proposition; as every true christian is an honest man. *Watts.*
6. Free; clear.
Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my sin? *Proverbs.*
His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*
7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.
No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*
O welcome, *pure* ey'd faith,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*
8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.
Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*
9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.
As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Ascham.*
10. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain*, *purus putus nebulo*, Latin.
The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit, but had lately, out of *pure* weariness of the fatigue, and having spent most of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*
There happened a civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, send their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Estrange.*
11. Chaste; modest: as, *a* pure *virgin.*
12. Clean; free from moral turpitude. Used of men and things.
Keep thyself *pure.* *Titus.*
Hypocrites austerely talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*
13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.
All of them were *pure*, and kill'd the passover. *Ezra.*
Pure from childbed stain. *Milton.*

Pu'rely, pûre'lê. *adv.* [from *pure.*]
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.
I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy sin as air. *Isaiah.*
2. Innocently; without guilt.
3. Merely; completely; totally.
Tranquillitie
So *purely* sate there; that waves great, nor small,
Did ever rise to any height at all *Chapman.*
The being able to raise an army, and conducting it to fight against the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*
Upon the particular observations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural history of those bodies. *Woodward.*
I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance more under one ministry than another. *Swift.*

Pu'reness, pûre'nês. *n. s.* [from *pure.*]
1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.
They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureness* and sweetness, in so much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful. *Sidney.*
No circumstances are likely to contribute more to

the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureness* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquillity of government. *Temple.*

2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity *Raleigh.*

My love was such,
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,
Whose *pureness* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech.

In all this good propriety of words and *pureness* of phrases in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of them. *Ascham.*

Pu'rfile, pûr'fîl.[140] *n. s.* [*pourfilee*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbin work. *Bailey.*

To Pu'rfle, pûr'fl.[405] *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

Emrold tuffs, flow'rs *purfled* blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*

Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew. *Milton.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

Pu'rfle pûr'fl. } *n. s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.
Pu'rflew, pûr'flû. } from the verb.] A border of embroidery.

Purga'tion, pûr-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before the *purgation* of the air began. *Burnet.*

2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation.* *Shakspeare.*

Proceed in justice, which shall have due course,
Even to the guilt or the *purgation.* *Shaksp.*

Pu'rgative, pûr'gâ-tîv.[157] *adj.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuation downward.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit, they endure not boiling without loss of virtue. *Bacon.*

All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne.*

Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Wiseman.*

Pu'rgatory, pûr'gâ-tûr-ê.[512 557] *n. s.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,
Dost bear unto thy bliss. *Spenser*

In this age, there may be as great instances produced of real charity as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory.* *Stillingfleet.*

To Purge, pûrdje. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanse; to clear.

It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stable of Augeas, to separate from superstitious observations any thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*

2. To clear from impurities: with *of.*

To the English court assemble now
From ev'ry region apes of idleness;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you *of* your scum. *Shaksp.*

Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodw.*

3. To clear from guilt: with *from.*

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time
Ere human statute *purg'd* the general weal. *Shaks.*

My soul is *purg'd from* grudging hate;
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love. *Shaksp.*

The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience *from* dead works to serve God. *Hebrews.*

Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addison.*

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.

He, I accuse,
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* himself with words. *Shaksp.*

Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon.*

5. To sweep or put away impurities.

I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezekiel.*

Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out every prejudice and passion. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To evacuate the body by stool.

Sir Philip Calthorpe *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour. *Camden.*

The frequent and wise use of emaciating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*

If he was not cured he *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; to defecate.

To Purge, pûrdje. *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.
2. To have frequent stools.

Purge, pûrdje. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool

Meet we the med'cine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shaksp.*

Pills not laxatives I like;
Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes. *Dryden.*

He was no great friend to purging and clysters; he was for mixing aloes with all *purges.* *Arbuthnot.*

Pu'rger, pûr'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *purge.*]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

This shall make
Our purpose necessary, and not envious;
We shall be called *purgers* not murtherers. *Shakspeare.*

2. Purge; cathartick.

It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger.* *Bacon.*

Purifica'tion, pû rê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification.* *Boyle.*

2. The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution.

The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign. *Taylor.*

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

Pu'rificative, pû-rî'fê-kâ-tîv. }
Purificatory, pû-rî'fê-kâ-tûr-ê.[512 557] }
adj. [from *purify.*] Having power or tendency to make pure.

Pu'rifier, pû'rê-fî-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *purify.*] Cleanser; refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. *Malachi.*

To Pu'rify, pû'rê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood should be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it. *Bacon.*

The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified.* *Burnet.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. *Dryden.*

3. To make clear.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did *purify* the river. *Sidney.*

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people. *Titus.*

If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that *purifies* the heart, and clarifies the understanding. *South.*

This makes Ouranius exceedingly studious of christian perfection, searching after every grace and holy temper, *purifying* his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life. *Law.*

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

There were set six water pots of stone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews. *John.*

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified.* *Sprat.*

To Pu'rify, pû'rê-fî. *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time. *Burnet.*

Pu'rist, pû'rîst. *n. s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

Pu'ritan, pû'rê-tân.[88] *n. s.* [from *pure.*] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves. *Sanderson.*

PURITA'NICAL, pū-rē-tăn'nē-kăl. *adj.* [from *puritan.*] Relating to puritans.

Such guides set over the several congregations will misteach them, by instilling into them *puritanical* and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbyterian tyranny. *Walton.*

PU'RITANISM, pū'rē-tăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* [from *puritans.*] The notions of a puritan.

A serious and unpartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritanism*, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me. *Walton.*

PU'RITY, pū'rē-tē. *n. s.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Is it the *purity* of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? *Holyday.*

Her urn
Pours streams select, and *purity* of waters. *Prior.*

The inspired air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many hurtful effluvia, which, mingling with the blood, corrupt its *purity*. *Blackmore.*

From the body's *purity*, the mind
Receives a secret aid. *Thomson.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death sets us safely on shore in our long expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortal joys secure our innocence and happiness forever. *Wake.*

Every thing about her resembles the *purity* of her soul, and she is always clean without, because she is always pure within. *Law.*

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation, and her marriage vow. *Shakspeare.*

PURL, pûrl. *n. s.* [This is justly supposed by *Minshew* to be contracted from *purfle.*]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of earnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sidney.*

The jagging of pinks is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they seldom have any small *purls*. *Bacon.*

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To PURL, pûrl. *v n.* [Of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification: if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always dimpled on the surface, it may come from *purl*, *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as the use of authors seems to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *porla*, Swedish, to *murmur*, according to *Lye.*] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the *purling* of waters, and humming of bees. *Bacon.*

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sackbuts, have a *purling* sound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of these inequalities, give a clear sound. *Bacon.*

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet, or *purling* brook, or shell, or fin. *Milton.*

My flow'ry theme,
A painted mistress, or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson*

To PURL, pûrl. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd*. *Ben Jonson.*

PU'RLIEU, pûr'lū. *n. s.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district.

In the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shaksp.*

Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion. *L'Estrange.*

To understand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glitt'ring dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

PU'RLINS, pûr'lĭns. *n. s.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To PURLO'IN, pûr-lŏĭn'. *v. a.* [This word is of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, Fr. *Lye* from purlouhnan, Sax. to lie hid.] To steal; to take by theft.

He, that brave steed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both steed and spear, and ran away full light. *Spenser.*

The Arimaspian by stealth
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

They not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treason to it, and debase the coin. *Denham.*

Some writers make all ladies *purloin'd*,
And knights pursuing like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Eth'ridge dost transfuse to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hogwash. *Arbuthnot.*

Prometheus once this chain *purloin'd*,
Dissolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

PURLO'INER, pûr-lŏĭn'ûr. *n. s.* [from *purloin.*] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Estrange.*

PU'RPARTY, pûr'pär-tē. *n. s.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*. *Davies.*

PU'RPLE, pûr'pl.[405] *adj.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Latin.]

1. Red tinctured with blue. It was among the ancients considered as the noblest, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the same with ours, is not fully known.

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with 'em. *Shakspeare.*

You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the rose is blown? *Wotton*

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward.*

2. In poetry; red.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson.*

To PU'RPLE, pûr'pl. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilst your *purpled* hands do reek and smoak,
Fulfil your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

Cruel and suddain, hast thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*

Not alone, while thou
Visit'st my slumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the east. *Milton.*

Throw hither all your quaint enamel'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied show'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flow'rs. *Milton.*

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryd.*

Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*

Reclining soft in blissful bow'rs
Purpled sweet with springing flow'rs. *Fenton.*

PU'RPLE, pûr'pl. *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress.

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military *purple* flowed
Livelier than Meliboean, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

May be it has been sometimes thought harsh in those who were born in *purple* to look into abuses with a stricter eye than their predecessors; but elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot of reformation. *Davenant.*

PU'RPLES, pûr'plz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH, pûr'pl-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT, pûr'pŏrt. *n. s.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To PU'RPORT, pûr'pŏrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. *Bacon.*

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE, pûr'pŭs.[166] *n. s.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Latin.]

1. Intention; design.

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment
Might have the freer course. *Shakspeare.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shakspeare.*

He with troops of horsemen beset the passages of *purpose*, that when the army should set forward, he might in the streights, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them. *Knolles.*

And I persuade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him farther yet. *Milton.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of any doubt, may serve us as well to all intents and *purposes*, as that which is infallible. *Wilkins.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose*. *Burnet.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting, should read and make observations of such things as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden.*

He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse with the most learned men. *Guardian.*

The common materials, which the ancients made their ships of, were the ornus or wild ash; the fir was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbuthnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.

To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled, if once their determination being set down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to *purpose* that year. *Bacon.*

Their design is a war, whenever they can open it with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and we shall be as much at a loss with, as without them, if they may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occasion to make use of this art, and what have they of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power. *L'Estrange.*

To Pu'rpose, pŭr'pŭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God, that Solomon his son should perform. *Hooker.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakspeare.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton.*

Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*

To Pu'rpose, pŭr'pŭs. *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design.

I am *purposed*, that my mouth shall not transgress. *Psalms.*

This is the purpose that is *purposed* upon the whole earth. *Isaiah.*

Paul *purposed* in the spirit to go to Jerusalem. *Acts.*

The christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on each side of the army four ranks of waggons. *Knolles.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive. *Prior.*

Pu'rposely, pŭr'pŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *purpose.*] By design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposely* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learn'd by being singular,
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

Pu'rprise, pŭr'prize. *n. s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*, law Lat.] A close or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor.

The place of justice is hallowed: and therefore not only the bench but the footpace and precincts, and *purprise* ought to be preserved without corruption. *Bacon.*

Purr, pŭr. *n. s.* [*alauda marina.*] A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

To Purr, pŭr. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE, pŭrse. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty. *Shakspeare.*

Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purses*? *Shakspeare.*

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled with their *purses* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value. *Addison.*

To Purse, pŭrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse.

I am spell-caught by Philidel,
And *purs'd* within a net. *Dryden.*

I *purs'd* it up, but little reck'ning made
Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true. *Milton.*

2. To contract as a *purse*.

Thou cried'st
And did'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakspeare.*

Pu'rsenet, pŭrse'nėt. *n. s.* [*purse* and *net.*] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Conies are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows. *Mortimer.*

Pu'rseproud, pŭrse'prŏŭd. *adj.* [*purse* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

Pu'rser, pŭr'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *purse.*] The pay master of a ship.

Pu'rsiness, pŭr'sė-nės. } *n. s.* from
Pu'rsiveness, pŭr'siv-nės. } *pursy.*] Shortness of breath.

Pu'rslain, pŭrs'lĭn. *n. s.* [*portulaca*, Latin. A plant.

The medicaments proper to diminish the milk, are lettice, *purslain* and endive. *Wiseman.*

Pu'rslain-tree, pŭrs'lĭn-trėė. *n. s.* [from *purslain* and *tree; halimus*, Lat.] A shrub proper to hedge with.

Pursu'able, pŭr-sŭ'â-bl. *adj.* [from *pursue.*] What may be pursued.

Pursu'ance, pŭr-sŭ'ânse *n. s.* from *pursue.*] Prosecution; process.

Pursu'ant, pŭr-sŭ'ânt. *adj.* from *pursue.*] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSU'E, pŭr-sŭ'.[454] *v. n.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chase; to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *pursues;*
Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *pursues.* *Shakspeare.*

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants and *pursued.* *Genesis.*

To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I *pursue*
Thy lingering. *Milton.*

2. To prosecute; to continue.

As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. *Proverbs.*

Insatiate to *pursue*,
Vain war with heaven. *Milton.*

I will pursue
This ancient story, whether false or true. *Dryden.*

When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursue*
A splendid vassalage. *Milton.*

We happiness *pursue;* we fly from pain;
Yet the pursuit and yet the flight is vain. *Prior*

What nature has deny'd fools will *pursue*,
As apes are ever walking upon two. *Young.*

To Pursu'e, pŭr'sŭ.[454] *v. a.* To go on; to proceed. A gallicism.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider. *Boyle.*

Pursu'er, pŭr-sŭ'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *pursue.*] One who follows in hostility.

Fled with the rest,
And falling from a hill, he was so bruis'd,
That the *pursuers* took him. *Shakspeare.*

His swift *pursuers* from heav'n's gates discern
Th' advantage, and descending tread us down.
Thus drooping. *Milton.*

Like a declining statesman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *pursuers* scorn. *Denham.*

Pursu'it, pŭr-sŭte'. *n. s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit.* *Milton.*

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryd.*

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and inviting his *pursuit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation. *Addison.*

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with sighs and tears to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it. *Clarendon.*

Pu'rsuivant, pŭr'swė-vânt.[340] *n. s.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies like flying *pursuivant.* *Spenser.*

These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakspeare.*

Send out a *pursuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising. *Shaksp.*

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portismouth, *pursuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Camden.*

The *pursuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore, *Shakspeare.*

PU'RSY, pŭr'sė. *adj.* [*poussif*, French.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *pursy* times,

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo for leave to do it good. *Shaksp.*
Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,
And *pursy* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakspeare.*
An hostess dowager,
Grown fat and *pursy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras.*
By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *pursy* men. *Temple.*

PU'RTENANCE, pûr'tên-ânse. *n. s.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Exodus.*
The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras.*

To PURVE'Y, pûr-vâ'.[269] [*v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniencies. This sense is now not in use.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*
His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*,
The rest he found. *Dryden.*

2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*,
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomson.*

To PURVE'Y, pûr-vâ'. *v. n.* To buy in provisions.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*. *Milton.*

PURVE'YANCE, pûr-vâ'ânse. *n. s.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all that royal princes court became. *Spenser.*

2. Procurement of victuals.
3. An exaction of provisions for the king's followers.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR, pûr-vâ'ûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals.

And wing'd *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed
With frugal scraps of flesh, and maslin bread. *Harte.*
The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh.*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

These women are such cunning *purveyors!*
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures. *Dryden.*
The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison.*

3. An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

PU'RVIEW, pûr'vû. *n. s.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause.

Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble of the petition. *Hale.*

PU'RULENCE, pû'rû-lênse.[177] } *n. s.* from
PU'RULENCY, pû'rû-lên-sê.[177] } *purulent*.] Generation of pus or matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RULENT, pû'rû-lênt. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound flesh. *Bacon.*
It is no easy thing always to discern, whether the suspected matter expectorated by a cough be really *purulent*, that is, such as comes from an ulcer. *Blackmore.*
It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy. *Swift.*
An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part. *Arbuthnot.*

PUS, pûs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore.

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH, pûsh.[173 174] *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]

1. To strike with a thrust.

If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned. *Exodus.*

2. Force or drive by impulse.

The youth *push* away my feet. *Job.*

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Shew your mended faiths,
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakspeare.*
Through thee will we *push* down our enemies. *Psalms.*
Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*
This terrible scene which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To press forward.

He forewarns his care.
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*
With such impudence did he *push* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. *Addison.*
Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has a kind of universal genius, which incline those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *pushed* on by many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Spectator.*

6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to tease.

To PUSH, pûsh. *v. n.*

1. To make a thrust.

None shall dare
With shortned sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden.*
A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *push* with his horns even before they shoot. *Ray.*
Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*

8. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him, and the king of the north shall come against him. *Daniel.*

4. To burst out with violence.

PUSH, pûsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*
They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly shot and *push* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulse; force impressed.

So great was the puissance of his *push*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Spenser.*
Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
Along the vast abyss. *Addison.*

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *push*
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shakspeare.*
When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with pushing and confidence. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a strong effort.

A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Messala. *Shakspeare.*
Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him. *L'Estrange.*
We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts, and driven them into their last entrenchments: one vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addis.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the present *push*. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*
The question we would put is, not, whether the sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law? but, whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *push*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;
Lest they desire, upon this *push* to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakspeare.*

7. [*pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells a lie. *Bacon.*

PU'SHER, pûsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.

PU'SHING, pûsh'îng.[410] *adj.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN, pûsh'pîn. *n. s.* [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing, at *pushpin*, when they should be learning. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANI'MITY, pû-sîl-lân-îm'mê-tê. *n. s.* [*pusillanimité*, French; *pusillus* and *animus*, Latin.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakspeare.*
The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimity* and fear. *Bacon.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimity*, and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS, pû-sîl-ân'nê-mûs. *adj.* [*pusillanime*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanness of spirit; narrow minded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprizes; nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon.*

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments? *Spectator.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS, pû-sîl-ân'nê-mûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUSS, pûs.[173] [174] *n. s.* [I know not whence derived; *pusio*, Lat. is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *puss* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *puss* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*

I will permit my son to play at apodidrascinda, which can be no other than our *puss* in a corner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The sportsman's term of a hare.

Poor honest *puss*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
But hounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

PU'STULE, pûs'tshûle.[463] *n. s.* [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules*, red, black, and gangrenous. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS, pûs'tshû-lûs. *adj.* [from *pustule*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

To PUT, pût.[173] [174] *v. a.* [Of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Junius.*]

1. To lay or reposite in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* the man whom he had formed. *Genesis.*

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Exodus.*

If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field; of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Exodus.*

In these he *put* two weights. *Milton.*

Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep. *Mortimer.*

2. To place in a situation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entered in. *Mark.*

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchimy. *Milton.*

3. To place in any state or condition.

Before we will lay down our just born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakspeare.*

Put me in surety with thee. *Job.*

The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Genesis.*

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job.*

As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. 1 *Thess.*

Thay shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer.*

He *put* them into ward three days. *Genesis.*

She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deuteronomy.*

Daniel said, *put* these two aside. *Susannah.*

This question ask'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton.*

So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grass will maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repose.

How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots? 2 *Kings.*

God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. 1 *Chronicles.*

5. To trust; to give up; as, he *put* himself into the pursuers' hands.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

A sinew cracked, seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milt.*

When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. 1 *Samuel.*

No man having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke.*

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deuteronomy.*

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler.*

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shaks.*

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shaksp.*

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Exod*

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wake.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift.*

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. 2 *Chronicles.*

12. To add.

Whatsoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecclesiasticus.*

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Cæsar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakspeare.*

This dishonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shaksp.*

And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Levit.*

With well-doing ye may *put* to silence foolish men. 1 *Peter.*

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worst, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Collier.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put* to, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that task. *Boyle.*

When the wisest counsel of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*

They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the resolution of having such a body in his way. *Clarend.*

Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are *put upon* changing the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study, or *put* others *upon* it. *Walker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation; I would fain have *put* him *upon* it. *Addison.*

This *put* me *upon* observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and

proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and *puts* us *upon* so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

These wretches *put* us *upon* all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies. *Swift.*

17. To propose, to state.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. *2 Chronicles.*

Put it thus—unfold to Staius straight,
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late:
He'll stare. *Dryden.*

The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate? *Swift.*

I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice? *Swift.*

I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing, what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Spectator.*

18. To form; to regulate.

19. To reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Habakkuk.*

20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Knolles.*

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke.*

21. To offer; to advance.

I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Whenever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

22. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

23. *To* Put *by.* To turn off; to divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew.*

24. *To* Put *by.* To thrust aside.

Basilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put by* their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakspeare.*

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* th' unnatural blow.
Cowley.

When I drove a thrust, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, spare the stripling. *Dryden.*

25. *To* Put *down.* To baffle; to repress; to crush.

How the ladies and I have *put* him *down!* *Shaksp.*

26. *To* Put *down.* To degrade.

The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother *down.* *Spenser.*

The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz *down* at Jerusalem. *2 Chronicles.*

27. *To* Put *down.* To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put down* the fashion of our blacks.
Dryden.

28. *To* Put *down.* To confute.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you *down.* *Shakspeare.*

29. *To* Put *forth.* To propose.

Samson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. *Judges.*

30. *To* Put *forth.* To extend.

He *put forth* his hand, and pulled her in. *Genesis.*

31. *To* Put *forth.* To emit, as a sprouting plant.

An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves; whereas living creatures *put forth*, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon.*

He said, let the earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

32. *To* Put *forth.* To exert.

I *put* not *forth* my goodness. *Milton.*

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength. *Taylor.*

We should *put forth* all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

33. *To* Put *in.* To interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

34. *To* Put *in.* To drive to harbour.

No ties,
Halsers, or gables need, nor anchors cast,
Whom stormes *put in* there, are with stay embrac't.
Chapman.

35. *To* Put *in practice.* To use; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent,
To *put in practice* your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

36. *To* Put *off.* To devest; to lay aside.

None of us *put off* our cloaths, saving that every one *put* them *off* for washing. *Nehemiah.*

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a swelling, and the last affection
A high mind can *put off.* *Ben Jonson.*

It is the new skin or shell that *putteth off* the old; so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth off* the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putting off* the old. *Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods; death to be wish'd. *Milton.*

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off*, and for him lastly die. *Milton.*

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off*, and stood reveal'd. *Dryd.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask appeared a smock-faced young fellow. *Addison.*

Homer says he *puts off* that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll. *Broome.*

37. *To* Put *off.* To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse.

The gains of ordinary trades are honest, but those of bargains are more doubtful, when men would wait upon others necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts off* all with a jest. *L'Estrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old song. *More.*

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so? or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie cloathed in a scoff? *South.*

This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove. *Bentley.*

38. *To* Put *off.* To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain *L'Estrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow. *Wake.*

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to *put off* the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Rogers.*

39. *To* Put *off.* To pass fallaciously.

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor. *Swift.*

40. *To* Put *off.* To discard.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

41. *To* Put *off.* To recommend; to vend; to obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

42. *To* Put *on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge.

43. *To* Put *on* or *upon.* To invest with, as clothes or covering.

Strangely visited people he cures.
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy pray'rs. *Shakspeare.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you *on* the visage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troublesome. *Shaksp.*

So shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakspeare.*

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*, then shall the Lord be my God. *Genesis.*

She has
Very good suits, and very rich; but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on*; she knows not how
To wear a garment. *Ben Jonson.*

Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be fitted to one, and so *put* it *on* again. *Knolles.*

Avarice *puts on* the canonical habit. *D. of Piety.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and so *put on* the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can *put* them *on.* *Locke.*

44. *To* Put *on.* To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this course, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shakspeare.*

Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our *putting on.* *Shakspeare.*
Others envy to the state draws, and *puts on*
For contumelies receiv'd. *Ben Jonson.*
This came handsomely to *put on* the peace because
It was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon.*
As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And *putting on* the king dismay'd her foes. *Halifax.*

45. *To* Put *on* or *upon.* To impose; to inflict.

I have offended; that which thou *puttest on* me, I will bear. 2 *Kings.*
He not only undermineth the base of religion, but *put upon* us the remotest errour from truth. *Brown.*
The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*
Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourselves, by taking words for things. *Locke.*
Why are scripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of scripture examples which lie cross them? *Atterbury.*

46. *To* Put *on.* To assume; to take.

The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shaksp.*
Wise men love you in their own despight,
And finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to *put* your folly *on* to please. *Dryden.*
There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occasion, in order to serve an interest. *Swift.*

47. *To* Put *over.* To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shaksp.*

48. *To* Put *out.* To place at usury.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth* not *out* his money to usury. *Psalms.*
To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf,
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He *put* it *out* again. *Dryden.*
Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again. *Locke.*
An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he *put* it *out* again. *Addison.*
One hundred pounds only, *put out* at interest at ten per cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred thousand pounds. *Child.*

49. *To* Put *out.* To extinguish.

The Philistines *put out* his eyes *Judges.*
Wheresoever the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at last it spread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out.* *Bacon.*
I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out.* *Milton.*
In places that abound with mines, when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles. *Boyle.*
This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion, quite *put out* those little remains of affection she still had for her lord. *Addison.*

50. *To* Put *out.* To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon.*

51. *To* Put *out.* To extend; to protrude.

When she travailed, the one *put out* his hand. *Genesis.*

52. *To* Put *out.* To expel; to drive from.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished, shall they themselves be *put out?* *Spens.*
I am resolved, that when I am *put out* of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses. *Luke.*
The nobility of Castile *put out* the king of Arragon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon.*

53. *To* Put *out.* To make publick.

You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your modesty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal. *Dryden.*
When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious stamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addison.*

54. *To* Put *out.* To disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion; for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new case there custom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

55. *To* Put *to.* To kill by; to punish by.

From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Englishmen *unto* the sword. *Shaksp.*
There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send them away by sea, they were *put* all *to* the sword. *Bacon.*
Such as were taken on either side, were *put to* the sword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*
Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

56. *To* Put *to.* To refer to; expose.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprize. *Bac.*
It is to be *put to* question in general, whether it be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*
I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was *put to* hazard, and the giant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

57. *To* Put *to it.* The distress; to perplex; to press hard.

What would'st thou write of me, if thou should'st praise me?
—O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't*,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakspeare.*
Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He *puts* transgression *to't.* *Shakspeare.*
They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to't.* *Shakspeare.*
They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*
The figures and letters were so mingled, that the coiner was hard *put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the inscription. *Addison.*
I shall be hard *put to it,* to bring myself off. *Addison.*

58. *To* Put *to.* To assist with.

Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but she was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*
The carpenters being set to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Knolles.*

59. *To* Put *to death.* To kill.

It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*
One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion. *Hayward.*
Teuta *put to death* one of the Roman ambassadors; she was obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to consent to give up all the sea coast. *Arbuthnot.*

60. *To* Put *together.* To accumulate into one sum or mass.

Put all your other subjects *together;* they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have. *L'Estrange.*
This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages before *put together.* *Burnet.*

61. *To* Put *up.* To pass unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered. *Shakspeare.*
It is prudence, in many cases, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a stronger. *L'Estrange.*
How many indignities does he pass by, and how many assaults does he *put up* at our hands, because his love is invincible. *South.*
The Canaanitish woman must *put up* a refusal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*
Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*
For reparation only of small things, which cannot countervail the evil and hazard of a suit, but ought to exercise our patience and forgiveness, and so be *put up* without recourse to judicature. *Kettlewell.*
Such national injuries are not to be *put up,* but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

62. *To* Put *up.* To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

63. *To* Put *up.* To expose publickly: as, *these goods are* put up *to sale.*

64. *To* Put *up.* To start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Spectator.*

65. *To* Put *up.* To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's portion. *Spelman.*

66. *To* Put *up.* To hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to *put up* that letter? *Shakspeare.*

67. *To* Put *upon.* To impose; to lay upon.

When in swinish sleep
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His spungy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakspeare.*

68. *To* Put *upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial,* and receive judgment. *Locke.*
Jack had done more wisely, to have *put* himself *upon* the *trial* of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbuthnot.*

To Put, pŭt, *or* pût. *v. n.*

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the first *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*

2. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to *put* to sea. *Addison.*
His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land;
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon.*

4. *To* Put *forth.* To leave a port.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* Put *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.* *Shakspeare.*
The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs. *Canticles.*
Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. *Bacon.*
Hirsute roots, besides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round. *Bacon.*

6. *To* Put *in.* To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*

7. *To* Put *in*. To offer a claim.

They shall stand for seed; they had gone down too, but that a wise burgher *put in* for them. *Shakspeare.*

Although astrologers may here *put in*, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration. *Brown.*

If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor. *Collier.*

8. *To* Put *in for*. To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.

This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.*

9. *To* Put *off*. To leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend
My friends and soldiers, to *put off* and lend
Way to our ship. *Chapman.*

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy, desiring to be taken in, was refused. *Addison.*

10. *To* Put *over*. To sail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land to which he *put over*, and took it. *Abbot.*

11. *To* Put *to sea*. To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down, and to *put to sea*. *Bacon.*

He warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not *put to sea*, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*

They *put to sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half. *Arbuthnot.*

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,
Consult our safety, and *put off to sea*. *Pope.*

12. *To* Put *up*. To offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*. *L'Estrange.*

13. *To* Put *up*. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord,
The courtiers kept their distance due,
He twitch'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

14. *To* Put *up with*. To suffer without resentment.

15. This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one sound in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shown by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred less frequently had they had any synonymes or been easily paraphrased; yet without synonymes or paraphrase how can they be explained?

Put, pŭt.[175] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress.

The stag's was a force'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *L'Estrange.*

2. A rustick; a clown. I know not whence derived.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

3. A game at cards.

4. Put *off*. Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Pu'tage, pū'tĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*putain*, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part. *Dict.*

Pu'tanism, pū'tā-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*

Pu'tative, pū'tā-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Latin.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID, pū'tĭd. *adj.* [*putidus*, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putid* and servile. *L'Estr.*

Pu'tidness, pū'tĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *putid*.] Meanness; vileness.

Put'log, pŭt'lŏg. *n. s.*

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

Putre'dinous, pū-trēd'ē-nŭs. *adj.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

Putrefa'ction, pū-trē-făk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Latin.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever dissolveth the consistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour. *Arbuthnot.*

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and bursting excludes its *putrefaction*. *Blackmore.*

Putrefa'ctive, pū-trē-făk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions. *Brown.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman.*

To Pu'trefy, pū'trē-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*putrefier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here,
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shaksp.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good. *Bacon.*

The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wiseman.*

A wound was so *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

To Pu'trefy, pū'trē-fī. *v. n.* To rot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and *putrefying* sores. *Isaiah.*

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watry substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon.*

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice
The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied*. *Wiseman.*

Putre'scence, pū-trēs'sĕnse.[510] *n. s.* [from *putresco*, Latin.] The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water, we may confess in the common *putrescence*, it may promote elevation. *Brown.*

Putre'scent, pū-trēs'sĕnt. *adj.* [*putrescens*, Latin.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion *Arbuthnot.*

PU'TRID, pū'trĭd. *adj.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid*, and smell like urine. *Arbuthnot.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*

Pu'tridness, pū'trĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness.

Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid spirituosity of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat. *Floyer.*

Pu'tter, pŭt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *put*.]

1. One who puts.

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases. *L'Estrange.*

2. Pu'tter *on*. Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of these exactions. *Shakspeare.*

You are abus'd, and by some *putter on*
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakspeare.*

Pu'ttingstone, pŭt'tĭng-stōne. *n. s.*

In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting stones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*

Pu'ttock, pŭt'tŭk.[166] *n. s.* [derived by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead? *Shaksp.*

The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Peacham.*

Pu'tty, pŭt-tē. *n. s.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PU'ZZLE, pŭz'zl.[405] *v. a.* [for *postle*, from *pose*, *Skinner*.]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease.

Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony. *Shakspeare.*

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakspeare.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon.*

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories. *More.*

I shall purposely omit the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not so easily intel-

ligible, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuse, than to convince. *Wilkins.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute. *Addison.*

Persons who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*

She strikes each point with native force of mind,
While *puzzled* learning blunders far behind. *Young.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler.*

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

To PU'ZZLE, pŭz'zl. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions: to be awkward.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

PU'ZZLE, pŭz'zl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon.*

PU'ZZLER, pŭz'zl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *puzzle.*] He who puzzles.

PY'GARG, pĭ'gärg. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

PY'GMEAN, pĭg-mē'ăn. *adj.* [from *pygmy.*] Belonging to a pygmy.

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

PY'GMY, pĭg'mē. *n. s.* [*pygmee*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. Any thing little.

If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself that is now nourished though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Bentley.*

PYLO'RUS, pē'lō-rŭs.[187 503] *n. s.* [πυλωρος.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

PY'RAMID, pĭr'ă-mĭd. *n. s.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις, from πῦρ, fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone.] A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your master's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakspeare.*

An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids.* *Woodward.*

PYRA'MIDAL, pē-răm'ē-dăl.[187] } *adj.*
PYRAMI'DICAL, pĭr-ă-mĭd'ē-kăl. } [from *pyramid.*] Having the form of a pyramid.

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward.*

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY, pĭr-ă-mĭd'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically.* *Broome.*

PY'RAMIS, pĭr'ă-mĭs. *n. s.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke. *Bacon.*

PYRE, pīre. *n. s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave son upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

PYRI'TES, pē-rī'tēz.[187 503] *n. s.* [from πῦρ.] Firestone.

Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PY'ROMANCY, pĭr'ō-măn-sē. *n. s.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, æromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nē-kăl.[530] *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks.*] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nĭks. *n. s.* [πῦρ and τεχνη.] The act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY, pĭr'ō-tĕk-nē. *n. s.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.] The art of managing fire.

Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chemistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale.*

PY'RRHONISM, pĭr'rō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYX, pĭks. *n. s.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host.

Q.

Q, Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used cp, *cw;* as cpellan or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cw;* as *quail*, *quench;* except *quoit*, which is spoken according to the manner of the French *coit:* the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB, kwŏb. *n. s.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A sort of fish.

To QUACK, kwăk.[85 86] *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to represent the sound better.

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

Believe mechanick virtuosi
Can raise them mountains in Potosi,
Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK, kwăk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand.

The change, schools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiaries. *L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Felton.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris; a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an useless race. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY, kwâk'kûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *quack.*] Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art.

QUA'CKSALVER kwâk'sâl-vûr. *n. s.* [*quack* and *salve.*] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan.

Saltimbanchœs, *quacksalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Æsop alive, the Piazza and the Pont Neuf could speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers* and empiricks. *Burton.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, kwôd-râ-jês'sê-mâl.[414] *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent; used in lent.

I have composed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal or pentecostal. *Sanderson.*

QUA'DRANGLE, kwôd'râng-gl.[414] *n. s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk. *Shakspeare.*

The escurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR, kwâ-drân'gû-lûr.[414] *adj.* [from *quadrangle.*] Square; having four right angles.

Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms. *Grew.*

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the mace-bearer. *Spectator.*

QUA'DRANT, kwâ'drânt.[85] *n. s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptic, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the excentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder.*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others *quadrants*. *Tatler.*

Thin taper sticks must from one center part;
Let these into the *quadrant*'s form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL, kwâ-drân'tâl. *adj.* [from *quadrant.*] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of dilating, proceed in strait lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the intersections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE, kwâ'drâte.[91] *adj.* [*quadratus*, Lat.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewill.*

3. [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a generical description, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey.*

QUA'DRATE, kwâ'drâte.[414] *n. s.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal parallel sides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a goodly diapase. *Spenser.*

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant
That stood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
Of union irresistible, mov'd on
In silence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our understanding a *quadrate*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More.*

2. [*quadrat*, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Dict.*

To QUA'DRATE, kwâ'drâte. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated.

Aristotle's rules for epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the Æneid. *Addison.*

QUADRA'TICK, kwâ-drât'îk.[414] *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square.

QUADRA'TICK, *equations.* kwâ-drât'îk.[414] In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought; and are of two sorts; first, simple quadraticks, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadraticks, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE, kwôd'râ-tûre. *n. s.* [*quadrature*, French; *quadratura*, Lat.]

1. The act of squaring.

The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves, should not intrench upon our studies of morality. *Watts.*

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half-moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL, kwâ-drên'nê-âl. *adj.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Lat.]

1. Comprising four years.

2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE, kwôd'rê-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *quadro*, Latin.] That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID, kwôd'drê-fîd. *adj.* [*quadrifidis*, Latin.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILA'TERAL, kwôd-drê-lât'têr-âl.[414] *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides.

Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, sometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* base or column. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS, kwôd-drê-lât'têr-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *quadrilateral.*] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRI'LLE, kâ-drîl'.[415] *n. s.* A game at cards. *Dict.*

QUA'DRIN, kwôd'drîn. *n. s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINO'MICAL, kwâ-drê-nôm'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPA'RTITE, kwâ-drîp'pâr-tîte[155] *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY, kwâ-drîp'pâr-tît-lê. *adv.* [from *quadripartite.*] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION, kwôd-drîp-pâr-tîsh'ûn. *n. s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS, kwôd-drê-fîl'lûs. *adj.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME, kwôd'drê-rême. *n. s.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE, kwôd-drê-sîl'lâ-bl.[414] *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *syllable.*] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES, kwâ-drê-vâlvz'. *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL, kwôd-drîv'yâl. *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Latin.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED, kwôd'drû-pêd. *n. s.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Latin.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds*. *Brown.*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some *quadruped*. *Woodward.*

Most *quadrupedes* that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot.*

The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. *Swift.*

QUA'DRUPED, kwôd'drû-pêd. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is sursurprised at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. *Watts.*

QUA'DRUPLE, kwôd'drû-pl. *adj.* [*quadruple*, French; *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh.*

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a *quadruple* caul. *Arbuthnot.*

To QUADRU'PLICATE, kwâd-rû'plê-kâte. *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, kwôd'drû-plê-kâshûn. *n. s.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUA'DRUPLY, kwôd'drû-plê. *adv.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE, kwê'rê. [Lat.] Inquire; seek: a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry.

Quære, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer.*

To QUAFF, kwâf.[85] *v. a.* [Of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, κυαφιζειν in the Eolick dialect used for κυαθιζειν. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *guoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, French, to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates
After a storm, *quaffs* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shaksp.*

I found the prince,
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,
That tyranny, which never *quafft* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle eye-drops. *Shakspeare.*

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet,
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton.*

To QUAFF, kwâf. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health. *Shaksp.*

Belshazzer, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

QUA'FFER, kwâf'fûr. *n. s.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER, kwâf'fûr. *v. n.* [A low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.

Ducks having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY, kwâg'gê.[85] [383] *adj.* [from *quagmire.*] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Ainsw.* This word is somewhere in *Clarissa.*

QUA'GMIRE, kwâg'mîre. *n. s.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marish by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser.*

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shaksp.*

The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or *quagmire*. *More.*

The brain is of such a clammy consistence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Glanville.*

QUAID, kwâde. *part.* [Of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

Therewith his sturdy courage soon was *quaid*,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismaid. *Spenser.*

To QUAIL, kwâle. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.]

1. To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.* Not in use.

He writes there is no *quailing* now;
Because the king is certainly possest
Of all our purposes. *Shakspeare.*

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakspeare.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knolles.*

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or *quail;*
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail*. *Wan. Pr. of Tr.*

At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleaveland.*

2. To fade; to decline.

To pass the *quailings* and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the reaccess of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*

To QUAIL, kwâle. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower. Not used.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*,
He shewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Spenser.*

Three, with fiery courage, he assails;
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wise:
And each successive after other *quails*,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

QUAIL, kwâle. *n. s.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quails* ever
Beat mine. *Shakspeare.*

Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Ray.*

A fresher gale
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*

QUA'ILPIPE, kwâle'pîpe. *n. s.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*. *Addison.*

QUAINT, kwânt. *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear sucks up the words a truelove scattereth,
And plain speech oft, than *quaint* phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

You were glad to be employ'd,
To shew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shaksp.*

He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own. *Stilling.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.

As clerkes been full subtle and *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

What's the efficient cause of a king? surely a *quaint* question? Yet a question that has been moved. *Holyday.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten on't. *Shakspeare.*

Her mother hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

I never saw a better fashion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shakspeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; finespun.

I'll speak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying, they fell sick and died. *Shaksp.*

He his fabrick of the heav'ns
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton.*

5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenser*, quailed; depressed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity.

With such fair slight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming *quaint*,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Spenser.*

6. Affected; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* seems not to have well understood.

To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements and other conceited appellations, have over-run us, and I wish I could say, those *quaint* fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY, kwânt'lê. *adv.* [from *quaint.*]

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.

When was old Sherwood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or Nature's cradle more enchas'd and purl'd. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults so *quaintly*,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shaksp.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.

As my Buxoma
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

QUAI'NTNESS, kwânt'nês. *n. s.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

To QUAKE, kwâke. *v. n.* [cpacan, Sax.]

1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.

Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shakspeare.*

Do such business as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Shakspeare.*

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shaksp.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nahum.*

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezekiel.*

The *quaking* pow'rs of height stood in amaze. *Cowley.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets sound. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.

Next Smedley div'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

QUAKE, kwâke. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake;*
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckl.*

QUA'KING GRASS, kwâ'king-grâs. *n. s.* [*phalaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*

QUALIFICA'TION, kwôl-lê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

2. Accomplishment.

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him. *Atterbury.*

3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh.*

To QUA'LIFY, kwôl'lê-fi.[86] *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing.

Place over them such governors, as may be *qualified* in such manner, as may govern the place. *Bacon.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift.*

2. To furnish with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in, and the best of me is diligence. *Shaksp.*

She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside so *qualified*, as may beseem
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shaksp.*

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.

4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.

I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rig'rous course. *Shakspeare.*

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakspeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here *Shakspeare.*

They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by the trial and witness of men's travels to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

5. To ease; to assuage.

He balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualify'd*,
And him restor'd to health that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate.

It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY, kwôl'lê-tê.[86] *n. s.* [*qualitas*, Latin; *qualite*, French.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities.* *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakspeare.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen. *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities*, of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality.* *Bacon*

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of. *Temple*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality.* *Shakspeare.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*,
A constant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the highest place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room. *Young.*

QUALM, kwâm.[203] *n. s.* [cpealm, Sax. a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakspeare.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Howel.*

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Rosc.*

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estrange.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite. *Dryden.*

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUA'LMISH, kwâm'ish. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shaksp.*

You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryd.*

QUANDA'RY, kwôn-dâ'rê. *n. s.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUA'NTITIVE, kwôn'tê-tîv. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Latin.] Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY, kwôn'tê-tê.[86] *n. s.* [*quantité*, Fr *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure: as, the metals were in different *quantities.*

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryd.*

4. A portion; a part.

If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites staves as master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. A large portion. This is not regular.

The warm antiscorbutic plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures metrical.
Drayton.

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity;* as patrem. *Holder.*

QUA'NTUM, kwŏn'tŭm. *n. s.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN, QUA'RANTINE, } kwŏr-rân-tèèn.[112] *n. s.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUARRE, kwŏr'rè. *n. s.* A quarry. Not in use.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarre* they stand. *Drayton.*

QUA'RREL, kwŏr'rîl.[86 414] *n. s.* [*querelle*, French.]

1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as either of us shall think profitable, without any the least beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that will competently be removed from such, as of which you cannot hope to see an end. *Hammond.*

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress' dog. *Shakspeare.*

3. A dispute; a contest.

The part which in this present *quarrel* striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alledged by the worthies of our church. *Holyday.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And force imprison'd winds to bring 'em near.
Dryden.

4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakspeare.*

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princess should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holingshed.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon.*

6. Objection; ill will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but she could not. *Mark.*

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton.*

7. In *Shakspeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though 't be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As soul and body's sev'ring. *Henry* VIII.

8. [from *quadreu*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*

Twang'd the string, outflew the *quarrel* long.
Fairfax.

To QUA'RREL, kwŏr'rîl.[99] *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.]

1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakspeare.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour. *Shakspeare.*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind, with brawling and *quarrelling*. *Ecclus.*

Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple.*

2. To fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest.
Dryden.

4. To find fault; to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon.

I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryden.*

5. To disagree; to have contrary principles.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The forepart lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUA'RRELLER, kwŏr'rîl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELOUS, kwŏr'rîl-lŭs. *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Shakspeare.*

QUA'RRELSOME, kwŏr'rîl-sŭm. *adj.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant.

Cholerick and *quarrelsome* persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estrange.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY, kwŏr'rîl-sŭm-lè. *adv.* [from *quarrelsome.*] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly, cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS, kwŏr'rîl-sŭm-nès. *n. s.* [from *quarrelsome.*] Cholerickness; petulance.

QUA'RRY, kwŏr'rè.[86] *n. s.* [*quarrè*, Fr.]

1. A square.

To take down a *quarry* of glass to scower, solder, band, and to set it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [*quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.

The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [from *querir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner;* from *carry*, *Kennet.*] Game flown at by a hawk: perhaps; any thing chased.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were on the *quarry* of these murder'd deer
To add the death of you. *Shakspeare.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping, on the slaughter'd *quarry* preys.
Sandys.

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*

They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,
And swift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dip't above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove.
Dryden.

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity? *Dryden.*

4. [*quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Irish, a stone, Mr. *Lye; craigge*, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

The same is said of stone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon.*

Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold.
Milton.

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the soften'd *quarry* would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard and unrelenting she,
As the new-crusted Niobe,
Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes those *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce *quarries* of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures? *More.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eastern *quarries*, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward.*

To QUA'RRY, kwŏr'rè. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN, kwŏr'rè-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART, kwŏrt.[86 414] *n. s.* [*quart*, Fr.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.

Albanact had all the northern part,

Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western *quart*.
Spenser.

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a *quart* pot to drink in.
Shakspeare.

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift.*

3. [*quarte*, French.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*.
Shakspeare.

QUA'RTAN, kwŏr'tăn. *n. s.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth-day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom. *Harvey.*

A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave.
Dryden.

QUARTA'TION, kwŏr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast the mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER, kwŏr'tŭr.[86] *n. s.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile.
Burnet.

Observe what stars arise or disappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarter* in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.
—I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know,
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakspeare.*

His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton.*

When the winds in southern *quarters* rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and *quarters* there. *Abbot.*

No leaven shall be seen in thy *quarters*. *Exodus.*

They had settled here many ages since, and overspread all the parts and *quarters* of this spacious continent. *Heylin.*

The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Sprat.*

A bungling cobler that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estrange.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unless I have mista'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shaksp.*

Thou canst defend as well as get,
And never hadst one *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the sev'ral chiefs they show'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to shift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*

5. Proper station.

They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon.*

Swift to their sev'ral *quarters* hasten then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryd.*

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.

To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleness and ruin them.
Collier.

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordship. *Swift.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.

Friends, all but now,
In *quarter* and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.
Shakspeare.

9. A measure of eight bushels.

The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return 200 bushels or 25 *quarter* of corn.
Heylin.

10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.

To QUA'RTER, kwŏr'tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakspeare.*

2. To divide; to break by force;

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire.
Shakspeare.

Mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war.
Shakspeare.

3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden.*

4. To station or lodge soldiers.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,
They will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakspeare.*

Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?
—His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakspeare.*

They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thessalians lay. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*.
Shakspeare.

You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Billingsgate.
Spectator.

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The first being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford.
Peacham.

QUA'RTERAGE, kwŏr'tŭr-ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hindring justice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY, kwŏr'tŭr-dā. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.

However rarely his own rent-dayes occurred, the indigent had two and fifty *quarter-daies* returning in his year. *Fell.*

The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next *quarter-day*. *Spectator.*

QUA'RTERDECK, kwŏr'tŭr-dĕk. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY, kwŏr'tŭr-lē. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator arise the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascension, which finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities of natural days.
Bentley.

QUA'RTERLY, kwŏr'tŭr-lē. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER, kwŏr'tŭr-mā-stŭr. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *master*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

The *quartermaster* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army.
Tatler.

QUA'RTERN, kwŏr'tŭrn.[98] *n. s.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF, kwŏr'tŭr-stăf. *n. s.* A staff of defence: so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryd.*

Immense riches he squandered away at *quarterstaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'RTILE, kwŏr'tĭl.[140 145] *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is marked thus □.
Harris.

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealousy for Ariel's love. *Dryden*

QUA'RTO, kwŏr'tō. *n. s.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems; then folio's and *quarto's* were the fashionable sizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

To QUASH; kwôsh. *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dut. *squacciare*, Ital. *quasso*. Lat.]

1. To crush; to squeeze.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller.

2. To subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And *quash'd* the stern Œacides. *Roscommon.*

Our she-confederates keep pace with us in *quashing* the rebellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the fair sex. *Addison.*

3. [*cassus*, Lat. *casser*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, *the indictment was* quashed.

To QUASH, kwôsh. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it from *quashing* and shaking. *Ray.*

The water in this dropsy, by a sudden jirk, may be heard to *quash*. *Sharp.*

QUASH, kwôsh. *n. s.* A pompion.

QUA'TERCOUSINS, kwâ'têr-kûz-z'nz.[415] As *they are not* quatercousins, as it is commonly spoken *catercousins*, *plus ne sont pas de quatre cousins*, they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they are not friends. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY, kwâ-têr'nâr-ê. *n. s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.

The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION, kwâ-têr'nê-ûn. *n. s.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Maker still new praise. *Milton.*

I have not in this scheme of these nine *quaternions* of consonants, distinct known characters, whereby to express them, but must repeat the same. *Holder.*

QUATE'RNITY, kwâ-têr'nê-tê. *n. s.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*

QUATRA'IN, kwâ'trîn.[202] *n. s.* [*quatrain*, French.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour
Disclos'd to light the mischief-making boy?
Mrs. Mulso.

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in use. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER, kwâ'vûr.[86] *v. n.* [cpavan, Saxon.]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice.

Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus discoursed. *Sidney.*

The division and *quavering*, which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*

We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to some sprightly airs of the opera. *Addison.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton.*

QUAY, kê.[220] *n. s.* [*quoi*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUE'ACHY, kwê'tshê. *adj* [I know not whence derived; perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quashy*.] Unsolid; unsound; boggy. Not in use.

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below. *Drayt.*

Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton.*

QUEAN, kwêne.[8] *n. s.* [cpean, Saxon; a barren cow; hopcpen, in the laws of Canute, a strumpet.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakspeare.*

This well they understand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes. *Dryden.*

Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

QUE'ASINESS, kwê'zê-nês. *n. s.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUE'ASY, kwê'zê. *adj.* [Of uncertain etymology.

1. Sick with nausea.

He, *queasy* with his insolence, already
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shaksp.*

Whether a rotten state and hope of gain;
Or to disuse me from the *queasy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out push me first. *Donne.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish.

I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedict, that, in despight of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

The humility of Gregory the great would not admit the stile of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their successors ever since. *Brown.*

Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Without question,
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*

3. Causing nauseousness.

I have one thing of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shakspeare.*

To QUECK, kwêk. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to complain. Not in use.

The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars, without so much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*

QUEEN, kwêên.[8] *n. s.* [cpen, Sax.] A woman, a wife, the wife of a king.

1. The wife of a king.

He was lapt
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shaksp.*

2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*
Past by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raise new kings from so obscure a race?
Dryden.

To QUEEN, kwêên. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shaksp.*

Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shaksp.*

QUEEN-APPLE, kwêên'âp-pl. *n. s.* A species of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her checks with kindly claret spread,
Aurora like new out of bed,
Or like the fresh *queen-apple's* side,
Blushing at sight of Phœbus' pride. *Sidney.*

QUEENING, kwêên'ing.[410] *n. s.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

QUEER, kwêêr. *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a correspondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quære* to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable to signalize his vivacity. *Spectator.*

QUEE'RLY, kwêêr'lê. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS, kwêêr'nês. *n. s.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.

QUE'EST, kwêst. *n. s.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL, kwêl. *v. a.* [cpellan, Sax.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill.

What avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands
Of mightiest? *Milton.*

Compassion *quell'd*
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A space; till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess.
Milton.

This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd,
That once disdaining, she might be disdain'd.
Dryden.

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to restrain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL, kwêl. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*

QUELL, kwêl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon
His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'LLER, kwêl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.

Hail son of the most high,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter. *Milton.*

QUE'LQUECHOSE, kêk'shôze. *n. s.* [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city *quelquechoses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To QUEME, kwême. *v. n.* [cpeman, Saxon.] To please. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH, kwĕnsh. *v. a.*

1. To extinguish fire.

Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire? *Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*. *Shaksp.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakspeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching* nature. *Wisdom.*

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it entereth better. *Bacon.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hissing mass prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon.*

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levelled false,
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shaksp.*

Beseech God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it. *Duty of Man.*

3. To allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*

4. To destroy.

When death's form appears, she fearcth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH, kwĕnsh. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses? *Shakspeare.*

QUE'NCHABLE, kwĕnsh'â-bl. *adj.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER, kwĕnsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *quench.*] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

QUE'NCHLESS, kwĕnsh'lĕs. *adj.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shaksp.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crashaw.*

QUE'RELE, kwĕ'rĕl. *n. s.* [*querela*, Latin; *querelle*, French.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querele* only *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT, kwĕ'rĕnt. *n. s.* [*querens*, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS, kwĕr-rĕ-mō'nĕ-ûs. *adj* [*queremonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, kwĕr-rĕ-mō'nĕ-ûs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *querimonious.*] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, kwĕr-rĕ-mō'nĕ-ûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *querimonious.*] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST, kwĕ'rĭst. *n. s.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An inquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist.* *Spectator.*

The juggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,
Impatient of all answers, strait became
A stealing brook. *Swift.*

QUERN, kwĕrn. *n. s.* [cpeopn, Sax.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakspeare.*

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapman.*

QUE'RPO, kwĕr'pō. *n. s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY, kwĕr'rĕ, for *equerry.* *n. s.* [*ecuyer*, French.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS, kwĕr'rū-lûs. *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulous*, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time before mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howel.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUE'RULOUSLY, kwĕr'rū-lûs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *querulous.*] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As unoil'd hinges, *querulously* shrill. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS, kwĕr'rū-lûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY, kwĕ'rĕ. *n. s.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a further search to be made by others. *Newton.*

This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

To QUE'RY, kwĕ'rĕ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

QUEST, kwĕst. *n. s.* [*queste*, Fr.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold ape unblest,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Spenser.*

If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

Fair silver buskin'd nymphs,
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milton*

An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton.*

One for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
Th' unsounded deep, and the void immense
To search with wand'ring *quest* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton.*

'Twould be not strange, should we find Paradise at this day, where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, because I see there are some so earnest in *quest* of it *Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison.*

We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight *Spectator.*

2. [for *inquest.*] An empannell'd jury.

What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shakspeare.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.

You have been hotly call'd for
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shakspeare.*

4. Inquiry; examination.

O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shakspeare.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST, kwĕst. *v. n.* [*quéter*, French; from the noun.] To go in search.

QUE'STANT, kwĕs'tânt. *n. s.* [from *quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek
That fame may cry you loud. *Shaksp.*

QUE'STION, kwĕs'tshŭn.[416] *n. s* [*question*, Fr. *quæstio*, Lat.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is more reason for the entertainment of the time, that ye ask me *questions*, than that I ask you. *Bacon.*

2. Inquiry; disquisition.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. A dispute; a subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John.*

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*

How easy is it for a man to fill a book with quotations, as you have done, that can be content with any thing, however foreign to the *question!* *Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.

This is not my writing,
Though I confess much like the character:
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand *Shaksp.*

'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles

than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *question*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

Whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe.*

8. State of being the subject of present inquiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in *question* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childish and unorderly to say, that we demand the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause, the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchase six shillings and three-pence weighty-money, he had proved the matter in *question*. *Locke.*

Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profess to state the points in *question*. *Atterbury.*

9. Endeavour; act of seeking. Not in use.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shaksp.*

To QUE'STION, kwĕs'tshŭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To inquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon.*

Unreasonable subtilty will still seem to be reasoning; and at least will *question*, when it cannot answer. *Holiday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;
You may as well use *question* with a wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakspeare.*

To QUE'STION, kwĕs'tshŭn. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by questions.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Hear your own dignity so much prophan'd,
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shaksp.*

But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,
Whither I go. *Shaksp.*

This construction is not so undubitably to be received as not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

O impotent estate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.

Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised. *South.*

QUE'STIONABLE, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *question*.]

1. Doubtful; disputable.

Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of these my simple labours, bestowed for the necessary justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not perfectly understood. *Hooker.*

That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time and cause. *Brown*

It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was known in those ancient times. *Wilkins.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.

Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shaksp.*

QUE'STIONARY, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-rē. *adj.* [from *question*.] Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *question*.] The quality of being questionable.

QUE'STIONER, kwĕs'tshŭn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *question*.] An inquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS, kwĕs-tshŭn-lĕs. *adv.* [from *question*.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Questionless hence it comes that many were mistaken. *Raleigh.*

Questionless duty moves not so much upon command as promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to inforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

QUE'STMAN, kwĕst'mân.[88] } *n. s.*
QUE'STMONGER, kwĕst'mŭng-gûr. }
[*quest*, *man*, and *monger*.] Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*, and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

QUE'STRIST, kwĕs'trĭst. *n. s.* [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him toward Dover. *Shaksp.*

QUE'STUARY, kwĕs'tshŭ-â-rē. *adj.* [from *quæstus*, Latin.] Studious of profit.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

QUIB, kwĭb. *n. s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.* The same perhaps with *quip*.

QUI'BBLE, kwĭb'bl. *n. s.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun.

This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to lest posterity see their forefathers were blockheads. *Addison.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully answered your *quibble*, you will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again and again. *Waterland.*

To QUI'BBLE, kwĭb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words.

The first service was neats tongue sliced, which the philosophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*

QUI'BBLER, kwĭb'bl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *quibble*.] A punster.

QUICK, kwĭk. *adj.* [cpic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead.

They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled against us. *Psalms.*

If there be *quick* raw flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. *Leviticus.*

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*

As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there night,
Melts wax, drys clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick* some dead. *Davies.*

Thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milton.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; spritely, ready.

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preserved so great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient. *South.*

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence, is a *quick* eyed, volatile and sprightly fly. *Grew.*

QUICK, kwĭk. *adv.* Nimbly; speedily readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weazle. *Shaksp.*

This shall your understanding clear,
Those things from me that you shall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker*. *Drayton.*

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and *quicker* understood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

QUICK, kwĭk. *n. s.*

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat shot. *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.

If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had still the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and therefore that speech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thought of this disgraceful composition so touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the *quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp.*

3. Living plants.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *quickentree*, kwîk'bême. *n. s.* [*ornus.*]

Quickbeam, or wild sorb, by some called the Irish ash, is a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent. *Mortimer.*

To QUI'CKEN, kwîk'k'n.[103] *v. a.* [cpiccan, Sax.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own soul. *Psalms.*

This my mean task would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The mistress which I serve, *quickens* what's dead,
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shaksp.*

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd
You give such lively life, such *quick'ning* pow'r,
And influence of such celestial kind,
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flow'r. *Davies.*

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls
With breath are *quicken'd* and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate.

You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than to make him stand still. *Bacon.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.

Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already extinguished. *Tatler.*

An argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions which will best deserve it. *Swift.*

To QUI'CKEN, kwîk'k'n. *v. n.*

1. To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.*

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will *quicken* and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shaksp.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*. *Sandys.*

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER, kwîk'k'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *quicken.*]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, aversation and fear, are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

QUI'CKGRASS, kwîk'grâs. *n. s.* [*quick* and *grass; gramen caninum*, Latin.] Dog grass.

QUI'CKLIME, kwîk'lîme. *n. s.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY, kwîk'lê. *adv.* [from *quick.*] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue: thy story *quickly*. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

QUI'CKNESS, kwîk'nês. *n. s.* [from *quick.*]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required, but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit. *Wotton.*

The *quickness* of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal, that must lie still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy gen'rous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still shew'd a *quickness;* and maturing time
But mellows what we write to the dull sweets of rhime. *Dryden.*

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corinths whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant *quickness*. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKSAND, kwîk'sând. *n. s.* [*quick* and *sand.*] Moving sand; unsolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit? *Shaksp.*

Undergirding the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands*, they strake sail, and so were driven. *Acts.*

But when the vessel is on *quicksands* cast,
The flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, stems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the *quicksands*. *Addison.*

I have marked out several of the shoals and *quicksands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

To QUI'CKSET, kwîk'sêt. *v. a.* [*quick* and *set.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get set to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*

A man may ditch and *quickset* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKSET, kwîk'sêt. *n. s.* [*quick* and *set.*] Living plant set to grow.

The baiful pastures fenc'd, and most with *quickset* mound. *Drayton.*

Plant *quicksets* and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Evelyn.*

Nine in ten of the *quickset* hedges are ruin'd for want of skill. *Swift.*

QUICKSI'GHTED, kwîk-sî'têd. *adj.* [*quick* and *sight.*] Having a sharp sight.

Nobody will deem the *quicksighted* amongst them to have very enlarged views in eunuchs. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and *quicksighted* gentlemen can swallow down this sottish opinion about precipient atoms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS, kwîk-sî'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *quicksighted.*] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the *quicksightedness* of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUICKSI'LVER, kwîk'sîl-vûr.[98] *n. s.* [*quick* and *silver; argentum vivum*, Lat.]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water; it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others. The specifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest; the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Libia of brimstone and *quicksilver* burnt. *Peacham.*

Pleasures are few; and fewer we enjoy;
Pleasure, like *quicksilver*, is bright and coy;
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters still:
If seiz'd at last, compute your mighty gains,
What is it, but rank poison in your veins? *Young.*

QUICKSI'LVERED, kwîk'sîl-vûr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *quicksilver.*] Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass *quicksilvered* over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the foreside, and as much convex on the backside, and *quicksilvered* over on the convex side. *Newton.*

QUI'DAM, kwî dâm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Somebody. Not used.

For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those so many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser.*

QUI'DDANY, kwîd'dâ-nê. *n. s.* [*cydonium, cydoniatum*, Latin; *quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUI'DDIT, kwîd'dît. *n. s.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddets* now? his quillets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shaksp.*

QUI'DDITY, kwîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.]

1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term.

He could reduce all things to acts,

And knew their natures and abstracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. Not used.

Misnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the professors of law. *Camden.*

QUIE'SCENCE, kwī-ĕs'sĕnse.[510] *n. s.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT, kwī-ĕs'sĕnt. *adj* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*. *Glanville.*

The right side, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving side; but the sinister is the weaker or more *quiescent* side. *Brown.*

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also *quiescent* objects, which hearing does not. *Holder.*

If it be in some part movent, and in some part *quiescent*, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew.*

Pression or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the *quiescent* medium, which lies beyond the obstacle. *Newton.*

QUI'ET, kwī'ĕt.[99] *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.]

1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And sliding soft, as down to sleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Spenser.*

This life is best,
If *quiet* life is best; sweeter to you,
That have a sharper known. *Shaksp.*

Justly thou abhorr'st
That sun, who on the *quiet* state of man
Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 *Peter.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were *quiet* all the night. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so *quiet* and so sweet a style. *Shaksp.*

QUI'ET, kwī'ĕt. *n. s.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness.

They came into Laish unto a people that were at *quiet* and secure. *Judges.*

The land
A dreadful *quiet* felt, and worser far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* rules. *Dryden.*

Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r serene,
Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET, kwī'ĕt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

The lowest degree of faith, that can *quiet* the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER, kwī'ĕt-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM, kwī'ĕt-īzm. *n. s.* [from *quiet*.] What is called by the poets apathy or dispassion, by the scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists *quietism*, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY, kwī'ĕt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves *quietly* and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end. *Bacon.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS, kwī'ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel *quietness* neither returning to mislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious still after one manner. *Sidney.*

That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietness* with it; they answer fumingly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And 'stablish *quietness* on ev'ry side. *Shaksp.*

What miseries have both nations avoided, and what *quietness* and security attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

If we compare the *quietness* and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME, kwī'ĕt-sŭm. *adj.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not in use.

Let the night be calm and *quietsome*,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

QUI'ETUDE, kwī'ĕ-tūde. *n. s.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections. *Wotton.*

QUILL, kwĭl. *n. s.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her nimble *quills* his soul doth seem to hover,
And eye the very pitch that lusty bird did cover. *Drayton.*

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their *quills*. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*. *Wotton.*

Those lives they fail'd to rescue by their skill,
Their muse would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*

From him whose *quills* stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near these was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side was seen the *quill*-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd
The goddess' self to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious skill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes, and sev'n at once they fill. *Dryden.*

QUI'LLET, kwĭl'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtility; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddets now? his *quillets*? his cases? and his tricks? *Shaksp.*

A great soul weighs in the scale of reason, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*. *Hudibras.*

QUILT, kwĭlt. *n. s.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongst the richer sort. *Arbuthnot.*

She on the *quilt* sinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show. *Pope.*

To QUILT, kwĭlt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving forcibly
On his horse neck before the *quilted* fell,
Then from the head the body sundred quite. *Spenser.*

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon.*

Entellus for the strife prepares,
Strip'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden.*

A chair was ready,
So *quilted*, that he lay at ease reclin'd. *Dryden.*

May'nt I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUI'NARY, kwī'nâ-rĕ. *adj* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been restrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE, kwĭnse. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, German.]

1. The tree.

The *quince* tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked: the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and *quinces* in the pastry. *Shakspeare.*

A *quince*, in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH, kwĭnsh. *v. n.* [This word seems to be the same with *quecch*, *winch*, and *quick*.] To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain.

Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spenser.*

QUINCU'NCIAL, kwĭn-kŭn'shăl. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or *quincuncial* disposition, sir Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX, kwîng'kûngks. *n. s.* [Lat.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which disposition repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the *quincunx*. *Ray.*

He whose lightnings pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA, kwîn-kwâ-jês'sê-mâ. [Latin.] Quinquagesima sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; shrove sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR, kwîn-kwâng'gû-lâr.[408] *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulas*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*. *Woodward.*

Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel. *More.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR, kwîn-kwâr-tîk'ù-lâr. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controversy, for none have since undertaken to say more. *Sanderson.*

QUI'NQUEFID, kwîn-kwê'fîd. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED, kwîn-kwê-fô'lê-â-têd. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, kwîn-kwên'nê-âl. *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY, kwîn'zê. *n. s.* [corrupted from *squinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throttling *quinsy* 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatisms I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleurisies and *quinsies*. *Arbuthnot.*

QUINT, kwînt. *n. s.* [*quint*, French.] A set of five.

For state has made a *quint*
Of generals he 's listed in 't. *Hudibras.*

QUI'NTAIN, kwîn'tîn.[208] *n. s.* [*quintain*, French.] A post with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here stands up,
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block. *Shaksp.*

QUI'NTAL, kwîn'tâl. *n. s.* [*centupondium*, Latin.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUI'NTESSENCE, kwîn'tês-sênse. *n. s.* [*quinta essentia*, Latin.]

1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter she abstracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quintessence* from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal *quintessence* of heav'n
Flew upward, spirited with various forms,
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a *quintessence*, or fifth sort of body distinct from all these. *Watts.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this *quintessence* of dust? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakspeare.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymist can draw, with all his skill,
The *quintessence* of these out of the mind? *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did express,
A *quintessence* even from nothingness,
From dull privations and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

Paracelsus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to separate the *quintessence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of worldly delights. *South.*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL, kwîn-tês sên-shâl. *adj.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good; especially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN, kwîn'tîn. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived; *Minshew* deduces it from *quintus*, Latin, and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. *Ainsworth; quintaine*, Fr.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag: the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by, before the sand bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonson.*

QUI'NTUPLE, kwîn'tû-pl. *adj.* [*quintuplus*, Latin.] Fivefold.

In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least. *Graunt.*

QUIP, kwîp. *n. s.* [derived by the etymologists, from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still. *Shakspeare.*

If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: this is called the *quip* modest. *Shaksp.*

Nymph bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton*

To QUIP, kwîp. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

QUIRE, kwîre. *n. s.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossom bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did sweetly sing,
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling. *Spenser.*

Myself have lim'd a bush for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night
And told them the Messiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worship thee
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*. *Milton.*

Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come, a numerous and well fitted *quire*,
All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my song with smooth and equal measures dance. *Cowley.*

As in beauty she surpass'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the rest was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage *Cleaveland.*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play. *Dryden.*

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*. *Pope.*

3. [*cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE, kwîre. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*

My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lull asleep. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'RISTER, kwîr'rîs-tûr.[108] *n. s.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy *quiristers* that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson.*

QUIRK, kwêrk.[108] *n. s.* [Of this word I can find no rational derivation.]

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start,
Can woman me unto 't. *Shaksp.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others to taste their valour; belike this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shaksp.*

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shaksp.*

3. Slight conceit.

Conceits, puns, *quirks*, or quibbles, jests and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

4. Flight of fancy. Not in use.

Most fortunately he hath atchiev'd a maid,
That paragons description and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shakspeare.*

5. Subtilty; nicety; artful distinction.

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect in an entail: how solicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*. *Decay of Piety.*

There are a thousand *quirks* to avoid the stroke of the law. *L'Estrange.*

6. Loose light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of prayer;
Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To Quit, kwît. *v. a.* part. pass. *quit;* pret. *I quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Ital. *quitar*, Spanish.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou hast made us to swear. *Joshua.*

By this act, old tyrant,
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denham.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit.* *Prior.*

2. To set free.

Thou are *quit* from a thousand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which should be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy sadness when thou feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy discontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: bent rather how I may be *quit*
Fairest and easiest of this cumb'rous charge. *Milton.*

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it? *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himself of an affair: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd, hath left them years of mourning. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Spenser.*

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shaksp.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us *quitted.* *Ben Jonson.*

One step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much as to *quit* their charges; because truth, which is the secret of the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are our own. *Hooker.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it? *South.*

Still I shall hear and never *quit* the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit.*] To absolve; to acquit.

Nor further seek what their offences be,
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*

9. To pay.

Far other plaints, tears, and laments
The time, the place, and our estates require,
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents
Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire. *Fairfax.*

10. To abandon; to forsake.

Their father,
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shaksp.*

Honours are promis'd
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to slaves that can detect their courses. *Ben Jonson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding, such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

11. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

Quitchgrass, kwîtsh'grâs. *n. s.* [cpice, Saxon; *gramen caninum*, Latin.] Dog-grass.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds. *Mortimer.*

Quite, kwite. *adv* [This is derived, by the etymologists, from *quittè*, discharged, free, French; which, however at first appearance unlikely, is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was in this combination, *quite* and *clean;* that is, *with a clean riddance:* its present signification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly; totally; throughly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unnecessary. *Hooker.*

He hath sold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Genesis.*

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand. *Locke.*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*

Quitrent, kwît'rênt. *n. s.* [*quit* and *rent.*] Small rent reserved.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quitrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas. *Temple.*

My old master, a little before his death, wished him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrents* upon the estate. *Spectator.*

Quits, kwîts. *interj.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

Quittance, kwît'tânse. *n. s.* [*quitance*, French.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

Now I am rememb'red, he scorn'd at me!
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rend'ring faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shaksp.*

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All use of *quittance.* *Shaksp.*

We shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shaksp.*

To Quittance, kwît'tânse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. Not used.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakspeare.*

Quitter, kwît'tûr. *n. s.*

1. A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*
2. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

Quitterbone, kwît'tûr-bône. *n. s.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER, kwîv'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [This word seems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, French, to *cover.*] A case or sheath for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head,
One of his shafts she stole away,
And one of hers did close convey
Into the others stead;
With that Love wounded my love's heart
But Dianne beasts with Cupid's dart. *Spenser.*

Those works, with ease as much he did,
As you would ope and shut your *quiver*-lid. *Chapman.*

Diana's nymphs would be array'd in white, their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides. *Peacham.*

Her sounding *quiver* on her shoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd. *Dryden.*

Qui'ver, kwîv'vûr. *adj.* Nimble; active. Not in use.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shaksp.*

To Qui'ver, kwîv'vûr. *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shaksp.*

O'er the pommel cast the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*

Eurydice with *quiv'ring* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay.*

Dancing sun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quiv'ring* shade. *Pope.*

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To shiver; to shudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on. *Sidney.*

Qui'vered, kwîv'vûr'd.[395] *adj.* [from *quiver.*]

1. Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that, is clad in complete steel,
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear,
To him who notches sticks as Westminster. *Pope.*

To Quob, kwôb. *v. n.* [A low word.] To

move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUO'DLIBET, kwŏd'lê-bĕt. *n. s.* [Lat.] A nice point; a subtilty.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat,
Swore he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, kwŏd-lĭb-ê-tâ'rê-ân. *n. s.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBE'TICAL, kwŏd-lê-bĕt'tê-kâl. *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not restrained to a particular subject: in the schools, theses or problems, anciently proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called. *Dict.*

QUOIF, kwŏif.[415] *n. s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.

Hence thou sickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit. *Shaksp.*

2. The cap of a sergeant at law.

To QUOIF, kwŏif. *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a headdress.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to shew that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addison.*

QUOI'FFURE, kwŏif'ûre. *n. s.* [*coeffure*, French.] Headdress.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*. *Addison.*

QUOIL, kwŏil. *n. s.* See COIL.

QUOIN, kwŏin. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr.]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew,
Then whirling round, the *quoins* together strook. *Sandys.*

Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Mortimer.*

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines. *Ainsworth.*

QUOIT, kwŏit.[415] *n. s.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.

He plays at *quoits* well. *Shaksp.*

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To QUOIT, kwŏit. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden* uses it to throw the discus. See the noun.

Noble youths for mastership should strive,
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT, kwŏit. *v. a.* To throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling. *Shaksp.*

QUO'NDAM, kwŏn'dâm. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him. *Shaksp.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

QUOOK, kwŏŏk. The preterit of *quake*. Obsolete.

Freely up those royal spoils he took;
Yet at the lion's skin he inly *quook*. *Spenser.*

QUO'RUM, kwŏ'rûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison.*

QUO'TA, kwŏ'tâ. *n. s.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addison.*

QUOTA'TION, kwŏ-tâ'shûn.[415] *n. s.* [from *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.

2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deserve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke.*

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior.*

To QUOTE, kwŏte. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margin. *Whitgift.*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Stillingfleet.*

He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hospinian. *Atterbury.*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift.*

QUO'TER, kwŏ'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH, kwŏth. *verb imperfect.* [This is only part of cpoðan, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he.

Enjoying, *quoth* you. *Sidney.*

Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook
This paltry ass. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN, kwŏ-tĭd'jê-ân. *adj.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*

Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*

QUOTI'DIAN, kwŏ-tĭd'jê-ân.[224 293] *n. s* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakspeare.*

QUO'TIENT, kwŏ'shênt. *n. s.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.] In arithmetick, is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. *Moxon.*

R.

R, Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as, *red*, *rose*, *more*, *muriatick:* in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody:* *r* is never mute unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.

To RA'BATE, râ-bâte'. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

RA'BATO, râ'bâ-tô. *n. s.* A neckband; a ruff.

I think your other *rabato* were better. *Shaksp.*

Broke broad jests upon her narrow heel,
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and survey'd her steel. *Old Comedy.*

To RA'BBET, râb'bĭt.[99] *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*; Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The rabbet plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting*. *Moxon.*

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbeted* on its outside about half an inch into the

frame, and all these rabbets are groved square. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET, rȧb'bĭt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-post. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI, rȧb'bē, *or* rȧb'bī. } *n. s.* A doctor
RA'BBIN, rȧb'bĭn. } among the Jews.

Be not ye called *rabbi;* for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Matthew.*

The Hebrew *rabbins* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden.*

RA'BBIT, rȧb'bĭt. *n. s.* [*robbe, robbekin,* Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for parsley to stuff a *rabbit.* *Shakspeare.*

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits,* but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi;* which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin? *Bacon.*

RA'BBLE, rȧb'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*rabula,* Latin; *rabulari,* low Latin] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths? *Shaksp.*
Go bring the *rabble* here to this place. *Shaksp.*

Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

The better sort abhors scurrility,
And often censures what the *rabble* like. *Roscommon.*

That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabble,* whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South.*

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabble* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden.*

In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppressors fate,
Do sov'reign justice and revenge the state. *Dryden.*

His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabble,* and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison.*

RA'BBLEMENT, rȧb'bl-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *rabble.*] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. Not in use.

A rude *rabblement,*
Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide,
But got his ready steed, and fast away 'gan ride. *Spenser.*

The *rabblement* houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. *Shakspeare.*

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement.* *Camden.*

RA'BID, rȧb'bĭd.[744] *adj.* [*rabidus,* Latin.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET, rȧb'bĭn-ĕt. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance *Ainsworth.*

RACE, rȧse. *n. s.* [*race,* Fr. from *radice,* Latin.]

1. A family ascending.
2. Family descending.

He in a moment will create
Another world; out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for *race.* *Milton.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race.* *Dryden.*

Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

3. A generation; a collective family.

A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*

4. A particular breed.

The *race* of mules, fit for the plough is bred. *Chapman.*

Instead
Of spirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room. *Milton.*

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*

If they are all debas'd and willing slaves,
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,
And the old sinking to ignoble graves,
Of such a *race* no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

5. RACE *of ginger.* [*rayz de gengibre,* Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*

7. [*ras,* Islandick.] Contest in running.

To describe *races* and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*

Stand forth, ye champions who the gauntlet wield,
Or you the swiftest racers of the field;
Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes grace,
I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race.* *Pope.*

8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*

9. Progress, course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples have taught them, never stopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race* though steep. *Milton.*

He safe return'd, the *race* of glory past,
New to his friends embrace. *Pope.*

10. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor: the prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence? *Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

RA'CEHORSE, rȧse'hôrse. *n. s.* [*race* and *horse.*] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *race-horse,* which runs the faster the less weight it carries. *Addison.*

RACEMA'TION, rȧs'sē-mȧ'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*racémus,* Latin.] Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

RACEMI'FEROUS, rȧs-sē-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero,* Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER, rȧse'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *race.*] Runner; one that contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finned *racers* of the flood. *Dorset.*

A poet's form she plac'd before their eyes,
And bad the nimblest *racer* seize the prize, *Pope.*

RA'CINESS, rȧ'sē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

RACK, rȧk. *n. s.* [*racke,* Dut. from *racken,* to stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare.*

Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himself, because he had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addison.*

2. Torture, extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack,* and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour sets him on the *rack,* and is interpreted as an instance of aversion or indifference. *Addison.*

3. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are used to others. *Wilkins.*

4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken and written *rock.*

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack,* and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

5. [*racke,* Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *rack* dislimns, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakspeare.*

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the *rack* stand still,
The bold wind speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shakspeare.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack,* and are not perceived below, pass without noise. *Bacon.*

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*

6. [hracca, the occiput, Saxon; *racca,* Islandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full *racks* within. *May.*

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks,* because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*

He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full *racks* the gen'rous steeds retire. *Addison.*

9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To RACK, rȧk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shaksp.*

To RACK. rȧk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortured me,
Their joints new set to be new *rack'd* again.
Cowley.

Hold, O dreadful sir,
You will not *rack* an innocent old man.
Dryden and Lee.

2. To torment; to harass.

Th' apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep despair.
Milton.

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants, exacting of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth. *Spenser.*

The commons hast thou *rack'd*, the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shaksp.*

He took possession of his just estate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increase of rent. *Dryd.*

4. To screw; to force to performance.

They *racking* and stretching scripture further than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences. *Hooker.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits, and cast about every way, managing every little argument to the utmost advantage. *Tillotson.*

It was worth the while for the adversary to *rack* invention, and to call in all the succours of learning and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to wrest them out of our hands. *Waterland.*

5. To stretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity
To raise a present sum;
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That shall be *rack'd* even to the uttermost. *Shaksp.*

6. To defecate, to draw off from the lees. I know not whence this word is derived in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinse:* this is perhaps of the same race.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much sooner. *Bacon.*

Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days resettlement *rack* it off. *Mortimer.*

RACK-RENT, rák'rênt. *n. s.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raised to the uttermost.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church? *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER, rák'rênt-ûr. *n. s.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred: yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land; which the *rack-renter* or undertenant pays. *Locke.*

RA'CKET, rák'kît.[99] *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation; *Casaubon* derives it, after his custom, from ῥαχία, the dash of fluctuation against the shore.]

1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepest not *racket* there. *Shakspeare.*

2. A confused talk. In burlesque language.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next door to faction, where they keep such a *racket*, that the whole parish is disturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*

3. [*raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.

When we have matcht our *rackets*, to these balls,
We will in France play a set,
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shakspeare.

The body, into which impression is made, either can yield backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the *rackets* of the second causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

RA'CKING, rák'king. *n. s.*

Racking pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread; and though it does not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKOON, rák-kóón'. *n. s.*

The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep fur: it sleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out a nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea side, where it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*

RA'CY, rá'sê. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish, a root.] Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil.

Rich *racy* verses in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

From his brain that Helicon distil,
Whose *racy* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer*

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,
Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*

RAD, rád. The old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*

RAD, RED, and ROD, rád. differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skilful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor: *Rodbert*, eminent for counsel: *Eubulus* and *Thrasybulus* have almost the same sense. *Gibson.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock*. rád'dúk.[166] *n. s.* a bird; the redbreast.

The *raddock* would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shaksp.*

RA'DIANCE, rá'dê-ânse *or* rá'jê-ânse.[293]
RA'DIANCY, rá'dê-ân-sê *or* rá'jê-ân-sê.[376]
n. s. [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter.

By the sacred *radiance* of the sun,
By all the operations of the orbs.
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its natural *radiancy*, is not without just doubt; however it be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the glances of fire. *Brown.*

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of maejsty divine. *Milton.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest *radiancy*. *Burnet.*

RA'DIANT, rá'dê-ânt, *or* rá'jê-ânt. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold *radiant* upon the top and before, a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what *radiance* state she spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
This, this is she alone. *Milton.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton*

I see the warlike host of heaven,
Radiant in glitt'ring arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE, rá'dê-âte, *or* rá'jê-âte. *v. n.* [*radio*, Latin.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

Though with wit and parts their possessors could never engage God to send forth his light and his truth: yet now that revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleased to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect those scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*

RA'DIATED, rá'dê-â-têd, *or* rá'jê-â-têd. *adj.* [*radiatus* Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a passage in Ausonius. *Addison.*

RADIA'TION, rá-dê-â'shûn, *or* rá-jê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays

We have perspective houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds subdue,
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound paralleleth in many things with the light, and *radiation* of things visible. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL, rád'dê-kál. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr from *radix*, Lat.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary, and proceed from these *radical* differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, springing up together with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth betray the *radical* moisture, and carrieth it for company. *Bacon.*

If the *radical* moisture of gold were separated, it might be contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the *radical* moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY, rád-dê-kál'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *radical.*] Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the seminality of darnel. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY, rád'dê-kál-ê. *adv.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in insects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part. *Brown.*

These great orbs, thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light,
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS, rád'dê-kál-nês. *n. s.* [from *radical.*] The state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE, rád'dê-kâte.[91] *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds, fix the transient gleam of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistence in the soul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high prescription. *Brown.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of the object: in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory consist, there would be no need of reserving those atoms in the brain. *Glanville.*

RADICA'TION, rȧd-ė-kȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act of taking root and fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those habits; and to each of these some proper application was to be made to cure their souls. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE, rȧd'dė-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] That part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH, rȧd'dĭsh. *n. s.* [ræðic, Saxon; *radis*, *raifort*, French; *rafhanus*, Lat.] A root commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*

RA'DIUS, rȧ'dė-ŭs, *or* rȧ'jė-ŭs.[293 294] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The semidiameter of a circle.
2. A bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFF, rȧf. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE, rȧf'fl.[405] *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

Letters from Hamstead give me an account, there is a late institution there, under the name of a *raffling* shop. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE, rȧf'fl. *n. s.* [*rafle*, Fr. from the verb.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*. *Arbuthnot.*

RAFT, rȧft. *n. s.* [probably from *ratis*, Latin.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*? *Shaksp.*
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a *raft*, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

RAFT, rȧft. part pass. of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER, rȧf'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* ræfter, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says *Junius*, from *roof tree*.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne*

Shepherd,
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters*, than in tap'stry halls. *Milton.*

On them the Trojans cast
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By Donaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but on beams or *rafters* tied to one another. *Heylin.*

From the East, a Belgian wind,
His hostile breath through the dry *rafters* sent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft rose every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift.*

RA'FTERED, rȧf'tŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.

No *raft'red* roofs with dance and tabor sound,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

RAG, rȧg.[74] *n. s.* [hnacode, torn, Sax. ȝȧꞇ.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.

Cowl, hoods, and habits, with their wearers tost,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes: proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall see their children kind. *Shakspeare.*

They tooke from me
Both coate and cloake, and all things that might be
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on
These tatter'd *rags*. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my soul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress.

He had first matter seen undrest;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN, rȧg-ȧ-mŭf'fĭn. *n. s.* [from *rag* and I know not what else.] A paltry mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were peppered; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakspeare.*

Shall we brook that paltry ass
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE, rȧdje. *n. s.* [*rage*, French.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakspeare.*

Desire not
T' allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reasons. *Shakspeare.*

Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd. *Milton.*

Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milt.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon.*

The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppresst. *Pope.*

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money getting.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

Then may his soul its free-born *rage* enjoy,
Give deed to will, and ev'ry pow'r employ. *Harte.*

To RAGE, rȧdje.[74] *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is *raging*; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. *Proverbs.*

Why do the heathen *rage*? *Psalms.*
At this he inly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exercise fury.

Heart-rending news,
That death should license have to *rage* among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another, seem like torches, and run like the lightenings. *Nahum.*

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*

After these waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

RA'GEFUL, rȧdje'fŭl. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent.

This courtesy was worse than a bastinado to Zelmane, so that again with *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it *Sidney.*

A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable appearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* person shall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED, rȧg'gĭd.[99 381] *adj.* [from *rag*.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth she return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. *Shakspeare.*

As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuthnot*

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited.

The earl of Warwick's *ragged* staff is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *Carew.*

That some whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shaksp.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet.*

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a raw-boned carcase, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estr.*

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep. *Dryd.*

RA'GGEDNESS, rȧg'gĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness*, defend you. *Shakspeare.*

RA'GINGLY, rȧ'jĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN, rȧg'mȧn.[88] *n. s.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.

RAGOU'T, rȧ-gōō'. *n. s.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

To the stage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest,
Tis task enough for thee t' expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*

No fish they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of snails. *Addison.*

When art and nature join, th' effect will be

Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricasy. *King's Cookery.*

RA'GSTONE, râg'stône. *n. s.* [*rag* and *stone.*]
1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward on Fossils.*
2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT, râg'wûrt.[166] *n. s.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

RAIL, râle.[202] *n. s.* [*riegel*, German.]
1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.
If you make another square, and also a tennant on each untennanted end of the stiles, and another mortess on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together. *Moxon.*
2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it.
A man upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon.*
A large square table for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a *rail* for others, which went round. *Clarendon.*
3. A kind of bird
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge and pheasant. *Carew.*
4. [hæʒle, Sax.] A woman's upper garment. This is preserved only in the word *nightrail.*

To RAIL, râle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enclose with rails.
The band is square, with four rounds at the corners; this should first have been planched over, and *railed* about with ballisters. *Carew.*
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, so it ought to be fenced in and *railed.* *Ayliffe.*
Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth and *railed* in the communion-table. *Spectator.*
2. To range in a line.
They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon.*

To RAIL, râle. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms: formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at.*
Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *rails* against all married mankind, curses all Eve's daughters. *Shakspeare.*
What a monstrous fellow art thou! thus to *rail on* one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakspeare.*
Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakspeare.*
He tript me behind; being down, insulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him such a deal of man.
That worthied him. *Shakspeare.*
Angels bring not *railing* accusation against them. 2 *Peter.*
The plain the forests doth disdain:
The forests *rail upon* the plain. *Drayton.*
If any is angry, and *rails* at it, he may securely. *Locke.*
Thou art my blood, where Jonson has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail at* arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*
Lesbia for ever *on* me *rails*,
To talk of me she never fails. *Swift.*

RAI'LER, râle'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rail.*] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South.*
Let no presuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson.*

RAI'LLERY, râl'lêr-ê. *n. s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment.
Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next; *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addison.*
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery.* *Addison.*
To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtile, and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers.*

RAI'MENT, râ'mênt.[202] *n. s.* [for *arraiment*, from *array.*] Vesture; vestment; dress; garment. A word now little used but in poetry.
His *raiments*, though mean, received handsomeness by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*
O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou asham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest *raiment.* *Shakspeare.*
Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden.*
You are to consider them as the servants and instruments of action, and so give them food, and rest, and *raiment*, that they may be strong and healthful to do the duties of a charitable, useful, pious life. *Law.*

To RAIN, râne.[202] *v. n.* [ɥenian, Sax. *regenen*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops from the clouds.
Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* so fast,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden.*
The wind is south-west, and the weather low'ring and like to *rain.* *Locke.*
2. To fall as rain.
The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart is astonished at the *raining* of it. *Ecclus.*
They sat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eye, but high winds rose within. *Milton.*
3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.
That which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when *it* begins to *rain;*
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakspeare.*

To RAIN, râne. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.
It *rain'd* down fortune, show'ring on your head. *Shakspeare.*
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrop. *Shakspeare.*
Israel here had famish'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton.*

RAIN, râne. *n. s.* [ɥen, Sax.] The moisture that falls from the clouds.
When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain?* *Shakspeare.*
With strange *rains*, hails, and showers were they persecuted. *Wisdom.*
The lost clouds pour
Into the sea an useless show'r,
And the vext sailors curse the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*

RAIN'BOW, râne'bô.[327] *n. s.* [*rain* and *bow.*]
The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.
Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*
To add another hue unto the *rainbow.* *Shaksp.*
The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispread in the form of a semicircle, the feathers of sundry colours. *Peacham.*
They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown.*
This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the sun-shine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water, which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton.*
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*
Gay *rainbow* silks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

RAI'NDEER, râne'dêêr. *n. s.* [hɥanaɹ, Sax. *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAI'NINESS, râne'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *rainy.*] The state of being showery.

RAIN-WATER, râne-wâ'têr. *n. s.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.
Court holy water in a dry house is better than the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shaksp.*
We took distilled *rain-water.* *Boyle.*
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mortimer.*

RAI'NY, râne'ê. *adj.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.
Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*
A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Proverbs.*

To RAISE, râze.[202] *v. a.* [*resa* Swedish; *reiser*, Danish.]
1. To lift; to heave.
The elders went to *raise* him up from the earth. 2 *Samuel.*
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raise*,
Twelve starv'ling bards of these degen'rate days. *Pope.*
2. To set upright: as *he* raised *a mast.*
3. To erect; to build up.
Take his carcase down from the tree, cast it at the entering of the gate, and *raise* thereon a heap of stones. *Joshua.*
4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.
Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to *raise* and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*
Thou so pleas'd,
Canst *raise* thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge.
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To *raise* my fortunes. *Shakspeare.*
6. To increase in current value.
The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three-pence in the piece. *Temple.*
7. To elevate; to exalt.
The Persians gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were *rais'd*,

And soon they worshipp'd what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.
This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

9. To excite; to put in action.
He *raiseth* the stormy wind. *Psalms.*
He might taint
Th' animal spirits that from pure blood arise,
Thence *raise* distemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raising* his tempests. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.
He first *raised* head against usurping Richard. *Shakspeare.*
They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither *raising* up the people. *Acts.*
Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains. *Dryd.*

11. To rouse; to stir up.
They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning of importance to: as, *he* raised *the family.*

13. To bring into being.
One hath ventured from the deep to *raise*
New troubles. *Milton.*
God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal sacrifices were *raised.* *Sandy's Journey.*
These are spectres the understanding *raises* to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and *raised* again for our justification. *Romans.*
It is sown in dishonour, it is *raised* in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is *raised* in power. 1 *Corinth.*

16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. *Exodus.*
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories *raised* after him. *Brown.*
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and *raise* a shouting sound. *Dryden.*
Soon as the prince appears they *raise* a cry. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Britain, once despis'd, can *raise*
As ample sums as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbuth.*
I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raise* five pound. *Gay.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have *rais'd* incessant armies. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to *raise*
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*

21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as, *he* raised *sheep; he* raised *wheat where none grew before.*

22. *To raise* is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation.

23. *To* Raise *paste.* To form paste into pies without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise paste.* *Spectator.*

Rai'ser, rāze'ŭr.[89] *n. s.* [from *raise.*] He that raises.
And drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring,
Bright Arethusa, the most nourishing
Raiser of heards. *Chapman.*
Then shall stand up in his estate a *raiser* of taxes. *Daniel.*
They that are the first *raisers* of their houses are most indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and *raisers* of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,
Naked and helpless. *Thomson.*

Rai'sin, rē'z'n. *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.] *Raisins* are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *raisins*, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are called jar *raisins*, from their being imported in earthen jars. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Dried grapes or *raisins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which being betimes distilled, affords an oil and spirit much like the *raisins* themselves. *Boyle.*

RAKE, rāke. *n. s.* [*rastrum*, Lat. pace, Saxon; *racche*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
At midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes.* *Tusser.*
O that thy bounteous deity would please
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking sound
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryd.*
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rueful locks with a *rake.* *Garth.*

2. [*racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dutch; a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vitious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.
The next came with her son, who was the greatest *rake* in the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*
Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuth.*
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take,
But ev'ry woman is at heart a *rake.* *Pope.*
The sire saw smiling his own virtues wake
The mother begg'd the blessing of a *rake.* *Pope.*
To dance at public places, that fops and *rakes* might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions. *Law.*

To Rake, rāke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake.
Mow barlie and *rake* it, and set it on cocks. *Tuss.*
Harrows iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*
If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.
As they *rake* the green-appearing ground,
The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.
An eager desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice, or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think, *Hooker.*
What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' th' name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together? *Shakspeare.*
A sport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras.*
Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.
The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. To *rake* the fire is still used.
Here i' th' sands,
Thee I'll *rake* up, the post unsanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakspeare.*
The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To Rake, rāke. *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.
If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it. *Shakspeare.*
It is as offensive as to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*
Another finds the way to dye in grain,
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes,*
Then melts the mass. *Dryden.*
One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be revived, but when sound or significancy is wanting. *Dryden.*
After having made essays into it, as they do for coals in England, they *rake* into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.
When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake,*
And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sidney.*
The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send. *Dryden.*

Ra'ker, rāke'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL, rāke'hĕl. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius* from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.
Out of the frie of these *rakehell* horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern supplied. *Spenser.*
The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, said in sport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him. *Bacon.*
A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

Ra'kehelly, rāke'hĕl-lē. *adj.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild, dissolute.
I scorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boast, without judgment jangle, and without reason rage and foam. *Spenser.*
No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,
And spoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank. *Ben Jonson.*

Ra'kish, rāke'ish. *adj.* [from *rake.*] Loose; lewd, dissolute.

There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakish* heart. *Clarissa.*

To RA'LLY, râl'lê. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.

With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heaven. *Milton.*

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of heretics, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. *Decay of Piety.*

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that *rallies* our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. *Atterbury.*

2. [*railler*, French.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.

Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life. *Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*

Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with disdain. *Gay.*

To RA'LLY, râl'lê. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, râm. *n. s.* [ram, Saxon; *ram*, Dut.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the *rams*. *Shakspeare.*

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a *ram* tender. *Shakspeare.*

Much like a well-growne bel-weather or feltered *ram* he shews. *Chapman*

You may draw the bones of a *ram*'s head hung with strings of beads and ribbands. *Peacham.*

A *ram* their off'ring, and a *ram* their meat. *Dryden.*

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The *ram* having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,
And leads the year. *Creech.*

3. An insrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Let not the peace of virtue,
Which is set as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded be the *ram* to batter
The fortress of it. *Shakspeare.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any *rams* or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. 2 *Maccabees.*

To RAM, râm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren *Shakspeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopped, or with powder alone *rammed* in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the sunshine. *Addison.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and framed by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Spenser.*

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates against the world. *Shakspeare.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth
Such implements of mischief as shall dash
To pieces. *Milton.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MAGE, râm'îdje. *n. s.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branches of trees.

To RA'MAGE, râm'îdje. *v. a.* See *To* RUMMAGE.

To RA'MBLE, râm'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely in lust; *ramb*, Swedish, to rove.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and gathers the man into himself. *South.*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase so loose and *rambling* as his. *Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

RA'MBLE, râm'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense.
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift.*

RA'MBLER, râm'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.

Says the *rambler*, we must e'en beat it out. *L'Estrange.*

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUSE, } râm-bôôze'. *n. s.* { A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water, in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN, râm'mê-kîn. RA'MEQUINS, râm'mê-kînz'. } *n. s.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS, râ'mênts, *n. s.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICA'TION, râm-mê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.]

1. Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved. *Hale.*

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbuthnot.*

To RA'MIFY, râm'mê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus* and *facio*, Lat.] To separate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and *ramified* roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY, râm'mê-fî. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fœtid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MMER, râm'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ram*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to see whether the foundations are sound. *Moxon.*

2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiseman.*

RA'MISH, râm'mîsh. *adj.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.

RA'MOUS, râ'mûs.[314] *adj.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward.*

To RAMP, râmp. *v. n.* [*rampier*, Fr. *rampare*, Italian; rempen, Sax.]

1. To leap with violence.

Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *Spenser.*

Out of the thickest wood
A *ramping* lyon rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Spenser.*

They gape upon me with their mouths, as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Psalms.*

Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and seiz'd, and tugg'd. *Chapman.*

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

RAMP, râmp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring.

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your despight, upon your purse. *Shaksp.*

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton.*

RAMPA'LLIAN, râm-pâl'yân.[113] *n. s.* A mean wretch. Not in use.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian. *Shaksp.*

RA'MPANCY, râm'pân-sê. *n. s.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RA'MPANT, râmp'ânt. *adj.* [*rampant*, Fr. from *ramp.*]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing *rampant* sin of the times. *South.*

The seeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. In heraldry.

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

RA'MPART, râm'pârt. } RA'MPIRE, râm'pire. } *n. s.* [*rempart*, Fr.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no *rampires* being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men
Held shut up, with all *ramparts*, for themselves. *Ben Jonson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, *rampire* of our host,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast,
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

To RA'MPART, râm'pârt. } *To* RA'MPIRE, râm'pire. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts. Not in use.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope. *Shakspeare.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

RA'MPION, râm'pê-ûn. *n. s.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer.*

RA'MSONS, râm'sûn. *n. s.* [*allium ursinum sylvestre.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN, rân. The preterit of *run.*

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison.*

To RANCH, rânsh. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emeticks *ranch*, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

RA'NCID, rân'sîd. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented.

The oil with which fishes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NCIDNESS, rân'sîd-nês. } RANCI'DITY, rân-sîd'ê-tê. } *n. s.* [from *rancid*, *rancor*, Lat.] Strong scent, as of old oil.

RA'NCOROUS, râng'kûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

Because I cannot
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shaksp.*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees, of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *rancorous* opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West.*

RA'NCOROUSLY, râng'kûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *rancorous.*] Malignantly.

RA'NCOUR, râng'kûr.[314] *n. s.* [*rancour*, old French.]

1. Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of *rancour* like canker to fret. *Tusser.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he enraged found. *Spenser.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shaksp*

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and most degen'rate traitor. *Shaksp.*

Such ambush
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addison.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Swift.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murther'd;
Put *rancour* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shaksp.*

RAND, rând. *n. s.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam: as, *the* rand *of a woman's shoe.*

RA'NDOM, rân'dûm.[166] *n. s.* [*randon*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

For, not to speake
At needy *random;* but my breath to breake
In sacred oath, Ulysses shall return. *Chapman.*

Thy words at *random* argue inexperience. *Milt.*

He lies at *random* carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head unprop'd,
As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

Fond love his darts at *random* throws,
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle, which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missive must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a king. *L'Estrange.*

Who could govern the dependence of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not cast into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct? *South.*

'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*

RA'NDOM, rân'dûm. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And struck a *random* blow; 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*

RA'NFORCE, rân'fôrse. *n. s.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANG, râng. The preterit of *ring.*

Complaints were sent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew.*

To RANGE, rânje.[74] *v. a.* [*ranger;* Fr. *rhenge*, Welsh.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went against Timotheus. *2 Maccabees.*

He saw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged.* *Clarendon.*

Somewhat rais'd
By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring each his several way
Pursues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Watts.*

2. To rove over.

To the copse thy lesser spaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

To RANGE, rânje. *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cæsar's spirit *ranging* for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havock, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shaksp.*

I saw him in the battle *range* about;
And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth. *Shakspeare.*

As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Proverbs.*

Other animals unactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my stars, I have not *rang'd* about
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be placed in order, to be ranked properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet distinctly *ranges*,
In heaps of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show,
Which way thy forests *range*, which way thy rivers flow. *Drayton.*

RANGE, rânje. *n. s.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank: any thing placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whose several *ranges*
Frighted each other. *Shakspeare.*

The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addison.*

These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours, and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. *Bentley.*

2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and center it in his own breast. *South.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order.

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell.*

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface;
Affections? they still take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder; which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The buttery must be visible, and we need for our *ranges* a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Wotton.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, *ranges*, cobirons, and pots. *Bacon.*

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*

8. A bolting sieve to silt meal. *Dict.*

RA'NGER, rân'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *range*.]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely, as they were woont,
For fear of *raungers* and the great hoont,
But privily prolling to and fro. *Spenser.*

Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying. *L'Estrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious *ranger* search around,
Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,
Tyrrheus chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RANK, rångk. *adj.* [ranc, Saxon.]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grasse,
That groweth in shadow so *ranke* and so stout. *Tusser.*

Is not thilk same goteheard proud,
That sits in yonder bank,
Whose straying heard themselfe shrowde
Emong the bushes *rank?* *Spenser.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress?
—That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakspeare.*

In which disguise,
While other jests are something *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender. *Shakspeare.*

Team lastly thither com'n with water is so *rank*,
As though she would contend with Sabryn. *Drayton.*

Hemp most hugely *rank*. *Drayton.*

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Genesis.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulse than the other. *Holder.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds. *Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs;
Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

3. [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented; rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,
And fore'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare.*

The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of autumn, turn'd to the rams. *Shaksp.*

The drying marshes such a stench convey,
Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*

Hircina, *rank* with sweat, presumes
To censure Phyllis for perfumes. *Swift.*

4. High tasted; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray.*

Divers sea fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

Bizantium's hot-bed better serv'd for use,
The soil less stubborn, and more *rank* the juice. *Harte.*

5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high degree.

For you, most wicked sir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults. *Shakspeare.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul,
The Romans call it stoicism. *Addison.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

7. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shakspeare.*

7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

RANK, rångk. *n. s.* [*rang*, French.]

1. Line of men placed abreast.

Fierce fiery warriours fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. *Shakspeare.*

Is't not pity
That we, the sons and children of this isle,
Fill up her enemies *ranks?* *Shakspeare.*

His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he strictly did command,
To ride their horses temperatly, to keepe their *rankes*, and shun confusion. *Chapman.*

2. A row.

West of this place, down in the neighbour bottom,
The *rank* of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakspeare.*

A sylvan scene, and as the *ranks* ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If she walk, in even *ranks* they stand,
Like some well marshall'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*

He cou'd through *ranks* of ruin go,
With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden.*

3. Range of subordination.

That state, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection of which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind, is called the chief end or happiness of such a thing. *Wilkins.*

The wisdom and goodness of the Maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabrick, and the several degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it. *Locke.*

4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men being equally concerned in publick blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

Nor *rank* nor sex escapes the general frown,
But ladies are ript up, and cits knock'd down. *Young.*

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love,
In *rank* shall place me with the bless'd above. *Dryden.*

These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addison.*

He found many of the chief *rank* and figure overwhelmed in publick and private vices. *Davenant.*

Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.

To RANK, rångk. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To place abreast.

In view stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row. *Milton.*

2. To range in any particular class.

If sour woe delights in fellowship,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs;
Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead
Thy father or thy mother? *Shakspeare.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking*
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in musick and morality. *Broome.*

3. To arrange methodically.

Much is said touching the *ranking* of dignities as well temporal as spiritual. *Selden.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank*
Your tribes? *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when we seek in what rank of being it lies. *Watts.*

To RANK, rångk. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

From straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
Go *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

To RA'NKLE, rångk'kl. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

I little smart did feel;
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it festereth sore. *Spenser.*

That fresh bleeding wound
Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Spenser.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites, and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakspeare.*

The storm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*

Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,
The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Addison.*

I have endur'd the rage of secret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

RA'NKLY, rångk'lè. *adv.* [from *rank.*] Coarsely; grossly.

'Tis given out, that sleeping in my garden,
A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abus'd. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NKNESS, rångk'nès *n. s.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; superfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankness*, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment faileth. *Hooker.*

Begin you to grow upon me: I will physick your *rankness.* *Shaksp.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy. *Shaksp.*

We'll like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shaksp.*

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estrange.*

He the stubborn soil manur'd,
With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cur'd;
Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RA'NNY, rån'nè. *n. s.* The shrewmouse.

The mus areneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny.* *Brown.*

To RA'NSACK, rån'såk. *v. a.* [ꝑan, Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or to seize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous spirit,
Warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ransack* did intend. *Spenser.*

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shaksp.*

Men by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The *ransack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*

The spoils which they from *ransack'd* houses brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To search narrowly.

I *ransack* the several caverns, and search into the store-houses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth is bestowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflour.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail,
Whereof he weened possessed soon to be,
And with rich spoil of *ransacked* chastity. *Spenser.*

RA'NSOME, rån'sům.[166] *n. s.* [*rançon*, French.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,
The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton.*

Has the prince lost his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ransom.* *Denham.*

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a *ransom* for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Tillotson.*

This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*

Th' avenging pow'r
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom* free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

To RA'NSOME, rån'sům. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius?
—Condemning some to death and some to exile,
Ransoming him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shaksp.*

I will *ransom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hosea.*

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise
His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RA'NSOMELESS, rån'sům-lès. *adj.* [from *ransome.*] Free from ransome.

Ransomeless here we set our prisoners free. *Shakspeare.*

Deliver him
Up to his pleasure *ransomeless* and free. *Shaksp.*

RA'NSOMER, rån'sům-ůr. *n. s.* [from *ransome.*] One that redeems.

To RANT, rånt. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks so merrily. *Shaksp.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shaksp.*

They have attack'd me; some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT, rånt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage;
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,
Almansor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin. *Granville.*

This is a stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

RA'NTER, rånt'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE, rånt'è-pòle. *adj.* [This word is wantonly formed from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate! *Congreve.*

To RA'NTIPOLE, rånt'è-pòle. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NULA, rån'nů-lå. *n. s.* [Latin.] A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Wiseman.*

RANU'NCULUS, rå-nůng'ků-lůs. *n. s.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness of their colours; of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

To RAP, råp. *v. n.* [hꝑæppan, Sax.]

1. To strike with a quick smart blow.

Knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shaksp.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*

2. *To* RAP *out.* To utter with hasty violence.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

To RAP, råp. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Latin.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstacy; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shaksp.*

The government I cast upon my brother,
And to my state grew stranger, being transported
And *rapt* in secret studies. *Shaksp.*

You're *rapt* in some work, some dedication. *Shakspeare.*

Circled me
With all their welcomes, and as chearfully
Disposed their *rapt* minds, as if there they saw
Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raise
To his *rapt* eye. *Chapman.*

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine architect. *Cheyne.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son! *Pope.*

Let heav'n seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,
Not touch'd but *rapt;* not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

2. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels inflames the skyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shyne. *Spenser.*

Underneath a bright sea flow'd
Of jasper, or of liquid pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, sailing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence.

Adult'rous Jour, the king of Mambrant, *rap'd*
Fair Josien his dear love. *Drayton.*

4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

To RAP *and rend*, råp. [more properly *rap* and *ran;* ꝑæpan, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Islandick, to plunder.] To seize by violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts
To administer unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

RAP, råp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers ends? *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS, rå-pà'shůs. *adj.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence.

Well may thy lord, appeas'd,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY, rå-pà'shůs-lè. *adv.* [from

rapacious.] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, râ-pâ'shûs-nês. *n.s.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY, râ-pâs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, Lat.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Sprat.*

RAPE, râpe. *n. s.* [*rapt*, French; *raptus*, Latin.]

1. Violent defloration of chastity.

You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape.* *Shaksp.*
Rape call you it, to seize my own,
My true betrothed love? *Shaksp.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon.*

Witness that night
In Gibeah, when the hospital door
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse *rape.* *Milton.*
The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*
Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape.* *Roscommon.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came, time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman.*

3. Something snatched away.

Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore!
Sandys.

4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*

5. A division of the county of Sussex answering to a hundred in other counties.

6. A plant from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RA'PID, râp'îd. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Latin.] Quick; swift.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*
While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,
That *rapid* motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

RAPI'DITY, râ-pîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Lat.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Spectator.*

RA'PIDLY, râp'îd-lê. *adv.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS, râp'îd-nês. *n. s.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; swiftness.

RA'PIER, rà'pê-êr.[113] *n. s.* [*rapiere*, Fr. so called from the quickness of its motion.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
Shakspeare.

A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary. *Pope.*

RAPIER-FISH, rà'pê-êr-fîsh. *n. s.* The swordfish.

The *rapier-fish*, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the length of five yards: the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*

RA'PINE, râp'în.[140] *n. s.* [*rapina*, Latin; *rapine*, Fr.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuse the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights. *King Charles.*

The logick of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and *rapine.* *Decay of Piety.*

2. Violence; force.

Her least action overaw'd
His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereav'd
His fierceness of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

RA'PPER, râp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rap.*] One who strikes.

RA'PPORT, râp-pôrt'. *n. s.* [*rapport*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, *Temple*, but not copied by others.

'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To RAPT, râpt. *v. n.* [This word is used by *Chapman* for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted.*] To ravish; to put in ecstasy.

You may safe approve,
How strong an instigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are. *Odyssey.*

RAPT, râpt. *n. s.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecstasy.

RA'PTURE, râp'tshûre.[461] *n. s.*

1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship, he threw his flash:
That 'gainst a rocke, or flat, her keele, did dash
With headlong *rapture.* *Chapman.*

2. Ecstasy, transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture.* *Holiday.*

Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into *rapture.* *Spectator.*

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

3. Rapidity; haste.

The watry throng,
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent *rapture;* if through plain
Soft ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill.
Milton.

RA'PTURED, râp'tshûr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ravished; transported. A bad word.

He drew
Such maduing draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while cancell'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomson.*

RA'PTUROUS, râp tshûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ecstatick; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* acknowledgment of the infinite wisdom and contrivance of the divine artificer. *Blackmore*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and *rapturous?* is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

RARE, râre. *adj.* [*rarus*, Latin; *rare*, Fr. in all the senses but the last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' th' time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shaksp.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.

This jealousy
Is for a precious creature; as she's *rare*,
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,
Must it be violent. *Shaksp.*
On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*
Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare.* *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton.

4. Thin; subtle; not dense.

They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect only such a *rare* and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon.*

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way.
Milton.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the *rare* and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible. *Newton.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is so *rare*, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear.*

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare.* *Dryden.*

RA'REESHOW, rà'rê-shô. *n. s.* [This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show.*] A show carried in a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of *rareeshows* he sung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION, râr-rê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*rarefaction*, Fr. from *rarefy.*] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before: contrary to *condensation.*

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* resolved into wind, will force up the smoak. *Wotton.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty. *Burnet.*

RA'REFIABLE, râr'rê-fi-â-bl. *adj.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY, râr'rê-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr. *rarus* and *facio*, Latin; *rarify* were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to *condense.*

To the hot equator crowding fast,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

To RA'REFY, râr'rê-fi. *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

Ra'rely, râre'lê. *adv.* [from *rare.*]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats; midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very *rarely* six, the hour of his rising. *Fell.*

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie
Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *Dryden.*

Vanessa in her bloom,
Advanc'd like Atalanta's star,
But *rarely* seen, and seen from far. *Swift.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now seldom used but ironically.

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shaksp.*

Ra'reness, râre'nês. *n. s.* [from *rare.*]

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes, and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the *rareness* of being touched there, for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and *rareness* of touch, doth further. *Bacon.*

For the *rareness* and rare effect of that petition, I'll insert it as presented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a present make;
Accept it as when early fruit we send,
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon.*

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other; thinness.

Ra'rity, râ'rê-tê, *or* râr'ê-tê.[530 511] *n. s.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* most belov'd,
If all could so become it. *Shaksp.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the seeing, could any one shew us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place. *Addison.*

3. Thinness, subtilty: the contrary to *density.*

Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and density. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL, râs'kâl.[88] *n. s.* [ɲaȝcal, Saxon, a lean beast.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.

For the *rascal* commons, lest he cared. *Spenser.*

And when him list the *rascal* routs appal,
Men into stones therewith he could transmew. *Spenser.*

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends:
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces. *Shakspeare.*

The *rascal* people, thirsting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakspeare.*

But for our gentlemen,
The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did budge
From *rascals* worse than they. *Shakspeare.*

I am accurst to rob in that thief's company; the *rascal* hath remov'd my horse. *Shakspeare.*

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean *rascals.* *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, *rascal*, did I not!
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *rascal.* *Swift*

2. Rascal deer are still mentioned for lean deer.

Rasca'lion, râs-kâl'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [from *rascal.*] One of the lowest people

That proud dame
Us'd him so like a base *rascallion*,
That old Pig—what d'ye call him—malion,
That cut his mistress out of stone,
Had not so hard a hearted one. *Hudibras.*

Rasca'lity, râs-kâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *rascal.*] The low mean people.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission, for the approving, trying, and admitting the *rascality* and lowest of the people to minister in that service. *South.*

Ra'scally, râs'kâl-e. *adj.* [from *rascal.*] Mean; worthless.

Would'st thou not be glad to have the niggardly *rascally* sheepbiter come by some notable shame? *Shakspeare.*

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and sconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To Rase, râze, or râce.[437 467] *v. a.* This word is written *rase* or *raze:* I would write *rase*, when it signifies to strike slightly, *perstringere;* and *raze*, when it signifies to ruin, *delere; raser*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.

He certifies your lordship, that this night
He dreamt the boar had *rased* off his helm. *Shakspeare.*

Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head? *South.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to *rase* some city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

Though of their names in heav'nly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *rased.* *Milton.*

Rase, râce. *n. s.* [from *To rase.*]

1. A cancel.

2. A slight wound.

RASH, râsh. *adj.* [*rasch*, Dutch.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without shame, *rash* without skill, full of words without wit. *Ascham.*

Blast her pride, O ye blest gods! so will you wish on me, when the *rash* mood is on me. *Shakspeare.*

Be not *rash* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Her *rash* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; requiring haste. Not in use.

I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Quick; sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder. Out of use.

Rash, râsh. *n. s.* [*rascia*, Italian.]

1. Sattin.

2. [corrupted probably from *rush.*] An efflorescence of the body; a breaking out.

Ra'sher, râsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*rasura lardi*, Lat.] A thin slice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shakspeare.*

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *rashers* of sing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*

Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the hasty *rasher* from the coals. *King.*

Ra'shly, râsh'lê. *adv.* [from *rash.*] Hastily; violently; without due consideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *rashly* plotted. *Shakspeare.*

Men are not *rashly* to take that for done, which is not done. *Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange.*

Declare the secret villain,
The wretch so meanly base to injure Phædra,
So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*

Ra'shness, râsh'nês. *n. s.* [from *rash.*] Foolish contempt of danger, inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things established in it, which though the scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *rashness.* *Hooker.*

Nature to youth hot *rashness* doth dispence,
But with cool prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth; yet we offend not properly by falsehood, which is a speaking against our thoughts; but by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

The vain Morat by his own *rashness* wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden.*

Rasp, râsp. *n. s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry.

Set sorrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller. *Bacon.*

Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philips.*

To RASP, râsp. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dut. *rasper*, Fr. *raspare*, Ital.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these bones; but in this case it is needless. *Wiseman.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*

Rasp, râsp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A large rough file commonly used to wear away wood.

Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have formerly been made of iron, and case-hardened. *Moxon.*

Ra'spatory, râsp'â-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*raspatoir*, Fr. from *rasp.*] A chirurgeon's rasp.

I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled away the corrupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust. *Wiseman.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Rasberry*, râs'bêr-ê. *n. s.* A kind of berry.

Raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer.*

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH, râs'bêr-rê-bûsh. *n. s.* A species of bramble.

RA'SURE, râ'zhûre.[453] *n. s.* [*rasura*, Lat.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.
2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure*. *Ayliffe.*

RAT, rât. *n. s.* [*ratte*, Dut. *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Span.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shak.*

Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have made you four tall fellows skip like *rats*. *Shak.*

Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron. *Brown.*

If in despair he goes out of the way, like a *rat* with a dose of arsenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

To smell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I *smell a rat*,
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE, râ'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abbey-books of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Camden.*

RA'TABLY, râ'tâ-blê. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*

RATAFI'A, rât-â-fê'â. *n. s.* A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Baily.*

RATA'N, rât'tân'. *n. s.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*

RATCH, râtsh. *n. s.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Baily.*

RATE, râte. *n. s.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected! *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have preserv'd a state,
To buy an empire at so base a *rate*. *Dryden*

The price of land has never chang'd, the several changes have been made in the *rate* of interests by law; nor now that the *rate* of interest is by law the same, is the price of land every where the same. *Locke.*

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day. *2 Kings.*

They obliged themselves to remit after the *rate* of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison.*

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*;
The summer still doth tend upon my state. *Shaksp.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise, is at the same *rate* morally evil. *South.*

4. Quantity assignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand. *Shaksp.*

5. That which sets value; principle on which value is set.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a wit for speaking such things, as deserved to have the tongue cut out. *South.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous christian. *Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From such a noble *rate*. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

Tom hinting at his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before? *Addison.*

7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

To RATE, râte. *v. a.* from the noun.

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see
How much I was a braggart. *Shakspeare.*

We may there be instructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by those that will concentre into felicity. *Boyle.*

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*

2. [*reita*, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign? *Shakspeare.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir. *Shakpseare.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse, comparable to what he feels for one hour when his conscience shall take him aside and *rate* him by himself? *South.*

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

To RATE, râte. *v. n.* To make an estimate.

In *rating* when things are thus little and frivolous, we must not judge by our own pride and passions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize every affront or injury that is done to ourselves. *Kettlewell.*

RATH, râth. *n. s.* A hill I know not whence derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make great assemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townships or private persons. *Spenser.*

RATH, râth. *adj.* [ræð, Sax. quickly.] Early; coming before the usual time.

Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all to *rathe*.
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to scathe. *Spenser.*

Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind. *May.*

Bring the *rath* primrose that forsaken dies.
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

RA'THER, râth'ûr, *or* râ'thûr. *adv.* [This is a comparative from *rath*; ræð, Sax. soon. Now out of use. One may still say, by the same form of speaking, *I will* sooner *do this than that*; that is, *I like better to do this*.]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner, but *rather* that he should turn from his wickedness and live. *Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no such right, by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who such heir is. *Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought through the world, but sought in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain. *Dryden.*

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shakspeare.*

5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have some sport in hand. *Shakspeare.*

6. To *have* RATHER, [This is, I think, a barbarous expression of late intrusion into our language, for which it is better to say *will rather*.] To desire in preference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence to apply the discipline of severity; he *had rather* mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

RATIFICA'TION, rât-tê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER, rât'tê-fî-ûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "chuse we Lærtes for our king:"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

To RA'TIFY, rât'tê-fî. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to settle; to establish.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of these, with him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakspeare.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judea. *1 Maccabees.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment brought down upon the head of him whom they prayed against. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence hadst thou the skill,
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*

RA'TIO, râ'shê-ô. *n. s.* [Lat.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant *ratio*. *Cheyne.*

To RATIO'CINATE, râsh-ê-ôs'ê-nâte.

v. n. [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION, râsh-ê-ôs-ê-nâ'shûn.[536] *n. s.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.

In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratiocination*. *Brown.*

The discerning of that connexion or dependence which there is betwixt several propositions, whereby we are enabled to infer one proposition from another, which is called *ratiocination* or discourse. *Wilkins.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*

Such an inscription would be self-evident without any *ratiocination* or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIO'CINATIVE, râsh-ê-ôs'sê-nâ-tîv. *adj.* *ratiocinate.*] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process, even as the eye sees the object immediately, and without any previous discourse. *Hale.*

RA'TIONAL, râsh'ûn-âl.[507] *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image, a free and *rational* agent. *Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, considered as a sensitive being, is stiled natural good; so that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, as a *rational*, voluntary and free agent, is stiled moral good; and the contrary to it moral evil. *Wilkins.*

If it is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason, that is capable of imitating the divine nature; then it must be our glory and happiness to improve our reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency of our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our actions, to the utmost of our power. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still. *Milton.*

When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glanville.*

If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetic part swallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*

3. Wise; judicious: as, *a* rational *man*.

RATIONA'LE, râ-shûn-âl'. *n. s.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons: as *Dr. Sparrow's* Rationale *of the Common Prayer.*

RA'TIONALIST, râsh'ûn-âl-îst. *n. s.* [from *rational.*] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store: the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY, râsh-ê-ô-nâl'ê-tê. *n.s.* [from *rational.*]

1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY, râsh'ûn-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *rational.*] Reasonably; with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuse it. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS, râsh'ûn-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *rational.*] The state of being rational.

RA'TSBANE, râts'bâne. *n. s.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poison for rats; arsenick.

He would throw *ratsbane* up and down a house, where children might come at it. *L'Estrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unless the new-found pois'ning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratsbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned, but sack might do it, though *ratsbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RA'TTEEN, rât-têên'. *n. s.* A kind of stuff.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE, rât'tl.[405] *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dut.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver *rattleth* against him. *Job.*

The noise of a whip, of the *rattling* of the wheels, of prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nahum.*

They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles covered with parchment, and small stones within; but the *rattling* of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*

He was too warm on picking work to dwell;
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryd.*

There she assembles all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addis.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily.

With jealous eyes at distance she hath seen
Whisp'ring with Jove the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an assertor of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out against popery. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE, rât'tl. *v. a.*

1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden.*

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakspeare.*

He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this swarm of bees with their king. *Bacon.*

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Æsop had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Est.*

She that would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'TTLE, rât'tl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick noise nimbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it you but for the *rattle*
Of those confounded drums. *Prior.*

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill.*

3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glanville.*

They want no *rattles* for their froward mood,
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*

Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,
Let this be all my care, for this is all. *Pope.*

4. A plant. [*crista galli*, Latin.] An herb resembling a cock's comb; lousewort.

RA'TTLEHEADED, rât'tl-hêd-êd. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE, rât'tl-snâke. *n. s.* A kind of serpent.

The *rattlesnake* is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew.*

She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattlesnake*. *Moore.*

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root*, rât'tl-snâke-rôôt. *n. s.*

Rattlesnake root, called also seneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

To RA'VAGE, râv'vîdje.[90] *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomson.*

RA'VAGE, râv'vîdje. *n. s.* [*ravage*, French, from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.*

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul! *Addison.*

Those savages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beasts. *Bentley.*

RA'VAGER, râv'vîdje-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers*. *Swift.*

RAU'CITY, râw'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness: loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an encrease of sweetness; as in the purling of a wreathed string, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon.*

To RAVE, râve. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dut. *rever*, French.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving*. *Wiseman.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy;
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:
Sometimes she *raves* for musick, light, and air;

Nor air, nor light, nor musick calm her pains. *Smith.*

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild distempers of thy mind,
This tempest of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No opposition. *Sandys.*

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple.*

Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cause to *rave*, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted? *Addison.*

Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the streets,
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern.*

He swore he could not leave me,
With ten thousand *ravings*. *Rowe.*

3. To be unreasonably fond: with *upon* before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.

Another partiality is as fantastical and wild, attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL, rav-v'l.[102] *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dut. to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

If then such praise the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him that cou'd divide
Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot unty'd,
And without stroke so smooth a passage made,
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid? *Waller.*

2. To unweave; to unknit: as, *to* ravel *out a twist or piece of knit work.*

Let him for a pair of reechy kisses
Or padling in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shakspeare.*

Sleep, that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care. *Shakspeare.*

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby*.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that at the first encounter of them single, seem harsh to them. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL, rav'vl. *v. n.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel*, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakspeare.*

Give the reins to wandering thought,
Regardless of his glory's diminution;
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton.*

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Decay of Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*

RA'VELIN, rav'lin. *n. s.* [Fr.] In fortification a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courtines or counterscarps. *Dict.*

RA'VEN, ra'v'n.[103] *n. s.* [hræfn, Sax.] A large black fowl, whose cry is supposed ominous.

The *raven* himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakspeare.*

Come thou day in night,
Far thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than snow upon a *raven*'s back. *Shaksp.*

I have seen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On sev'ral parts a sev'ral praise bestows,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose,
The snowy skin, the *raven* glossy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden.*

The *raven* once in snowy plumes was drest,
White as the whitest dove's unsully'd breast,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Addison.*

Hence Gildon rails, that *raven* of the pit,
Who thrives upon the carcasses of wit. *Young.*

To RA'VEN, rav'vn.[103] *v. a.* [ræfian, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Thriftless ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakspeare.*

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shaksp.*

The cloyed will
That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tub
Both filled and running, *ravening* first the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakspeare.*

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. *Ezekiel.*

To RA'VEN, rav'v'n. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf, in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Genesis.*

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion. *Psalms.*

The more they fed, they *raven'd* still for more;
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beersheba poor;
But when some lay preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryd.*

Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,
His flying life is chas'd by *rav'ning* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

RA'VENOUS, rav'v'n-us. *adj.* [from *raven.*] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd, and *ravenous.* *Shaksp.*

As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton.*

What! the kind Ismena,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh, she watch'd me,
As *rav'nous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

RA'VENOUSLY, rav'v'n-us-le. *adv.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS, rav'v'n-us-nes. *n. s.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*

RAUGHT, rawt. The old pret. and part. pass. of *reach.* Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it *raught*,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*

In like delights of bloody game
He trained was till riper years he *raught*,
And there abode whilst any beast of name
Walk'd in that forest. *Spenser.*

This staff of honour *raught*, there let it stand,
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shaksp.*

The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakspeare.*

Grittus furiously running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of sables, and with his horsemen took him. *Knolles.*

RA'VIN, rav'in. *n. s.* [from *raven:* this were better written *raven.*]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin.* *Nahum.*

To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n;
There best, where most with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton.*

2. Rapine; rapaciousness.

They might not lie in a condition exposed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape. *Ray.*

RA'VINGLY, ra'ving-le.[410] *adv.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with distraction.

In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH, rav'ish. *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.]

1. To constuprate by force; to deflour by violence.

They *ravished* the women and maids. *Lament.*

They cut thy sister's tongue, and *ravish'd* her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take away by violence.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakspeare.*

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong immures
The *ravish'd* Helen sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

His sire appear'd;
And all his praize, to every syllable heard
But then a rocke, in size more amplified,
Then first he *ravish't* to him. *Chapman.*

I owe myself the care,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryd.*

3. To delight to rapture; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Canticle.*

Be thou *ravished* always with her love. *Proverbs.*

RA'VISHER, rav'ish-ur.[98] *n. s.* [*ravisseur*, French; from *ravish.*]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of women, and murtherers of children. *Spenser.*

A *ravisher* must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if she desire it. *Taylor*

Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,
I shall turn *ravisher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare? *Pope.*

RA'VISHINGLY, rav'ish-ing-le. *adv.* [from *ravishing.*] To extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are
To hear a voice so *ravishingly* fair. *Chapman.*

RA'VISHMENT, rav'ish-ment. *n. s.* [*ravissement*, French; from *ravish.*]

1. Violation; forcible constupration.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens. *Taylor.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *ravishment.* *Dryden.*

2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment!* *Milton.*

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found out the way to measure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and as if he were suddenly possest, run naked up and down! *Wilkins.*

RAW, rȧw. *adj.* [hꝓeaþ, Saxon; *raa*, Danish; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not subdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of flesh, and gobbets *raw.* *Spenser.*

2. Not covered with the skin.

All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parson's saw;
And birds sit brooding in the snow,
And Marian's nose looks red and *raw.* *Shakspeare.*

If there be quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. *Leviticus.*

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw,*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.

5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfitly nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh.*

People, while young and *raw,* and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South.*

Sails were spread to ev'ry wind that blew,
Raw were the sailors and the depths were new. *Dryden.*

Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryden.*

6. New. This seems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shakspeare.*

7. Bleak; chill.

They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed, and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenser.*

Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw* rheumatic day. *Shakspeare.*

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not decocted.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.

RA'WBONED, rȧw'bŏn'd.[359] *adj.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

Lean *rawbon'd* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage? *Shakspeare.*

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcase for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*

RA'WHEAD, rȧw'hĕd. *n. s.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a spectre, mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragousts for Tereas or Thyestes drest. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

RA'WLY, rȧw'lē. *adv.* [from *raw.*]

1. In a raw manner.

3. Unskilfully; without experience.

3. Newly.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakspeare.*

RA'WNESS, rȧw'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *raw.*]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.

Charles V. considering the *rawness* of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewill.*

3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage.

Why in that *rawness* left he wife and children
Without leave taking? *Shakspeare.*

RAY, rȧ. *n. s.* [*raie, rayon,* Fr. *radius,* Lat.]

1. A beam of light.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray,* and find no dawn. *Milton.*

The least light, or part of light, which may be stopt alone, or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

Sol through white curtains shot a tim'rous *ray,*
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual *ray.* *Milton.*

He now, observant of the parting *ray,*
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*raye,* French; *raia,* Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*lolium,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To RAY, rȧ. *v. a.* [*rayer,* Fr. from the noun.] To streak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

Beside a bubbling fountain low she lay,
Which she increased with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray.* *Spenser.*

His horse is *raied* with the yellows. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *raied?* was ever man so weary? *Shakspeare.*

RAY, rȧ. for *array.* *Spenser.*

RAZE, rȧze. *n. s.* [*rayz,* a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race,* but less properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakspeare.*

To RAZE, rȧze. *v. a.* [*raser,* Fr. *rasus,* Latin.] See RASE.

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed?* *Sidney.*

He yoketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns. *Shakspeare.*

It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should so long hold out, so that he would threaten to *raze* it. *Knolles.*

Shed christian blood, and populous cities *raze:*
Because they're taught to use some different phrase. *Waller.*

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations sown with salt. *Spectator.*

2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage, cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shaksp.*

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shaksp.*

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native language; and instead,
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton.*

3. To extirpate.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And *raze* their factions and their family. *Shaksp.*

RA'ZOR, rȧ'zŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*rasor,* Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the *razor* with such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*

These words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakspeare.*

Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* best subdued. *Milton.*

Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the back of the *razor.* *Moxon.*

As in smooth oil the *razor* best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set,
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. *Young.*

RAZORS *of a boar,* rȧ'zŭrz. A boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE, rȧ'zŭr-ȧ-bl. *adj.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.

New-born chins be rough and *razorable.* *Shaksp.*

RA'ZORFISH, rȧ'zŭr-fĭsh. *n. s.* The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in length and bigness a man's finger. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE, rȧ'zhŭre.[484] *n. s.* [*rasure,* Fr. *rasura,* Lat.] Act of erasing.

Oh! your desert speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shaksp.*

RE, rē. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return,* to come back; to *revive,* to live again; *repercussion,* the act of driving back: reciprocation, as to *recriminate.* It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice.*

REACCE'SS, rē-ȧk-sĕs'. *n. s.* [*re* and *access.*] Visit renewed.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the *reaccess* of the sun. *Hakewill.*

To REACH, rētsh.[277] *v. a.* ancient preterit *raught.* [ꝓæcan, Sax.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.

Round the tree
They longing stood, but could not *reach.* *Milton.*

What are riches, empire, pow'r,
But larger means to gratify the will;
The steps by which we climb to rise and *reach*
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding
Of sceptres, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd their end,
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd? *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.

The coast so long desir'd
Thy troops shall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent. *Dryden.*

What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

It must fall perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

3. To strike from a distant place.

O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast! *Dryden.*

4. To fetch from some place distant, and give.

He *reached* me a full cup. *2 Esdras.*

5. To bring forward from a distant place.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *John.*

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.

These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

8. To transfer.

Through such hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to men. *Rowe.*

9. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

10. To be adequate to.

The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

11. To extend to.

Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They shut not out society in death. *Addison.*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*

13. To take in the hand.

Lest he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

To REACH, rêtsh.[352] *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws, doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach*. *Hooker.*

The new world *reaches* quite cross the torrid zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther. *Locke.*

If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodosius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave. *Addison.*

The influence of the stars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*

2. To be extended far.

Great men have *reaching* hands. *Shaksp.*

3. To penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain them in a rage, that *reacheth* up into heaven. *2 Chronicles.*

We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths of time. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain.

Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plummet sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the mind, *reaching* after a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

REACH, rêtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.

In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties.

Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* some of the most remote parts of the universe. *Addison.*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*

Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and make themselves admired for profound *reaches*. *Howel.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*,
Than to suspicion. *Shaksp.*

8. Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton.*

To REA'CT, rê-âkt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be *reacted* upon as strongly. *Arbuthnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts*. *Swift.*

REA'CTION, rê-âk'shûn. *n. s.* [*reaction*, French; from *react.*] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their parts heating one another; and may not great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and *reaction* of its light, and the reflexions and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain degree of heat, such as is that of the sun? *Newton.*

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them. *Arbuthnot.*

READ, rêêd. *n. s.* [ræð, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]

1. Counsel.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *read* his ear. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; saw. This word is in both senses obsolete.

This *reade* is rife that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unsoft,
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trade is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

To READ, rêêd.[227] *v. a.* pret. *read;* part. pass. *read.* [ræð, Sax.]

1. To peruse any thing written.

I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it, and afterwards seal it. *Shaksp.*

The passage you must have *read*, though since slipt out of your memory. *Pope.*

If we have not leisure to *read* over the book itself regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse several sections. *Watts.*

2. To discover by characters or marks.

An armed corse did lye
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

3. To learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shakspeare.*

4. To know fully.

O most delicate fiend!
Who is 't can *read* a woman? *Shaksp.*

To READ, rêêd.[227] *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have *read* of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

READ, rêd.[231] *particip. adj.* [from *read;* the verb *read* is pronounced *reed;* the preterit and participle *red.*] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well *read* in the philosophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime. *Addison.*

READ'ING, rêêd'îng.[410] *n. s.* [from *read.*]

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though *reading* and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment. *Watts.*

Less *reading* than makes felons 'scape,
Less human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Cibber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture; a prelection.

3. Publick recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

Give attention to *reading*, exhortation, and doctrine. *1 Timothy.*

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of the authors with great sagacity. *Arbuthnot.*

READE'PTION, rê-âd-êp'shûn. *n. s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

REA'DER, rêêd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *read.*]

1. One that peruses any thing written.

As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or *readers*' want of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Basiris' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Eurestheus, ev'ry *reader* sees. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a parish church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

Rea'dership, rēēd'ŭr-ship. *n. s.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders and solicit a *readership.* *Swift.*

Rea'dily, rĕd'dē-lē.[234] *adv.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I saw. *Milton.*

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are *readily* practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts so *readily*, that the mind is imposed upon. *Spectator.*

Rea'diness, rĕd'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ready.*]

1. Expediteness; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readiness* of desire. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?
—The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.
—I am joyful to hear of their *readiness.* *Shaksp.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend to the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of speech. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness* to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readiness* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

Readmi'ssion, rà-ăd-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

To Readmi't, rē-ăd-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again.

These evils I deserve,
Yet despair not of his final pardon,
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

To Reado'rn, rē-ă-dôrn'. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck anew.

The streams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY, rĕd'dē.[234] *adj.* [ræd, Saxon; *redo*, Swedish, hnade, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hinds; their pay was just
And *ready:* for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are *ready*, if our minds be so,
Perish the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakspeare.*

Make you *ready* your stiff bats and clubs;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakspeare.*

One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*

The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job.*

Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart. *Milton.*

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave he's *ready* for the stroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser.*

A cloud that is more show than moisture; a cloud that is more *ready* to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Holyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to set a-foot frugality. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near: about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at hand. *Job.*

Satan *ready* now
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the *readiest* way, which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker.*

The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milton.*

Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the *readiest* way. *Dryden.*

The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spectator.*

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clarissa.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.

Those who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts.*

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a *readier* apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other. *Law.*

10. *To make* Ready. An elliptick expression for, *to make* things *ready.* To make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room, there *make ready* for us. *Mark.*

Rea'dy, rĕd'dē. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.

We will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel. *Numbers.*

Rea'dy, rĕd'dē. *n. s.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strut was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot.*

Reaffi'rmance, rē-ăf-fĕr'mânse. *n. s.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of the wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such a revocation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL, rē'ăl. *adj.* [*reel*, French; *realis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the real one. *Glanville.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is *real.* *Addison.*

Imaginary distempers are attended with *real* and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits. *Blackmore.*

The whole strength of the Arian cause, *real* or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Waterland.*

3. [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate that is personal, into *real.* *Child.*

Re'algar, rē'ăl-gâr. *n. s.* A mineral.

Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*

Put *realgar* hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

Rea'lity, rē-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*realité*, French; from *real.*]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critick, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its *reality* and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

To Re'alize, rē'ăl-ize. *v. a.* [*realiser*, Fr. from *real.*]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

As a diocesan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this discourse. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

Re'ally, rē'ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *real.*]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent *really*, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearson.*

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they

have *really* no power to do what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is *really* his interest. *Wilkins.*

The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they *really* are. *Law.*

3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

REALM, rêlm.[234] *n. s.* [*roiaulme*, French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England? *Spenser.*

They had gather'd a wise counsel to them
Of every *realm* that did debate this business.
Shakspeare.

A son whose worthy deeds
Raise him to be the second in that *realm*. *Milton.*

2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.

Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

REA'LTY, rê'âl-tê. *n. s.* [A word peculiar, I believe, to *Milton*.]

O heaven, that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not? *Paradise Lost.*

Realty means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce.*

REAM, rême.[227] *n. s.* [*rame*, French; *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With *reams* abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE, rê-ân'nê-mâte. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life.

We are our *reanimated* ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville.*

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated*. *Spectator.*

To REANNE'X, rê-ân-nêks'. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that dutchy. *Bacon.*

To REAP, rêpe.[227] *v. a.* [ɲepan, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harvest.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And *reap* the harvest which that rascal sow'd.
Shakspeare.

When ye *reap* the harvest, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. *Leviticus.*

The hire of the labourers, which have *reaped* down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *James.*

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by *Shakspeare* in an ill sense.

They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to *reap* what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What sudden anger's this? how have I *reaped* it?
Shakspeare.

This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise *reap*,
Being much spoke of. *Shakspeare.*

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from *reaping* that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

To REAP, rêpe. *v. n.* To harvest.

They that sow in tears, shall *reap* in joy. *Psalms.*

REA'PER, rê'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.

From hungry *reapers* they their sheaves withhold.
Sandys.

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper*'s hand. *Pope.*

A thousand forms he wears,
And first a *reaper* from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain.
Pope.

REA'PINGHOOK, rê'ping-hôôk. *n. s.* [*reaping* and *hook*.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with *reapinghooks*.
Dryden.

REAR, rêre.[227] *n. s.* [*arriere*, Fr.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.

The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Knolles.*

Argive chiefs,
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd the *rear*.
Dryden.

2. The last class; the last in order.

Coins I place in the *rear*, because made up of both the other. *Peacham.*

Snowy headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the *rear*. *Waller.*

REAR, rêre.[227] *adj.* [hɲeɲe, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roasted; half sodden.

2. Early. A provincial word.

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*? *Gay.*

To REAR, rêre. *v. a.* [aɲæɲan, Sax.]

1. To raise up.

All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the *rearing* up of the house of the Lord. 1 *Esdras.*

Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again she fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly *reared* up again. *Spenser.*

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

3. To move upward.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton.

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in sitting or *rearing* her young. *Bacon.*

They were a very hardy breed, and *reared* their young ones without any care. *Mortimer.*

They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and *rear'd*
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves.
Thomson.

5. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue, *Southern.*

They have in every town publick nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be *reared* and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouse; to stir up.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryd.*

8. To raise; to breed.

No flesh from market-towns our peasant sought;
He *rear'd* his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

REA'RWARD, rêre'wârd. *n. s.* [from *rear*.]

1. The last troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward*, and before they left fighting was too far off. *Sidney.*

The standard of Dan was the *rearward* of the camp. *Numbers.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Shakspeare.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.
Shakspeare.

REA'RMOUSE, rêre'môûse. *n. s.* [more properly *reremouse*; hɲeɲemuȝ, Saxon.] The leatherwinged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats. *Shakspeare.*

Of flying fishes the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or *rearmouse*. *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND, rê-âs-sênd'. *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wish that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wish that day would shortly *reascend*. *Spenser.*

Taught by the heav'nly muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to *reascend*. *Milton.*

These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty'd heaven, shall fail to *reascend*,
Self-rais'd, and repossess their native seat. *Milton.*

To REASCE'ND, rê-âs-sênd'. *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

REA'SON, rê'z'n.[170 227] *n. s.* [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]

1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power.

Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reason*. *Hooker.*

Though brutish that contest and foul,
When *reason* hath to deal with force; yet so
Most reason is that *reason* overcome. *Milton.*

I appeal to the common judgment of mankind, whether the humane nature be not so framed, as to acquiesce in such a a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwise, whether that *reason* which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual suspense, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually restless and unquiet. *Wilkins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reason* to the soul: and as on high,
Those rowling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here; so *reason's* glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own *reason* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reason* in the whole course of our lives? *reason* itself is true and just, but the *reason* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually swayed and turned by his interests, his passions, and his vices. *Swift*

2. Cause; ground or principle.

What the apostles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no *reason* or probability to think should ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by *reason* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Sprat.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cause.

Reason in the English language, sometimes is taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I mask the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty *reasons.* *Shaksp.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and *reason* for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelson.*

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies that apprehend
More than cool *reason* ever comprehends. *Shaksp.*

When valour preys on *reason,*
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare.*

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reason.* *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest?
—Ay and resolved withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right. *Shakspeare.*

The papists ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart. *Dryd.*

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered. *Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have. *Tillotson.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholick. *Pearson.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason,* would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*

To Rea'son, rē'z'n. *v. n.* [*raisonner,* Fr.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so; unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, are ranked under names, are those that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reasoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and *reasoning* about other things is only as they correspond with those our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost
In high ambition. *Addison.*

In the lonely grove,
'Twas there just and good he *reason'd* strong,
Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song. *Tickel.*

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use.

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shaks.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me in the narrow seas,
There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shaksp*

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Samuel.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *Luke.*

They *reason'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milt.*

Down reason then, at least vain *reasoning* down. *Milton.*

To Reason, rē'z'n. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French mode of speech.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

Rea'sonable, rē'z'n-â-bl. *adj.* [*raison,* Fr.]

1. Having the faculty of reasoning; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part. *Sidn.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the law-givers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakspeare.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princess oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies.*

Rea'sonableness, rē'z'n-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of other men. *Clarendon.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Law.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness,* is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

Rea'sonably, rē'z'n-â-blē. *adv.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reasonably.* *Dryden.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints in that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that it is purely owing to the poor and vain education, that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Law.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Holder.*

Rea'soner, rē'z'n-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*raisonneur,* French; from *reason.*] One who reasons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay
To learned Epicurus; see the way
By which this *reas'ner* of so high renown
Moves through th' ecliptic road the rolling sun. *Blackmore.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes a fair *reasoner,* he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners* who employ so much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in christendom, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

Rea'soning, rē'z'n-ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *reason.*] Argument.

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that foolish people, who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, amount only to what the schools call *ignorantio elenchi;* proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland.*

Rea'sonless, rē'z'n-lĕs. *adj.* [from *reason.*] Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless.* *Shakspeare.*

Is it
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus. *Shaksp.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton.*

To REASSE'MBLE, rè-âs-sêm'bl. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect anew.

There *reassembling* our afflicted pow'rs,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSE'RT, rè-âs-sêrt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted.* *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSU'ME, rè-âs-sûme'.[454] *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Latin; *re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again.

To him the Son return'd,
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd,*
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume.* *Denh.*

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe.*

To REASSU'RE, rè-â-shûre'. *v. a.* [*rassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terrour.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

REATE, rè'âte. *n. s.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate,* and bulrushes. *Walton.*

To REAVE, rêve. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ræfian, Sax. whence to *bereave.*]

1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*
Some make his measly bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carew.*

But these men, knowing, having heard the voyce
Of God, by some meanes, that sad death hath *reft*
The ruler heere; will never suffer left
Their unjust wooing of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to deceave
With talk that might unquiet fancies *reave.* *Spens.*

Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZA'TION, rè-bâp-tè-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*rebaptization*, Fr. from *rebaptize.*] Renewal of baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization,* their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

To REBA'PTIZE, rè-bâp-tize'. *v a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed, he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to be *rebaptized.* *Ayliffe.*

To REBA'TE, rè-bâte'. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shaksp.*

The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;
With those of aries trine consent to hate
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebate.* *Creech.*

He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate,*
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryd.*

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebated.* *Dryden.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

RE'BECK, rè'bêk. *n. s.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.] A three stringed fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecs* sound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

RE'BEL, rêb'êl. [102] [492] *n. s.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Latin.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence.

The merciless Macdonel,
Worthy to be a *rebel;* for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

The *rebels* that are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp.*

Shall man from nature's sanction stray,
A *rebel* to her frightful sway? *Fenton.*

To REBE'L, rè-bêl'. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Latin.] To raise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgment. *Shakspeare.*

If they perceive dissention in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel?* *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels;*
Bring oil to fire. *Shakspeare.*

There was a time when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly. *Shakspeare.*

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these *rebell'd.* *Milton.*

How cou'd my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How cou'd your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

REBE'LLER, rè-bêl'lûr. *n. s.* [from *rebel.*] One that rebels. *Dict.*

REBE'LLION, rè-bêl'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*; Lat. from *rebel.*] Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of people. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heav'nly records now
Is no memorial, blotted out and raz'd
By their *rebellion,* from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUS, rè-bêl'yûs. *adj.* [from *rebel.*] Opposition to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious,* he will not obey our voice. *Deuteronomy.*

Bent he seems
On desperate revenge which shall redound
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY, rè-bêl'yûs-lè. *adv.* [from *rebellious.*] In opposition to lawful authority.

When one showed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliously* born arms against him, lay very honourably intombed, and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no, no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honourably entombed. *Camden.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS, rè-bêl-yûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW, rè-bêl'lô. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly brayed with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Spenser.*

The resisting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd,* and the temple shook. *Dryd.*

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden.*

REBOA'TION, rè-bô-â-shûn. *n. s.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

To REBOU'ND, rè-bôûnd'. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French; *re* and *bound.*] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice, of most savage wild beasts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisdom.*

It with *rebounding* surge the bars assail'd. *Milton.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. *Newton.*

She bounding from the shelfy shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Pope.*

To REBOU'ND, rè-bôûnd'. *v. a.*

1. To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives, at their supposed errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound,*
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

2. *Prior* has used it improperly.

Flow'rs by the soft South West
Open'd and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOU'ND, rè-bôûnd'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resilition.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart. *Shakspeare.*

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF, rè-bûf'. *n. s.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton.*

To REBU'FF, rè-bûf'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD, rè-bîld'. *v. a.* [*re* and *build.*]

To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

The fines imposed there were the more questioned and repined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickel*

REBU'KABLE, rè-bû'kâ-bl. *adj.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehension.

Rebukable
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanic compliment. *Shakspeare.*

To REBU'KE, rè-bûke'. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, French.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation.

I am ashamed; does not the stone *rebuke* me, for being more stone than it? *Shakspeare.*

He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbad the madness of the prophet. *2 Peter.*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE, rè-bûke'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation.

Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shakspeare.*

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. *Shakspeare.*

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart. *Psalms*

The *rebukes* and chidings to children should be in grave and dispassionate words. *Locke.*

Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to 'scape *rebuke*,
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange.*

REBU'KER, rè-bû'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender.

The revolters are profound to make slaughter, Though I have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hosea.*

RE'BUS, rè'bûs. *n. s.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture.

Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*. Master Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge. *Peacham.*

To REBU'T, rè-bût'. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obsolete.

Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astonied with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Spenser.*

REBU'TTER, rè-bût'tûr.[98] *n. s.* An answer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL, rè-kâll'. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who *recal* the church unto that which was at the first, must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakspeare.*

Neglected long, she let the secret rest,
Till love *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

It is strange the soul should never once *recal* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication. *Ayliffe.*

It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Broome.*

If princes whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from those armies which act against France, we must hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now leave with us in the midst of a siege. *Swift.*

RECA'LL, rè-kâll'.[406] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.

Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth without *recall*. *Milton.*

'Tis done, and since 'tis done,' tis past *recal*;
And since 'tis past *recal*, must be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT, rè-kânt'. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Latin.] To retract, to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakspeare.*

How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain as violent and void? *Milton.*

To RECA'NT, rè-kânt'. *v. n.* To revoke a position; to unsay what has been said.

If it be thought that the praise of a translation consists in adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*

That the legislature should have power to change the succession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION, rêk-kân-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sidney.*

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a public *recantation*. *Stillingfl.*

RECA'NTER, rè-kânt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon. *Shaksp.*

To RECAPI'TULATE, rè-kâ-pît'tshû-lâte.[91] *v. a.* [*recapituler*, French; *re* and *capitulum*, Latin.] To repeat the sum of a former discourse.

Hylobares judiciously and resentingly *recapitulates* your main reasonings. *More.*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden.*

RECAPITULA'TION, rè-kâ-pît-tshû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *recapitulate.*] Distinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the christian churches; among the rest he addeth the isle of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*

Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

RECAPI'TULATORY, rè-kâ-pît'tshû-lâ-tûr-è.[512 557] *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again.

Recapitulatory exercises. *Garretson.*

To RECA'RRY, rè-kâr'rè. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton.*

To RECE'DE, rè-sêêd'. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Lat.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from the insulted shoar. *Dryden.*

Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds, *recede*, and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

2. To desist; to relax any claim.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon.*

RECEI'PT, rè-sête.[412] *n. s.* [*receptum*, Lat.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou didst deny the gold's *receipt*,
And told me of a mistress. *Shakspeare.*

It must be done upon the *receipt* of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wiseman.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expressed like the ecstacy of a harlequin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *Matthew.*

3. [*recepte*, French.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

5. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt*. *Sidney.*

Jove requite,
And all th' immortal gods, with that delight
Thou most desir'st, thy kind *receite* of me;
Of friend to humane hospitality. *Chapman.*

6. [from *recipe.*] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.

On 's bed of death
Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shaksp.*

I'll teach him a *receipt* to make
Words that weep and tears that speak. *Cowley.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Brown.*

Wise leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryden.*

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life. *Arbuthnot.*

RECEI'VABLE, rè-sê'vâ-bl. *adj.* [*recevable*, French; from *receive.*] Capable of being received. *Dict.*

To RECEI'VE, rè-sêve'. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, French, *recipio*, Latin.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore. *Shaksp.*

A certain nobleman went into a far country to *receive* for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke.*

2. To take or obtain any thing from another, whether good or evil.

Though I should *receive* a thousand shekels of silver in mine own hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. *2 Samuel.*

What? shall we *receive* good at the hands of God, and shall we not *receive* evil? *Job.*

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I *receive* comfort in these? *Isaiah.*

He that doeth wrong shall *receive* for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons. *Colossians.*

Put all in writing that thou givest out, and *receivest* in. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren; *received* no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history: nay, being of forward and active spirits, *receive* more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not *received* in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to *receive* upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the *receiving* it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not *receiving* any for such till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scripture, they could show some law that did licence them thus to break a *received* custom. *Hooker.*

Will it not be *receiv'd*
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers, that they have don't?
—Who dares *receive* it other. *Shakspeare.*

Lest any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapason: this computation of eight is rather a thing *received*, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jerusalem, they were *received* of the church. *Acts.*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me into glory. *Psalms.*

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that *received* in again. *Numbers.*

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts.*

7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their sight. *Acts.*

8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was *received* up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Mark.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your *receiving*,
Enough is shewn. *Shakspeare.*

10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and *receive*
Our heav'nly stranger. *Milton.*

Recei'vedness, rè-sè'vêd-nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *received.*] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

Recei'ver, rè-sè'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [*recevcur*, Fr. from *receive.*]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do air. *Shakspeare.*

She from whose influence all impression came,
But by *receivers* impotencies lame. *Donne.*

What was so mercifully designed, might have been improved by the humble and diligent *receivers* unto their greatest advantages. *Hammond.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the *receivers.* *Sprat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the *receiver* extend to. *South.*

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of *receivers.* *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary *receivers* will be losers of two thirds in their pay. *Swift.*

3. An officer appointed to receive publick money.

There is a *receiver*, who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

4. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the *receiver* to admit the grace of the spirit of God there consigned. *Taylor.*

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their *receivers* always ready; for were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves. *Spenser.*

6. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide *receiver* fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and defin'd with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the *receiver* in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbuthnot.*

7. The vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhausted *receivers* of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

To Rece'lebrate, rè-sêl'lè-bràte. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lilly to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *Ben Jonson.*

Re'cency, rè'sên-sè. *n. s.* [*recens*, Latin.] Newness; new state.

A schirrus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wiseman.*

Rece'nsion, rè-sên'shûn. *n. s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review.

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT, rè'sênt. *adj.* [*recens*, Lat.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient, or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

Re'cently, rè'sênt-lè. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly.

Those tubes which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbuthnot.*

Re'centness, rè'sênt-nês. *n. s.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness.

This inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of these apotheoses of gentile deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

Rece'ptacle, rês'sêp-tâ-kl, *or* rè-sêp'tâ-kl. *n. s.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. This had formerly the accent on the first syllable.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven as well to believing gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no *receptacle* to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a *receptacle* to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakspeare.*

The eye of the soul, or *receptacle* of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh.*

Lest paradise a *receptacle* prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little *receptacle* at the bottom. *Addison.*

These are conveniences to private persons; instead of being *receptacles* for the truly poor; they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the supply from this great *receptacle* be below continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *Woodward.*

Receptibi'lity, rè-sêp-tè-bil'è-tè. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuate power; and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility.* *Glanville.*

Re'ceptary, rês'sêp-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Thing received. Not in use.

They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy. *Brown.*

Rece'ption, rè-sêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. The state of being received.

Causes, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to th' extent of their own sphere. *Milton.*

3. Admission of any thing communicated.

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception*. *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond.*

Pretending to consult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery. Not in use.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon.*

Rece'ptive, rê-sêp'tîv. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul, being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*

To advance the spiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become *receptive* of the good he meant them, was his unlimited designment and endeavour. *Fell.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

Rece'ptory, rês'sêp-tûr-ê. *adj.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

Rece'ss, rê-sês'. *n. s.* [*recessus*, Lat.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must; my *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *King Charles.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and ev'ry neighb'ring grove,
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how: we live in it in a self-nescience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess*. *Glanville.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton.*

The deep *recesses* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your *recesses*. *Dryden.*

4. [*recez*, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess*. *Ayliffe*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords and cherubim,
In close *recess*, and secret conclave sat. *Milton.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recesses*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verse, *recess* and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.

In their mysteries and most secret *recesses*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts.*

Rece'ssion, rê-sêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.

To Recha'nge, rê-tshânje'. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, French; *re* and *change*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

To Recha'rge, rê-tshârje'. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

Rechea't, rê-tshête'. *n. s.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakspeare.*

Recidiva'tion, rê-sîd-ê-vâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond.*

Recidi'vous, rê-sîd'ê-vûs. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

Re'cipe, rês'sê-pê. *n. s.* [*recipe*, Latin; the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physician's first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

Th' apothecary train is wholly blind,
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryd.*

Reci'pient, rê-sîp'pê-ênt. *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive. *Decay of Piety.*

Reci'procal, rê-sîp'prô-kâl. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Latin; *reciproque*, French.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,
Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night,
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbuthnot.*

Reci'procally, rê-sîp'prô-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place
Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakspeare.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the sight, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

Reci'procalness, rê-sîp'prô-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To Reci'procate, rê-sîp'prô-kâte. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Latin; *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

Reciproca'tion, rê-sîp-prô-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such

reciprocation or rarefaction, condensation, and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation?* *Ray.*

RECI'SION, rê-sizh'ûn. *n. s.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL, rê-si'tâl. *n. s.* [from *recite.*]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Denham.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastic *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION, rês-sê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons; if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations.* *Temple.*

RECI'TATIVE, rês-sê-tâ-têêv'. } *n. s.*
RECITATI'VO, rês-sê-tâ-têêv'ô. } [from *recite.*] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative* musick. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke. *Dunciad.*

To RECI'TE, rê-site. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, French.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience. *Pope.*

RECI'TE, rê-site'. *n. s.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

RECI'TER, rê-site'ûr. *n. s.* [from *recite.*] One who recites.

To RECK, rêk. *v. n.* [ɲecan, Saxon.]

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland: it has *of* before the thing.

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much *of* thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, sith that he dy'd entire? *Spenser.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shaksp.*

With that care lost
Went all his fear; *of* God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

2. *It* RECKS, *verb impersonal.* To care.

Of night or loneliness *it recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton.*

To RECK, rêk. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,
That none but fools would *reck.* *Shakspeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Yet like unthinking reckless libertines,
That in the soft path of dalliance treads,
Recks not his own rede. *Shakspeare.*

RE'CKLESNESS, rêk'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *reck.* This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written, *wretchlessness.*] Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklesness* in them. *Sidney.*

RE'CKLESS, rêk'lês. *adj.* [from *reck;* ɲeceleaɲ, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK. This is written by *Dryden*, *retchless* in the article *wretchless: reckless* is the most etymological.

It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakspeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shakspeare.*

Next this was drawn the *reckless* cities flame,
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

To RE'CKON, rêk'k'n.[103] *v. a.* [ɲeccan, Saxon; *reckenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Leviticus.*

Numb'ring of his virtues praise,
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Crashaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it? *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. *Addison.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should so far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Wotton.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,
Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts, can unite them. *South.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift.*

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Romans.*

To RE'CKON, rêk'k'n.[179] *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Addison.*

2. To state an account: it has *with* before the other party.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon with* your several loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charge; to account with *on.*

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon on* her head. *Ben Jonson.*

4. To pay a penalty; with *for* before the crime.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderson.*

5. To call to punishment: it has *with.*

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotson.*

6. [*compter sur*, Fr.] To lay stress or dependence upon.

You *reckon upon* losing your friends' kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER, rek'k'n-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING, rêk'k'n-ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *reckon.*]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute
When their swoln bellies shall enlarge their fruit? *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning.* *Shakspeare.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shakspeare.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning.* *Addison.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best among them with us, notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker.*

A RE'CKONING-BOOK, rêk'k'n-ing-bôôk. *n. s.* [from *reckoning* and *book.*] A

book in which money received and expended is set down.

To Reclai'm, rè-klâme'.[202] *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and saved. *Spenser.*

This errour whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroyed in any autumn. *Brown.*

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down
To all assizes. *Dryden.*

'Tis the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers.*

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errours. *Swift.*

2. [*reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is required in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds she the dangers of the Lycian coast?
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,
By seas from Icarus's downfal named?
Vain is the call, and useless the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

Oh tyrant love!
Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but soften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers, and bears *reclaimed* by good usage? *L'Estrange.*

Recla'imant, rè-klâ'mânt. *n. s.* [from *reclaim*.] Contradicter.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*. *Waterland.*

To Recli'ne, rè-kline'. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, French.] To lean back; to lean sidewise.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

While thus she rested, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling streams that through the meadows stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

To Recli'ne, rè-kline'. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

Recli'ne, rè-kline'. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To Reclo'se, rè-klôze'. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclos'd*;
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

To Reclu'de, rè-klûde'. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* oppilations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

Reclu'se, rè-klûse'.[437] *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluse* that converses only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety.*

The nymphs
Melissan, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior.*

I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *Philips.*

Reclu'se, rè-klûse'. *n. s.* A retired person.

It seems you have not lived such an obstinate *recluse* from the disputes and transactions of men. *Hammond.*

Recoagula'tion, rè-kô-âg-gû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle.*

Reco'gnisance, rè-kôg'nè-zânse.[387] *n. s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians or not; if by external profession they be christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ: and christians by external profession they are all whose mark of *recognizance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked hereticks. *Hooker.*

She did gratify his amorous works,
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shaksp.*

3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record; and those that are mere *recognisances* are not sealed but enrolled: it is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an assize. *Cowell.*

The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by *recognizance* with sureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*

To Recogni'se, rêk'kôg-nize. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their own hands, to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. *Fell.*

The British cannon formidably roars,
While starting from his oozy bed,
Th' asserted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recognise* his ancient lord. *Dryden.*

Then first he *recognis'd* th' æthereal guest,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*

Speak, vassal, *recognize* thy sov'reign queen,
Hast thou ne'er seen me! know'st thou not me seen? *Harte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their causes speed in your tribunals,
Christ will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

Recognisee', rè-kôg-nè-zêê'. *n. s.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

Reco'gnisor, rè-kôg-nè-zôr'. *n. s.* He who gives the recognisance.

Recogni'tion, rêk-kôg-nîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confessed.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it as to come. *Grew.*

3. Acknowledgment; memorial.

The Israelites in Moses' days were redeemed out of Egypt; in memory and *recognition* whereof they were commanded to observe the weekly sabbath. *White.*

If the *recognition* or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ or covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the *recognition* and value signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bacon.*

To Recoi'l, rè-kôîl'.[299] *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.]

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. *Shakspeare.*

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*. *Milton.*

Amazement seiz'd
All th' host of heav'n, back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At first. *Milton.*

Evil on itself shall back *recoil*. *Milton.*

Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misses, or *recoils*. *Denham.*

My hands so soft, his heart so hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I strike. *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still *recoil*, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forwearied be; therefore awhile
I read you rest, and to your bowers *recoil*. *Spenser.*

Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd*; the tenth on bended knee,
His massy spear upstay'd. *Milton.*

3. To fail; to shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakspeare.*

Recoi'l, rè-kôîl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A falling back.

To Recoi'n, rè-kôîn'.[299 300] *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often *recoined* by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

Recoi'nage, rè-kôîn'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelve pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT, rêk-kôl-lêkt'. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
On those most brisk and giddy paced times. *Shakspeare.*

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts.*

2. To recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* those scattered divine

beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when any idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the *recollection* of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition. *Fell.*

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a *recollection* of the actions of the day as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Taylor.*

The last image of that troubled heap,
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

To RECO'MFORT, rē-kŭm'fŭrt. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]

1. To comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort?* *Sidney.*

Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through the gates. *Shakspeare.*

As one from sad dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seemed remediless. *Milton.*

2. To give new strength.

In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE, rē-kŏm-mĕnse'.[531] *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence.*] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'.[531] *v. a.* [*recommender*, French; *re* and *commend.*]

1. To praise to another; to advance by praise to the kindness of another.

Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and even a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been *recommended* to the grace of God. *Acts.*

RECOMME'NDABLE, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ā-bl. *adj.* [*recommendable*, French, from *recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praise.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable.* *Glanville.*

RECOMMENDA'TION, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*recommendation*, Fr. from *recommend.*]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation;* and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn'dā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *recommend.*] That commends to another.

Verses *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*

RECOMME'NDER, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T, rē-kŏm-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted* *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT, rē-kŏm-păkt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body. *Donne.*

To RE'COMPENSE, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnse. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, French; *re* and *compenso*, Latin.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you. 1 *Maccabees.*

Hear from heaven and requite the wicked, by *recompensing* his way upon his own head. 2 *Chron.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou *recompense* them the things they have done for thee? *Ecclesiasticus.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Romans.*

3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent.

French wheat which is bearded, requireth the best soil, *recompensing* the same with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace, and again to show their approved valour. *Knolles.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenseth* the slowness of his maturation. *Hale.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto, let it be *recompensed* unto the Lord. *Numbers.*

RE'COMPENSE, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnse. *n. s.* [*recompense*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgment of merit.

Thou'rt so far before,
That swiftest wing of *recompense* is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wise men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompense* for any inconvenience from their passion. *Clarendon.*

Your mother's wrongs a *recompense* shall meet,
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT, rē-kŏm-pile'mĕnt.[531] *n. s.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*

To RECOMPO'SE, rē-kŏm-pōze'.[531] *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr. *re* and *compose.*]

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by musick he was *recomposed.* *Taylor.*

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSI'TION, rē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*re* and *composition.*] Composition renewed.

To RE'CONCILE, rĕk'kŏn-sīle. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Latin.]

1. To make to like again.

This noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, *reconcil'd* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shaksp.*

Submit to Cæsar,
And *reconcile* thy mighty soul to life. *Addison.*

Contending minds to *reconcile.* *Swift.*

He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never *reconcile* himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets. *Locke.*

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

3. To make any thing consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong,
Which though our consciences have *reconcil'd*,
My learning cannot answer. *Southern.*

Some figures monstrous and mishap'd appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that erreth and is simple, so shall ye *reconcile* the house. *Ezekiel.*

Let him live before thee *reconcil'd.* *Milton.*

RECONCI'LEABLE, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lā-bl. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile.*]

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act *reconcileable* with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcileable*, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Arbuthnot.*

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was *reconcileable* with sufficient strength. *Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcileable* with solemn assemblies. *Nelson.*

RECONCI'LEABLENESS, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lā-blnĕs. *n. s.* [from *reconcileable.*]

1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it: and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcileableness* of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Discerning how the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcileableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

2. Disposition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT, rĕk-kŏn-sīle'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *reconcile.*]

1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.

Injury went beyond all degree of *reconcilement.* *Sidney.*

Creature so fair! his *reconcilement* seeking,
Whom she had displeas'd. *Milton.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd
And *reconcilement*. *Milton.*

RECONCI'LER, rĕk'kŏn-si-lŭr. *n. s.* [from *reconcile.*]

1. One who renews friendship between others.

He not only attained his purpose of uniting distant parties unto each other, but, contrary to the usual fate of *reconcilers*, gained them to himself. *Fell.*

2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late *reconcilers*. *Norris.*

RECONCILIA'TION, rĕk-kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]

1. Renewal of friendship.
2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of scripture, with respect to this affection. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make *reconciliation* for sin. *Hebrews.*

To RECONDE'NSE, rē-kŏn-dĕnse'. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of eolipiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondensed* into water. *Boyle.*

RECO'NDITE, rĕk'kŏn-dite.[503 524] *adj.* [*reconditus*, Latin.] Secret; profound; abstruse.

A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning. *Felton.*

To RECONDU'CT, rē-kŏn-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct.*] To conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,
To *reconduct* thy steps? *Dryden.*

To RECONJOI'N, rē-kŏn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when *reconjoined* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

To RECO'NQUER, rē-kŏng'kŭr. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer.*] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Ogier. *Davies.*

To RECO'NSECRATE, rē-kŏn'sē-krāte. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe.*

To RECONVE'NE, rē-kŏn-vēne'. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene.*] To assemble anew.

A worse accident fell about the time of the two houses *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impression. *Clarendon.*

To RECONVE'Y, rē-kŏn-vā'. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD, rē-kŏrd'. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.]

1. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul *recorded*
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

He shall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakspeare.*

Those things that are *recorded* of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. 1 *Esdras.*

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deuteronomy.*

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily *record* and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

3. To recite; to repeat; perhaps to tune. Out of use.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carrols blest. *Fairfax*

RE'CORD, rĕk'ŏrd, *or* rē-kŏrd'[492] *n. s.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record*? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare.*
It cannot be
The Volscians dare break with us.
—We have *record* that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been. *Shaksp.*

The king made a *record* of these things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Esther.*

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The *records* of his covenant. *Milton.*

Of such a goddess no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden.*

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from. *Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast
Into the long *records* of ages past;
Review the years in fairest action drest. *Prior.*

RECORDA'TION, rĕk-ŏr-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n
For *recordation* to my noble husband. *Shakspeare.*

Make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakspeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*

RECO'RDER, rē-kŏrd'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *record.*]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make the verse. *Donne.*

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I ask'd what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shakspeare.*

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant, five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him *Swift.*

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.

The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue, while the other shepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which possest the place of pipes, accorded their musick to the others voice. *Sidney.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermost holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

To RECOU'CH, rē-kŏŭtsh'. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*

To RECO'VER, rē-kŭv'ŭr. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat.]

1. To restore from sickness or disorder.

Would my lord were with the prophet; for he would *recover* him of his leprosy. 2 *Kings.*

The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature stood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who are concerned to *recover* time they have lost, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

3. To regain; to get again.

Every of us, each for himself, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any sound and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what safe means the crown may be *recover'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to the poor, and *recovering* of sight to the blind. *Luke.*

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that casteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church. *Bacon.*

These Italians, in despight of what could be done, *recovered* Tiliaventum. *Knolles.*

I who ere while the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton.*

Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in *recovering* from the offender so much as may make satisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To release.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. 2 *Timothy.*

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. Not in use.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shakspeare.*

To RECO'VER, rē-kŭv'ŭr. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton.*

RECO'VERABLE, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ā-bl. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover.*]

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear. *Shakspeare.*

They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable*. *Clarendon.*

RECO'VERY, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ē. *n. s.* [from *recover.*]

1. Restoration from sickness.

Your hopes are regular and seasonable, though in temporal affairs such as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from sickness. *Taylor.*

The sweat, sometimes acid, is a sign of *recovery* after acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakspeare.*

These counties were the keys of Normandy:
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
—For grief that they are past *recovery.* *Shaksp.*

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and *recovery.* *Shakspeare.*

To RECOU'NT, rè-kòùnt'. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-recited practices. *Shakspeare.*

How I have thought of these times,
I shall *recount* hereafter. *Shakspeare.*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt, the story of the flood universal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom return to silence. *Taylor.*

Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RECOU'NTMENT, rè-kòùnt'mènt. *n. s.* [from *recount.*] Relation; recital.

When from the first to last, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had most finely bath'd;
As how I came into that desart place. *Shakspeare.*

RECOU'RED, rè-kòùrd'. for *recovered*, or *recured.* *Spenser.*

RECOU'RSE, rè-kòrse'. *n. s.* [*recursus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]

1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown.*

3. [*recours*, French.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common use.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourse* unto him and dependence upon him, the house and town full of servants and suitors. *Wotton.*

The council of Trent commends the making *recourse*, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at first conferred upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all ages had constant *recourse* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to find it? *Tillotson.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access.

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourse* to her by night. *Shaksp.*

RECOU'RSEFUL, rè-kòrse'fùl. *adj.* [from *recourse.*] Moving alternately.

In that *recourseful* deep. *Drayton.*

RE'CREANT, rèk'krè-ànt. *adj.* [*recriant*, French.]

1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy; recanting out of fear.

Let be that lady debonaire.
Thou *recreant* knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Spenser.*

Dost
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those *recreant* limbs. *Shakspeare.*

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and *recreant.* *Shakspeare.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefits receiv'd
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton.*

To RE'CREATE, rèk'krè-àte. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat. *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourselves. *Shaksp.*

Necessity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatick scent. *More.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much to *recreate* himself, as to obey the prescripts of his physician. *Fell.*

3. To relieve; to revive.

Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which inspired fresh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart, and vital spirits. *Harvey.*

RECREA'TION, rèk-krè-à'shùn. *n. s.* [from *recreate.*]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

The chief *recreation* she could find in her anguish, was sometimes to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*

I'll visit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,
Shall be my *recreation.* *Shakspeare.*

The great men among the ancients, understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no lessening to their dignity to make the one the *recreation* to the other. *Locke.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the *recreation* of surprising those with admiration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him. *Holder.*

Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports and *recreations:* for all these things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*

RE'CREATIVE, rèk'krè-à-tìv. *adj.* [from *recreate.*] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the musick be *recreative*, and with some strange changes. *Bacon.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but chuse such as are healthful, *recreative* and apt to refresh you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*

The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies, seem to promise such easy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*

RE'CREATIVENESS, rèk'krè-à-tìv-nès. *n. s.* [from *recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT, rèk'krè-mènt. *n. s.* [*recrementum*, Latin.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfluous serosities and other *recrements* of the blood. *Boyle.*

RECREME'NTAL, rèk-krè-mèn'tàl. } RECREMENTI'TIOUS, rèk-krè-mèn-tìsh'ùs. *adj.* [from *recrement.*] Drossy. }

To RECRI'MINATE, rè-krìm'è-nàte. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Latin.] To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to *recriminate*, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate?* *Dryden.*

To RECRI'MINATE, rè-krìm'è-nàte. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet. *South.*

RECRIMINA'TION, rè-krìm-è-nà'shùn. *n. s.* [*recrimination*, French; from *recriminate.*] Return of one accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations.* *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINA'TOR, rè-krìm'è-nà-tùr. *n. s.* [from *recriminate.*] He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT, rèk-kròò-dès'sènt.[510] *adj.* [*recrudescens*, Latin.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUI'T, rè-kròòt'. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.

He was longer in *recruiting* his flesh than was usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wiseman.*

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*

This sun is set, but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant still. *Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and *recruiting* it by active principles; such as are the cause of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

2. To supply an army with new men.

He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and assisted. *Clarendon.*

To RECRUI'T, rè-kròòt'. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland, besides their own country to *recruit* in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*

RECRUI'T, rè-kròòt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wasted: *Pope* has used it less properly for a substitute to something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

The endeavours to raise new men for the *recruit* of the army found opposition. *Clarendon.*

2. A new soldier.

The pow'rs of Troy
With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE, rĕk'tăng-gl. *n. s.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

If all Athens should decree, that in *rectangle* triangles the square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown.*

The mathematician considers the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle*, only as it is in idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

RECTA'NGULAR, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr. *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level row between any supporters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will necessarily sink. *Wotton.*

RECTA'NGULARLY, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr-lē. *adv.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand *rectangularly;* but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the stone obliquely. *Brown.*

RE'CTIFIABLE, rĕk'tē-fī-ā-bl.[183] *adj.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect and thorough digestion, the errours of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA'TION, rĕk'tē-fi-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify*.]

1. The act of setting right what is wrong.

It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the first *rectification* of some spirit of salt in a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

To RE'CTIFY, rĕk'tē-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French; *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redress.

That wherein unsounder times have done amiss, the better ages ensuing must *rectify* as they may. *Hooker.*

It shall be bootless
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unsettled in the king. *Shaksp.*

Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*

The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to suppose that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Addison.*

The false judgments he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass. *Grew.*

RECTILI'NEAR, rĕk-tē-lĭn'ē-ŭr. } *adj.*
RECTILI'NEOUS, rĕk-tē-lĭn'ē-ŭs. } [*rectus* and *linea*, Latin.] Consisting of right lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel sides and two semicircular ends. *Newton.*

The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident. *Newton.*

RE'CTITUDE, rĕk'tē-tūde. *n. s.* [*rectitude*, Fr. from *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Straightness; not curvity.

2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their present engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wisdom, equity and absolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

RE'CTOR, rĕk'tŭr. *n. s.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.]

1. Ruler; lord; governour.

God is the supreme *rector* of the world, and of all those subordinate parts thereof. *Hale.*

When a *rector* of an university of scholars is chosen by the corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed by the superior of such university. *Ayliffe.*

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RE'CTORSHIP, rĕk'tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgment? *Shaksp.*

RE'CTORY, rĕk'tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*rectorerie*, Fr. from *rector*.]

A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBA'TION, rĕk-kū-bā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it fitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation.* *Brown.*

RECU'LE, rē-kūle', for RECOIL. [*reculer*, French.] *Spenser.*

RECU'MBENCY, rē-kūm'bĕn-sē. *n. s.* [from *recumbent*.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festival *recumbency.* *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT, rē-kūm'bĕnt. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating, was introduced after the firs Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

RECUPERA'TION, rē-kū-pĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.

RECU'PERATIVE, rē-kū'pĕr-ā-tĭv. } *adj.*
RECU'PERATORY, rē-kū'pĕr-ā-tō-rē. } [from *recuperation*.] Belonging to recovery.

To RECU'R, rē-kŭr'. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it *recurs* the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to *recur* to the first. *Wake.*

To RECU'RE, rē-kūre'. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour. Not in use.

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenser.*

Phœbus pure
In western waves his weary wagon did *recure.* *Spenser.*

With one look she doth my life dismay,
And with another doth it straight *recure.* *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound
Which he who comes thy Saviour shall *recure*,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton.*

RECU'RE, rē-kūre'. *n. s.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatsoever fell into the enemies' hands, was lost without *recure:* the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles.*

RECU'RRENCE, rē-kŭr'rĕnse. } *n. s.* [from
RECU'RRENCY, rē-kŭr'rĕn-sē. } *recurrent*.] Return.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of errour, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown.*

RECU'RRENT, rē-kŭr'rĕnt. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Harvey.*

RECU'RSION, rē-kŭr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*recursus*, Latin.] Return.

One of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVA'TION, rē-kŭr-vā'shŭn. } *n. s.* [*re-*
RECU'RVITY, rē-kŭr'vĕ-tē. } *curvo*, Latin.] Flexure backward.

Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown.*

Recu'rvous, rè-kûr'vûs. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

Recu'sant, rè-kû'sânt, *or* rêk'kû-zânt.[503] *n. s.* [*recusans*, Latin.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lords, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holiday.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Decay of Piety.*

To Recu'se, rè-kûze'. *v. n.* [*recuser*, Fr. *recuso*, Latin.] To refuse. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe.*

Red, rêd. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, ɲeð; *rhud*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. *Camden*, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot;* from the Greek, ἐρυθρὸν; French, *rouge;* Italian, *rubro;* from the Latin, *ruber. Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale?
—Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his *red* colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
To prove whose blood is *reddest.* *Shakspeare.*

His eyes shall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Genesis.*

His eyes dart forth *red* flames which scare the night,
And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright. *Cowley.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery *red.* *Milton.*

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red* making rays more copiously than *red* lead doth. *Newton.*

The sixth *red* was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a bright colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the *reds.* *Newton.*

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the *red* marks
Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson.*

To Reda'rgue, rêd-âr'gû. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in use.

The last wittingly *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Cæsar in the American mines. *Hakewill.*

Redberried *shrub cassia*, rêd-bêr'rîd. *n. s.* A plant.

It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always steril: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

Re'dbreast, rêd'brêst. *n. s.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreast* painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,
Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

Re'dcoat, rêd'kôte. *n. s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rush,
And sees a *redcoat* rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

To Re'dden, rêd'd'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear
Red'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals clash. *Dryden.*

To Re'dden, rêd'd'n. *v. n.* To grow red.

With shame they *redden'd* and with spight grew pale. *Dryden.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redden*, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *red'ning* orange and the swelling grain. *Addis.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak,
And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

Re'ddish, rêd'dîsh. *adj.* [from *red.*] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat *reddish.* *Leviticus.*

Re'ddishness, rêd'dîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *reddish.*] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper. *Boyle.*

Reddi'tion, rêd-dîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howel.*

Re'dditive, rêd'dê-tîv. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Latin.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

Re'ddle, rêd'dl.[405] *n. s.* A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the finest in the world. *Hill.*

Rede, rêde. *n. s.* [ɲæð, Sax.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heaven;
Whilst he, a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede.* *Shakspeare.*

To Rede, rêde. *v. a.* [ɲædan, Sax.] To advise.

I *rede* thee hence to remove,
Lest thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spens.*

To Redee'm, rè-dêêm'.[246] *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth.*

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shaks.*

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to *redeem*
And re-instal me in the diadem. *Shakspeare.*

Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd;* he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Psalms.*

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakspeare.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate
You can secure the constancy of fate,
Whose kindness sent what does your malice seem,
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem.* *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ *redeemed* us from the curse. *Galatians.*

Redee'mable, rè-dêêm'â-bl. *adj.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

Redee'mableness, rè-dêêm'â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *redeemable.*] The state of being redeemable.

Redee'mer, rè-dêêm'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer.

She inflamed him so,
That he would algates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenser.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassage
From my *redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shaksp.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd
Both ransom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee? will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their *redeemer.* *Boyle.*

To Redeli'ver, rè-dê-lîv'ûr. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver.* *Shakspeare.*

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe.*

Redeli'very, rè-dê-lîv'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To Redema'nd, rè-dê-mând'. *v. a.* [*redemander*, French; *re* and *demand.*] To demand back.

Threescore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to do himself justice. *Addison.*

Rede'mption, rè-dêm'shûn.[412] *n. s.* [*redemption*, French; *redemptio*, Latin.]

1. Ransom; release.

Utter darkness his place
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shaksp.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd,
Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption;* and by imitating the example of those primitive patterns of piety. *Nelson.*

Rede'mptory, rè-dém'tŭr-è.[412 512 557] *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Latin.] Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*

Re'dgum, rĕd'gŭm. *n. s.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A disease of children newly born.

Re'dhot, rĕd'hŏt. *adj.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton.*

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

REDI'NTEGRATE, rè-dĭn'tè-grāte. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrate* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dissevered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty. *Bacon.*

Redintegra'tion, rè-dĭn-tè-grā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Decay of Piety.*

2. *Redintegration* chymists call the restoring any mixed body of matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical *redintegration* of it. *Boyle.*

Re'dlead, rĕd-lĕd'. *n. s.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding *redlead* with strong wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peacham.*

Re'dness, rĕd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lips. *Shaksp.*

In the red sea most apprehend a material *redness*, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing *redness* of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator.*

Re'dolence, rĕd'ŏ-lĕnse.[503] } *n. s.* [from
Re'dolency, rĕd'ŏ-lĕn-sè. } *redolent.*] Sweet scent.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency.* *Mortimer.*

RE'DOLENT, rĕd'ŏ-lĕnt.[503] *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!* *Sandys.*

To Redou'ble, rè-dŭb'bl. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double.*]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

2. To repeat often.

They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shaksp.*

3. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnassus sweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison.*

To Redou'ble, rè-dŭb'bl. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time. *Spectator.*

Redou'bt, rè-dŏŭt'. *n. s.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our safe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to secure them. *Bacon.*

Redou'btable, rè-dŏŭt'-ā-bl. *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

Redou'bted, rè-dŏŭt'ĕd. *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in use.

His kingdom's seat Cleopolis is red,
There to obtain some such *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrants power deliver might. *Spenser.*

So far be mine, my most *redoubted* lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love. *Shaksp.*

To Redou'nd, rè-dŏŭnd'. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Lat.]

1. To be sent back by reaction.

The evil soon
Driven back, *redounded*, as a flood, on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton.*

Nor hope to be myself less miserable,
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me *redound.* *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and prosperity of the publick than any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction. *Addison.*

He had drawn many observations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addison.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers.*

3. To proceed in the consequence.

As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

To REDRE'SS, rè-drĕs'. *v. a.* [*redresser*, French.]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses,
Find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.*

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and streight laboured to *redress* my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney.*

'Tis thine, O king! th' afflicted to *redress.* *Dryden.*

Lighter affronts and injuries Christ commands us not to *redress* by law, but to bear with patience. *Kettlewell.*

In countries of freedom princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redress* their grievances. *Swift.*

Redre'ss, rè-drĕs'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee. *Shaksp.*

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress.* *Bacon.*

Grief, finding *no redress*, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton.*

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*,
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

Redre'ssive, rè-drĕs'sĭv. *adj.* [from *redress.*] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson.*

To Redsea'r, rĕd-sère'. *v. n.* [*red* and *sear*]. A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon.*

Re'dshank, rĕd'shăŋk. *n. s.* [*red* and *shank.*]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* into Ireland, where they got footing *Spenser.*

2. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Re'dstart, rĕd'stărt, or Re'dtail, *n. s.* [*phœnicurus*, Lat.] A bird.

Re'dstreak, rĕd'strēke. *n. s.* [*red* and *streak.*]

1. An apple.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak:* some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,
Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*

To REDU'CE, rè-dŭse'. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, French.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust,
Desirous to resign and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been so long neglected and so ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle.*

His ire will quite consume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this essential. *Milton.*

The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would *reduce* them into less fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to desperation. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princedoms, pow'rs, dominions I *reduce*. *Milton.*

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell,
Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the insects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

Redu'cement, rè-dûse'mênt. *n. s.* [from *reduce.*] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing; reduction.

The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*

Redu'cer, rè-dû'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces.

They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney.*

Redu'cible, rè-dû'sè-bl. *adj.* [from *reduce.*] Possible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*

Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be surmised *reducible* into a species of another genus. *Harvey.*

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

Redu'cibleness, rè-dû'sè-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible.

Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibleness*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

Redu'ction, rè-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*reduction*, French; from *reductus*, Latin.]

1. The act of reducing; state of being reduced.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve. *Hale.*

Every thing visibly tended to the *reduction* of his sacred majesty, and all persons in their several stations began to make way and prepare for it. *Fell.*

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

Redu'ctive, rè-dûk'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing. It is used as a substantive by *Hale.*

Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Origin of Mankind.*

Redu'ctively, rè-dûk'tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *reductive.*] By reduction; by consequence.

If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively.* *Hammond.*

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so *reductively;* that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange.*

Redu'ndance, rè-dûn'dânse. } *n. s.* [*redundantia*, Lat. from *redundant.*]
Redu'ndancy, rè-dûn'dân-sè. }

Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance.

The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy:* this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist, and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*

I shall show our poet's *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*

Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies.* *Addison.*

REDU'NDANT, rè-dûn'dânt. *adj.* [*redundans*, Latin.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant.* *Milton.*

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watts.*

Redu'ndantly, rè-dûn'dânt-lè. *adv.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluously; superabundantly.

To Redu'plicate, rè-dû'plè-kâte. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double.

Reduplica'tion, rè-dû-plè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*

Redu'plicative, rè-dû'plè-kâ-tîv. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate.*] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watts.*

Re'dwing, rêd'wîng. *n. s.* [*turdus iliacus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To Ree, rè. *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer.*

To Ree'cho, rè-êk'kô. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reechoes* from the main. *Pope.*

Ree'chy, rêtsh'è. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek.*] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakspeare.*
The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakspeare.*

REED, rêêd.[246] *n. s.* [ȝeoð, Sax. *ried*, German; *arundo.* Lat.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed.* *Miller.*

This Dereeta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a reed.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shakspeare.*
Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed headed.

When the Parthian turn'd his steed,
And from the hostile camp withdrew;
With cruel skill the backward *reed*
He sent; and as he fled, he slew. *Prior.*

Ree'ded, rêêd'êd. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed. *Tusser.*

Ree'den, rêêd'ên. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse,
Through *reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

Reed-grass, rêêd'grâs. *n. s.* [from *reed* and *grass; sarganion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

To Ree'dify, rè-êd'è-fî. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify.*] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify.* *Spenser.*
This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have sumptuously *reedified.* *Shakspeare.*
The Æolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*
The house of God they first *reedify.* *Milton.*

Ree'dless, rêêd'lês. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds.

Youth tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

Ree'dy, rêêd'è. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides,
And forms with erring streams the *reedy* isles. *Blackmore.*
Th' adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*

REEK, rēēk.[246] *n. s.* [ꝼec, Saxon; *reuke*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*

The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*

To REEK, rēēk. *v. n.* [ꝼecan, Sax.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he, where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if,
'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakspeare.*

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

I found me laid
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton.*

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,
Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

REE'KY, rēēk'ē. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel house,"
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* shanks, and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

REEL, rēēl.[246] *n. s.* [ꝼeol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skains from the spindle.

To REEL, rēēl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

To REEL, rēēl. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swedish.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Spenser* has applied it to the feet.

Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,
While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,
She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen.*

What news in this our tott'ring state?
—It is a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never stand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shaksp.*

It is amiss to sit
And keep the turn of tipling with a slave,
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shaksp.*

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Psalms.*

Grope in the dark, and to no seat confine
Their wand'ring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

He with heavy fumes oppress'd,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*

Should he hide his face,
Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening *reel*
Wide from their spheres. *Thomson.*

REELE'CTION, rē-ē-lēk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

To REENA'CT, rē-ēn-ăct'. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbuthnot.*

To REENFO'RCE, rē-ēn-fōrse'. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance or support.

The French have *reenforc'd* their scatter'd men. *Shakspeare.*

They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*

The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces* reason. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT, rē-ēn-fōrse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*re* and *enforcement*.]

1. Fresh assistance; new help.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With shunless destiny; aidless came off,
And with a sudden *reenforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakspeare.*

They require a special *reenforcement* of sound endoctrinating to set them right. *Milton.*

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

2. Iterated enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y, rē-ēn-jōē'. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

To REE'NTER, rē-ēn'tŭr. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance
Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer.*

To REENTHRO'NE, rē-ēn-thrōne'. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE, rē-ēn'trānse. *n. s.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reentrance*. *Glanville.*

REE'RMOUSE, rēēr'mŏŭse. *n. s.* [ꝼleremuꝼ, Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To REESTA'BLISH, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew.

To *reestablish* the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished the christian world, will be speedily *reestablished*. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] One that reestablishes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *reestablishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*

REEVE, rēēv. *n. s.* [ꝼeꝼeꝼa, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.

The *reeve*, miller, and cook, are distinguished. *Dryden.*

To REEXA'MINE, rē-ĕgz-ăm'ĭn. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew.

Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause. *Hooker.*

To REFE'CT, rē-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*. *Brown.*

REFE'CTION, rē-fĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*refection*, Fr. *refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

For sweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*

REFE'CTORY, rē-fĕk'tŭr-ē, *or* rĕf'ĕk-tŭr-ē.[512] *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect*.] Room of refreshment; eating room.

He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L, rē-fĕl'. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repress.

Friends, not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a mystery
Worthy a history. *Ben Jonson.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and *refelling* the subtile tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*

To REFE'R, rē-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin; *referer*, French.]

1. To dismiss for information or judgment.

Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet.*

2. To betake to for decision.

The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce as to a class.

The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixivate, than acid. *Boyle.*

To REFE'R, rē-fĕr'. *v. n.*

1. To respect; to have relation.

Of those places, that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

2. To appeal.

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

REFEREE', rĕf-ĕr-ēē'. *n. s.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. *L'Estrange.*

RE'FERENCE, rĕf'fĕr-ĕnse. *n. s.* [from *refer*.]

1. Relation; respect; view toward; allusion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature; whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the son of Æther and Dies; so called, because the one had *reference* to his celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh.*

Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least *reference* hither. *Swift.*

REFERE'NDARY, rĕf-fĕr-rĕn'dŭr-ē. *n. s.*

[*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred.

In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust: but let him chuse well his *referendaries*. *Bacon.*

To REFERME'NT, rè-fêr-mênt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE, rè-fêr'rè-bl. *adj.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being considered, as in relation to someting else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown.*

To REFI'NE, rè-fine'. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement.

I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zechariah.*

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anonymous.*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar. *Mortimer.*

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poesy with their pens. *Peacham.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat
In reason. *Milton.*

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*

To REFI'NE, rè-fine'. *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addison.*

3. To affect nicety.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

REFI'NEDLY, rè-fine'êd-lè.[364] *adv.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance.

Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT, rè-fine'mênt. *n. s.* [from *refine.*]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

The religion of the gospel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our best faculties. *Law.*

4. Artificial practice.

The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*

5. Affectation of elegant improvement.

The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late *refinements*. *Addis.*

REFI'NER, rè-fi'nûr. *n. s.* [from *refine.*]

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement.

The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. Inventer of superfluous subtilties.

No men see less of the truth of things, than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions. *Spectator.*

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the usefulness of parties in such a goverment as ours. *Swift.*

To REFI'T, rè-fit'. *v. a.* [*refait*, French; *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to restore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodward.*

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

To REFLE'CT, rè-flêkt'. *v. a.* [*reflechir*, French; *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back.

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*

Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

To REFLE'CT, rè-flêkt'. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's sculls, and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shaksp.*

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsick principle of gravity. *Bentley.*

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*

In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it. *Taylor.*

Who saith, who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*. *Denham.*

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. *Locke.*

It is hard, that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should reflect upon her and her severity. *Spectator.*

Let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cypress from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*

4. To consider attentively.

Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

5. To throw reproach or censure.

Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT, rè-flêk'tênt. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. *Digby.*

REFLE'CTION, rè-flêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *reflect;* thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, French; *reflexus*, Lat.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye sees not itself,
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakspeare.*

If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne.*

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection*, unless by some external impulse. *Bentley.*

3. That which is reflected.

She shines not upon fools, lest the *reflection* should hurt her. *Shaksp.*

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what she was,
And take her image in this watry glass. *Dryden.*

4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.

The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy *reflections*, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them. *Denham.*

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make *reflection* on the unhappy man. *Dryden.*

Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Rogers.*

5. The action of the mind upon itself.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*

6. Attentive consideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection;* and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South.*

7. Censure.

He dy'd; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its pois'nous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE, rè-flêk'tîv. *adj.* [from *reflect.*]

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide
Her pensive head. *Prior.*

2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

Fore'd by *reflective* reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR, rè-flêk'tûr. *n. s.* [from *reflect.*] Considerer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle.*

REFLE'X, rè'flêks. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them to evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benigo agent. *Bentley.*

REFLE'X, rè'flèks. *n. s.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but by *reflex* of their understandings upon themselves. *Hooker.*

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shaksp.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY, rè-flèks-è-bil'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE, rè-flèks'è-bl. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible;* and that those rays are differently *reflexible*, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE, rè-flèks'iv. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having respect to something past.

That assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond.*

REFLE'XIVELY, rè-flèks'iv-lè. *adv.* [from *reflexive.*] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others but *reflexively* also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REFLOA'T, rè-flòte'. *n. s.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux.

The main float and *refloat* of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

To REFLOU'RISH, rè-flûr'rish. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew.

Virtue given for lost
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd. *Milton.*

To REFLO'W, rè-flò'. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow.*] To flow back.

REFLU'ENT, rèf'flù-ènt.[518] *adj.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot.*

Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*

REFLU'X, rè'flùks. *n. s.* [*reflux*, French; *refluxus*, Latin.] Backward course of water.

Besides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is incontrovertible. *Brown.*

REFOCILLA'TION, rè-fò-sil-là'shùn. *n. s.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFO'RM, rè-fòrm'. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Latin; *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence all dregs of popery. *Hooker.*

Seat worthier of gods, was built
With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton.*

May no such storm
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform.* *Denham.*

Now low'ring looks presage approaching storms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms.* *Dryden.*

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering himself ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

To REFO'RM, rè-fòrm'. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*

REFO'RM, rè-fòrm'. *n. s.* [French.] Reformation.

REFORMA'TION, rèf-fòr-mà'shùn. *n. s.* [*reformation*, French; from *reform.*]

1. Change from worse to better: commonly used of human manners.

Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. *Shaksp.*

Satire lashes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate. *Addison.*

2. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RMER, rè-fòrm'ùr. *n. s.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick *reformers* had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general than the endeavours to redress it: abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home! *Sprat.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches, reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers.* *South.*

2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT, rè-frâkt'. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted.* *Cheyne.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from yon eastern cloud,
The grand etherial bow shoots up. *Thomson.*

REFRA'CTION, rè-frâk'shùn. *n. s.* [*refraction*, French.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTIVE, rè-frâk'tiv. *adj.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities. *Newton.*

RE'FRACTORINESS, rè-frâk'tùr-è-nès. *n. s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy.

I never did allow any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the houses. *K. Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the presbyterian gang, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order. *Saunderson.*

RE'FRACTORY, rè-frâk'tùr-è. *adj.* [*refractaire*, Fr. *refractarius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractory.* It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakspeare* on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory.* *Shakspeare.*

A rough hewn seaman being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, insomuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* sullenness. *King Charles.*

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbuthnot.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and sullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

RE'FRAGABLE, rèf'frâ-gâ-bl. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAI'N, rè-frâne'. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *refrain* not thyself. *Psalms.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Proverbs.*

Nor from the holy one of heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now *refrain*,
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To REFRAI'N, rè-frâne'. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Isaiah.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrained* therefrom some time after. *Brown.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY, rè-frân-jè-bil'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *refrangible.*]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE, rè-frân'jè-bl. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]

As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION, rèf-frè-nà'shùn. *n. s.* [*re* and *fræno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

To REFRE'SH, rè-frèsh'. *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr. *refrigero*, Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steeled sinews toil;
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shaksp.*

Musick was ordained to *refresh* the mind of man After his studies, or his usual pain. *Shakspeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the lashes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings*, and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that fold
The shield of Pallas; and renew their gold. *Dryd.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat *refresheth*. *Ecclus.*

REFRE'SHER, rè-frêsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *refresh.*] That which refreshes.

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thoms.*

REFRE'SHMENT, rè-frêsh'mênt. *n. s.* [from *refresh.*]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief; as, food, rest.

He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Sprat.*

REFRE'T, rè-frêt'. *n. s.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

REFRI'GERANT, rè-frîd'jêr-ânt. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from any external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wiseman.*

To REFRI'GERATE, rè-frîd'jêr-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re* and *frigus*, Latin.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world produceth, do *refrigerate;* and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatorily, or somewhat equinoxically, though in a lesser degree they discover some verticity. *Brown.*

REFRIGERA'TION, rè-frîd-jêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*refrigeratio*, Latin; *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do stut; the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRI'GERATIVE, rè-frîd'jêr-â-tîv.[512] }
REFRI'GERATORY, rè-frîd'jêr-â-tûr-è.[512] } *adj.* [*refrigeratif*, French; *refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY, rè-frîd'jêr-â-tûr-è. *n. s.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM, rè-frîd-jè'rè-ûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites, or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFT, rêft. *part. pret.* of *reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.

Thus we well left, he better *reft*,
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at last,
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling *reft*,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakspeare.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,
And would have *reft* the fishers of their prey. *Shakspeare.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *reft*,
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. [*pret.* of *reave.*] Took away. Obsolete.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheep's lives they *reft*. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he
In savage forest by adventure slew
And *reft* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

RE'FUGE, rêf'fûdje. *n. s.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton.*

The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it: for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown.*

Those, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Psalms.*

They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Joshua.*

Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father:
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

To RE'FUGE, rêf'fûdje. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French; from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shaksp.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by those gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE', rêf-fû-jêê'. *n. s.* [*refugie*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them. *Addison.*

REFU'LGENCE, rè-fûl'jênse. *n. s.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightness.

REFU'LGENT, rè-fûl'jênt.[177] *adj.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might nor wish'd to know
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden.*

REFU'LGENTLY, rè-fûl'jênt-lè. *adv.* [from *refulgent.*] In a shining manner.

To REFU'ND, rè-fûnd'. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such wise men as himself account all that is past to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dow'r? *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, *to* refund *himself*, for to *reimburse.*

REFU'SAL, rè-fû'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *refuse.*]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Swift.*

To REFU'SE, rè-fûze'.[492] *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shaksp.*

Having most affectionately set life and death before them, and conjured them to chuse one, and avoid the other, he still leaves unto them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuse* all his calls, to let his talents lye by them unprofitable. *Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you saw good
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance. *Milton.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant.

I may neither chuse whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakspeare.*

To REFU'SE, rè-fûze'. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose;
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

RE'FUSE, rè'fûse.[437 499] *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.]

Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed. *Sam.*

He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the most *refuse* parts, but generally the very best. *Fell.*

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spectator.*

Re'fuse, rè'fûse. *n. s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiours with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryd.*

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

Refu'ser, rè-fû'zûr.[88] *n. s.* [from *refuse.*] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholick practice. *Taylor.*

Refu'tal, rè-fû'tâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *refute.*] Refutation. *Dict.*

Refuta'tion, rêf-fû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*refutatio*, Latin; *refutation*, French; from *refute.*] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation.* *Bentley.*

To REFU'TE, rè-fûte'. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin; *refuter*, French.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self destruction sought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

To Regai'n, rè-gâne'. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French; *re* and *gain.*] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milt.*

We've driven back
These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

Re'gal, rè'gâl. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Usurps the *regal* title and the seat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shaksp.*

Why am I sent for to a king,
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakspeare.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
With faded splendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal;* but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love. *Swift.*

Re'gal, rè'gâl. *n. s.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument.

The sounds that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE, rè-gâle'. *n. s.* [Lat.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGA'LE, rè-gâle'. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French; *regalare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regal'd* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

Rega'le, rè-gâle'. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

Rega'lement, rè-gâle'mênt. *n. s.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGA'LIA, rè-gâ'lè-â.[113] *n. s.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.

Rega'lity, rè-gâl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*regalis*, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reason of her due *regality.* *Spenser.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality.* *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality.* *Bacon.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality.* *King Charles.*

To REGA'RD, rè-gârd'.[92] [160] *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakspeare.*

He denies
To know their God, or message to *regard.* *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed, and *regard* him not. *Shaksp.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. 2 *Maccab.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Romans.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Prov.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look toward.

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

Rega'rd, rè-gârd'. *n. s.* [*regard*, French; from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them. *Acts.*

With some *regard* to what is just and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*regard*, French.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, surpriz'd with humble joy, survey'd
One sweet *regard* shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' ærial blue
An indistinct *regard.* *Shakspeare.*

Rega'rdable, rè-gârd'â-bl. *adj.* [from *regard.*]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present estate, abutteth on the sea. *Carew.*

Rega'rder, rè-gârd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *regard.*] One that regards.

Rega'rdful, rè-gârd'fûl. *adj.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

Rega'rdfully, rè-gârd'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *regardful.*]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so *regardfully?* *Shakspeare.*

Rega'rdlesly, rè-gârd'lês-lè. *adv.* [from *regardless.*] Without heed.

Rega'rdlesness, rè-gârd'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *regardless.*] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

Rega'rdless, rè-gârd'lês. *adj.* [from *regard.*] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

He likest is to fall into mischance,
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offered himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton.*

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things, besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*

Re'gency, rè'jên-sè. *n. s.* [from *regent.*]

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbleth himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their sub-

jection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, the *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence.

To REGE'NERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is composed, will be *regenerated.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated*, and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addis.*

REGE'NERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt.[91] *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakspeare.*

2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.

For from the mercy seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake.*

REGE'NERATENESS, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *regenerate.*] The state of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION, rē-jĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Titus.*

RE'GENT, rē'jĕnt. *adj.* [*regent*, French; *regens*, Latin.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
Under him *regent.* *Milton.*

RE'GENT, rē'jĕnt. *n. s.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once beguil'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king. *Shaksp.*

RE'GENTSHIP, rē'jĕnt-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *regent.*]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the *regentship.* *Shaksp.*

REGERMINA'TION, rē-jĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE, rĕd'jĕ-bl.[405] *adj.* Governable. *Dict.*

RE'GICIDE, rĕd'jĕ-side.[143] *n. s.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your sacred life; which that I miss'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicide.* *Dryden.*

2. [*regicidium*, Latin.] Murderer of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship? *Decay of Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide?* *Pope.*

RE'GIMEN, rĕd'jĕ-mĕn. *n. s.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,
How many a message would he send?
What hearty prayers, that I should mend?
Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me ease, and how I slept? *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT, rĕd'jĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*regiment*, old French.]

1. Established government; polity; mode of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment.* *Hooker.*

They utterly damn their own consistorian *regiment*, for the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of scripture. *White.*

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our *regiments.* *Shakspeare.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy aid
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIME'NTAL, rĕd-jĕ-mĕnt'ăl. *adj.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE'GION, rē'jŭn. *n. s.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Latin.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the *regions*
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

Her eyes in heav'n
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shakspeare.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless *regions* of the storms she sought. *Dryd.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region;* he knows too much. *Shakspeare.*

RE'GISTER, rĕd'jĭs-tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*registre*, French; *registrum*, Lat.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heav'nly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shakspeare.*

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon.*

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*registrarius*, law Latin.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

To RE'GISTER, rĕd'jĭs-tŭr. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison.*

2. To enrol; to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be *register'd;*
Part good; part bad: of bad the longer scrowl. *Milt.*

RE'GISTRY, rĕd'jĭs-trē. *n. s.* [from *register.*]

1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the *registry.* *Graunt.*

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT, rĕg'gl-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Regulation. Not used.

To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

RE'GLET, rĕg'lĕt. *n. s.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, French.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT, rĕg'nănt. *adj.* [French.]

1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traytor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift.*

To REGO'RGE, rè-gôrje. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

3. [*regorger*, French.] To swallow back.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*

To REGRA'FT, rè-grâft'. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr. *re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the same cions, may make fruit greater. *Bacon.*

To RE'GRANT, rè-grânt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRA'TE, rè-grâte'. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to shock.

The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrateth*, than pleaseth the eye. *Derham.*

2. [*regratter*, French.] To engross; to forestal.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spenser.*

REGRA'TER, rè-grâte'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*regrattier*, Fr. from *regrate.*] Forestaller; engrosser.

To REGREE'T, rè-grêêt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To resalute; to greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shaksp.*

REGREE'T, rè-grêêt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*?
Play fast and loose with faith? *Shaksp.*

REGRE'SS, rè'grês. *n. s.* [*regrès*, French; *regressus*, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS, rè-grês'. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Latin.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced into fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION, rè-grêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*

REGRE'T, rè-grêt'. *n. s.* [*regret*, French; *regretto*, Italian.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South.*

2. Grief; sorrow.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom which all sorrows claim,
She does for thy content resign:
Her piety itself would blame,
If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*

3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices? *Decay of Piety.*

To REGRE'T, rè-grêt'. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.

Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

REGUE'RDON, rè-gêr'dûn. *n. s.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompense.

Stoop, and set your knee against my foot,
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shaksp.*

To REGUE'RDON, rè-gêr'dûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war;
Yet never have you tasted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shaks.*

RE'GULAR, rêg'ù-lâr.[179] *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors,
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, so *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

3. In geometry.

A *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles: 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Muschenbr.*

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, *a* regular *doctor;* regular *troops.*

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indulgence, than by gross drunkenness. *Law.*

RE'GULAR, rêg'ù-lâr. *n. s.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regula;* and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULA'RITY, rêg-ù-lâr'è-tè. *n. s.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular.*]

1. Agreeableness to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*

RE'GULARLY, rêg'ù-lâr-lè. *adv.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious stroke,
On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

To RE'GULATE, rêg'ù-lâte. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wiseman.*

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULA'TION, rêg-ù-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *regulate.*]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Ray.*

2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULA'TOR, rêg'ù-lâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *regulate.*]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Grew.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

RE'GULUS, rêg'gù-lûs. *n. s.* [Latin; *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

To REGU'RGITATE, rè-gûr'jè-tâte.

v. a. [*re* and *gurges*, Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

To Regu'rgitate, rè-gûr'jè-tâte. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

Regurgita'tion, rè-gûr-jè-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *regurgitate.*] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

To Rehea'r, rè-hêre'. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison.*

Rehea'rsal, rè-hêr'sâl.[442] *n. s.* [from *rehearse.*]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream.
Shakspeare.

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come. *Dryd.*

To Rehea'rse, rè-hêrse'. *v. a.* [from *rehear. Skinner.*]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Of modest poets be thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse.* *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great master of the muse! inspir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,
And sound the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryd.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

All Rome is pleased, when Statius will *rehearse*,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse.
Dryden.

To Reje'ct, rè-jèkt'. *v. a.* [*rejicio*, *rejectus*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knolles.*

Have I *rejected* those that me ador'd
To be of him, whom I adore, abhorr'd? *Brown.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. 1 *Sam.*

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wisdom*

He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows. *Isaiah.*

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hosea.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should *reject* his prayers. *Law.*

4. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physicks and mathematicks, let principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. *Beattie.*

Reje'ction, rè-jèk'shûn. *n. s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinative do not work by *rejection* and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*

Rei'gle, rè'gl. *n. s.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the side posts. *Carew.*

To Reign, râne.[249] *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, French.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney.*

Tell me shall Banquo's issue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakspeare.*

A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes rule in judgment. *Isaiah.*

Did he not first sev'n years, a life-time *reign?*
Cowley.

This right arm shall fix
Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign.*
A. Philips.

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great secrecy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as sin *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Romans.*

Reign, râne [385] *n. s.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,
So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extol queen Bess's *reign*,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramstone.*

The following licence of a foreign *reign*
Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. *Pope.*

Russel's blood
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy *reign.* *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold *reign*
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence.

The year againe
Was turning round; and every season's *reigne*
Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

To Reimbo'dy, rè-îm-bôd'è. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody.*] To imbody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody.* *Boyle.*

To Reimbu'rse, rè-îm-bûrse'. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourse*, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift.*

Reimbu'rsement, rè-îm-bûrse'mênt. *n. s.* [from *reimburse.*] Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement.* *Ayliffe.*

To Reimpre'gnate, rè-îm-prêg'nâte. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

Reimpre'ssion, rè-îm-prêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*re* and *impression.*] A second or repeated impression.

Rein, râne.[249] *n. s.* [*resnes*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding *rein*
And may direct his course as please himself.
Shakspeare.

Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryd.*

With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To give the* Reins. To give license.

War to disorder'd rage, let loose the *reins.* *Milt.*

When to his lust Ægisthus *gave the rein*,
Did fate or we th' adultrous act constrain? *Pope.*

To Rein, râne. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and *reines* his horse. *Chapman.*

He, like a proud steed *rein'd*, went haughty on.
Milton.

His son retain'd
His father's art, and warrior steeds he *rein'd.*
Dryden.

2. To restrain; to control.

And where you find a maid,
That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*

Being once chaft, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart. *Shakspeare.*

Reins, rânz. *n. s.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my *reins* be consumed. *Job.*

To Reinse'rt, rè-în-sêrt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.

To Reinspi're, rè-în-spire'. *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew.

Time will run
On smoother, till Favonius *reinspire*
The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire
The lily and rose. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,
When on a sudden *reinspir'd* with breath,
Again she rose. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'L, rè-în-stâll.[406] *v. a.* [*re* and *instal.*]

1. To seat again.

That alone can truly *reinstall* thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinstal* me in the diadem. *Shakspeare.*

To REINSTA'TE, rè-în-stâte'. *v. a.* [*re* and *instate.*] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modesty *reinstates* the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The *reinstating* of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REI'NTEGRATE, rè-în'tè-grâte. *v. a.* [*reintegrer*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat. It should perhaps be written *redintegrate.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon.*

To REINVE'ST, rè-în-vêst'. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

To REJOI'CE, rè-jôèse'.[299] *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zephaniah.*

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their sorrow. *Jeremiah.*

Let them be brought to confusion that *rejoice* at mine hurt. *Psalms.*

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus.*

They *rejoice* each with their kind. *Milton.*

We should particularly express our *rejoicing* by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelson.*

To REJOI'CE, rè-jôèse'. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While she great saint *rejoices* heav'n,
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbuthnot.*

REJOI'CER, rè-jôè'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor.*

To REJOI'N, rè-jôîn'.[299] *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Brown.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive grot. *Pope.*

To REJOI'N, rè-jôîn'. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin*, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden.*

REJOI'NDER, rè-jôîn'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rejoin.*]

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder.* *Glanville.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure.* *Shakspeare.*

REJO'LT, rè-jôlt'. *n. s.* [*rejaillir*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

REIT, rète. *n. s.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*

To REI'TERATE, rè-ît'têr-âte. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. *Shaksp.*

With *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the same requests will not be vain. *Smalridge.*

REITERA'TION, rè-ît-têr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward.*

To REJU'DGE, rè-jûdje'. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To reexamine; to review; to recall to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis her's the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

To REKI'NDLE, rè-kîn'dl. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

To RELA'PSE, rè-lâpse'. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or errour.

The oftner he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed.* *Wiseman.*

RELA'PSE, rè-lâpse'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or errour once forsaken

This would but lead me to a worse *relapsd*
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the *relapses* of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly: whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous *relapse?* *Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in *relapse* of mortality. *Shakspeare.*

To RELA'TE, rè-lâte'. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,
Were to add the death of you. *Shakspeare.*

Here I could frequent
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine; and to my sons *relate.* *Milton.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does *relate.* *Dryden.*

2. To vent by words. Unauthorized.

A man were better *relate* himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smoother. *Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore. A latinism. *Spenser.*

To RELA'TE, rè-lâte'. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders *relating* to those dead in reason. *Tatler.*

RELA'TER, rè-lâ'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; historian.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth than any disservice unto their *relators.* *Brown.*

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd
Before the angel. *Milton.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

RELA'TION, rè-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate.*]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity and truth;
Just unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary *relation* of servants to God. *South.*

Our necessary *relations* to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer *relation:* it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observation on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.

Of the eternal *relations* and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. *Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son and brother first were known. *Milt.*

Be kindred and *relation* laid aside,

And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryd.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? No *relation?* that cannot be: the gospel stiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their *relation* to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations.* *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, *relations,*
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical *relation,* we use terms that are most proper. *Burnet.*

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical *relation.* *Dennis.*

Re'lative, rêl'â-tîv.[158] *adj.* [*relativus,* Lat. *relatif,* French.]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes, and positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often *relative* one to another. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet it is often *relative.* *Holiday.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governour, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and *relative* considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative,* as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative,* not real qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.

I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakspeare.*

Re'lative, rêl'â-tîv. *n. s.*

1. Relation; kinsman.

'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and *relatives* to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Taylor.*

Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives.* *Fell.*

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent. *Ascham.*

3. Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are *relatives.* *Locke.*

Re'latively, rêl'â-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *relative.*] As it respects something else; not absolutely.

All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only *relatively.* *More.*

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil either absolutely so in themselves, or *relatively* so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat.*

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively,* or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*

Re'lativeness, rêl'â-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *relative.*] The state of having relation.

To Rela'x, rê-lâks'. *v. a.* [*relaxo,* Lat.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense.

The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax.* *Bacon.*

Adam, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and black, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd.* *Milton.*

2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. To make less attentive or laborious.

Nor praise *relax,* nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Wishes.*

4. To ease; to divert: as, conversation *relaxes* the student.

5. To open; to loose.

It serv'd not to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

To Rela'x, rê-lâks'. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

If in some regards she chuse
To curb poor Paulo in too close;
In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

Relaxa'tion, rêl-âks-â'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*relaxation,* Fr. *relaxatio,* Lat.]

1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.

Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come on by a *relaxation* or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon *relaxation* in a moist one. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea stood up on heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge a *relaxation* being made, it overflowed the land. *Burnet.*

3. Remission; abatement of rigour.

They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated. *Hooker.*

The *relaxation* of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us. *Swift.*

4. Remission of attention or application.

As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same *relaxation* to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison.*

Rela'y, rê-lâ'. *n. s.* [*relais,* Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To Relea'se, rê-lêse'.[227] *v. a.* [*relascher, relaxer,* French.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.

Pilate said, whom will ye that I *release* unto you? *Matthew.*

You *releas'd* his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *release* him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To set free from pain.

3. To free from obligation, or penalty.

Too secure, because from death *releas'd* some days. *Milton.*

4. To quit; to let go.

Every creditor that lendeth aught unto his neighbour shall *release* it. *Deuteronomy.*

He had been base, had he *releas'd* his right,
For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released,* rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigour thereof. *Hooker.*

Relea'se, rê-lêse'. *n. s.* [*relasche,* French; from the verb.]

1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *release.* *Prior.*

3. Remission of a claim.

The king made a great feast, and made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Esther.*

The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other counties to pray the like *release* or mitigation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To Re'legate, rêl'ê-gâte. *v. a.* [*releguer,* French; *relego,* Latin.] To banish; to exile.

Relega'tion, rêl-ê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*relegation,* Fr. *relegatio,* Latin.] Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation.* *Ayliffe.*

To Rele'nt, rê-lênt'. *v. n.* [*relentir,* French.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that soft season, when descending show'rs
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs;
When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to grow moist.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent,* and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in show'rs,
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flow'rs;
If Delia smile the flow'rs begin to spring,
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*

3. To grow less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slacking of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air. *Digby.*

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent?* *Shaksp.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool
To shake the head, *relent,* and sigh and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shaksp.*

Undoubtedly he will *relent,* and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton.*

He sung, and hell consented
To hear the poet's pray'r;
Stern Proserpine *relented,*
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

To Rele'nt, rê-lênt'. *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.

Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue.
Spenser.

2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.

Air hated earth, and water hated fire,
Till love *relented* their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*

RELE'NTLESS, rè-lĕnt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *relent.*]

1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

Why should the weeping hero now
Relentless to their wishes prove? *Prior.*

2. In *Milton*, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Paradise Lost.*

RE'LEVANT, rĕl'ĕ-vânt. *adj.* [French.] Relieving. *Dict.*

RELEVA'TION, rĕl-ĕ-vâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE, rè-lī'ânse. *n. s.* [from *rely.*] Trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind: with *on* before the object of trust.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliance* on his fracted dates
Has smit my credit. *Shaksp.*

That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great *reliance* and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. *Woodward.*

He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence. *Atterbury.*

They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance on* the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*

Resignation in death, and *reliance on* the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clarissa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Clarissa.*

RE'LICK, rĕl'ĭk. *n. s.* [*reliquiæ*, Latin; *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.

Up dreary dame of darkness queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or else go them avenge. *Spenser.*

Shall we go see the *relicks* of this town? *Shaksp.*

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy *reliques*
Of her o'ereaten faith are bound to Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;
The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden.*

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid
Under a starry pointed pyramid? *Milton.*

In peace, ye shades of our great grandsires, rest;
Eternal spring, and rising flow'rs adorn
The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our *relicks* second birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*

Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

Cowls flutter'd into rags, then *reliques* leaves
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

This church is very rich in *relicks;* among the rest they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasuries of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison.*

RE'LICKLY, rĕl'ĭk-lè. *adv.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks. A word not used, nor elegantly formed.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

RE'LICT, rĕl'ĭkt. *n. s.* [*relicte*, old French; *relicta*, Latin.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their *relicks* and children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat.*

Chaste *relict!*
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of such a spouse as now resides above. *Garth.*

RELIE'F, rè-lēēf'.[275] *n. s.* [*relief*, Fr.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some *relief* of our extremes. *Milton.*

2. That which frees from pain or sorrow.

He found his designed present would be a *relief*, and then he thought it an impertinence to consider what it could be called besides. *Fell.*

So should we make our death a glad *relief*
From future shame. *Dryden.*

Nor dar'd I to presume, that press'd with grief,
My flight should urge you to this dire *relief;*
Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden.*

3. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

5. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. *Addison.*

Not with such majesty, such bold *relief*,
The forms august of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have shin'd,
In polish'd verse, the manners, and the mind. *Pope.*

6. The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different.

RELIE'VABLE, rè-lēēv'â-bl. *adj.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE, rè-lēēv'. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Latin; *relever*, French.]

1. To ease pain or sorrow.

2. To succour by assistance.

From thy growing store,
Now lend assistance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will set him free. *Dryden.*

3. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.

Honest soldier, who hath *relieved* you?
—Benardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakspeare.*

Relieve the centuries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*

4. To right by law.

5. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.

As the great lamp of day,
Through diff'rent regions does his course pursue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

6. To support; to assist; to recommend to attention.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together. *Brown.*

RELIE'VER, rè-lēēv'ûr. *n. s.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakness, and the *reliever* of his wants. *Rogers.*

RELIE'VO, rè-lēēv'ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the superfices: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more strength. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT, rè-līte'.[393] *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew.

His pow'r can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope*

RELI'GION, rè-lĭd'jŭn. *n. s.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Latin.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just,
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *B. Jonson.*

One spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of *religion*, truth, and peace
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

By *religion*, I mean that general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to worship and serve God after such a manner as we conceive most agreeable to his will, so as to procure his favour and blessing. *Wilkins.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of *religion*, if as to men, it is an offence against morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we best *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life considered, whether I was living as the laws of *religion* direct, or whether my way of life was such, as would procure me the mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship, as opposite to others.

The image of a brute, adorn'd
With gay *religions*, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

The christian *religion*, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is. *More.*

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had. *Tillotson.*

RELI'GIONIST, rè-lĭd'jŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such

a motly administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each *religionist* to advance his own tribe, and depress the others. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS, rê-lîd'jûs. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religiosus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whose habilities the same proceed. *Hooker.*

When holy and devout *religious* christians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation! *Shakspeare.*
Their lives
Religious titled them the sons of God. *Milton.*

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Wotton.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Certain fryars and *religious* men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith. *Abbot.*

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and *religious*. *Addison.*

What the protestants would call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin. *Addison.*

4. Exact; strict.

5. Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties.

Her family has the same regulation as a *religious* house, and all its orders tend to the support of a constant regular devotion. *Law.*

RELI'GIOUSLY, rê-lîd'jûs-lê. *adv.* [from *religious*.]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

For, who will have his work his wished end to win,
Let him with hearty pray'r *religiously* begin. *Drayton.*

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are the brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shaksp.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and *religiously* bowing thyself before him? *Duppa.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are *religiously* to be maintained. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS, rê-lîd'jûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH, rê-lîng'kwîsh. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquished*. *Abbot.*

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT, rê-lîng'kwîsh-mênt.[408] *n. s.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South.*

RE'LISH, rêl'îsh. *n. s.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minshew.* · *Skinner.*]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet, and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern. *Boyle.*

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relish* retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *relish*, tasting. *Milton.*

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. *Locke.*

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king-becoming graces;
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no *relish* of them. *Shakspeare.*

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison.*

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relishes* and perfections of those settled in them. *Spectator.*

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Addison* uses it both with *of* and *for* before the thing.

A man who has any *relish for* fine writing discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison.*

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relish of* such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Spectator.*

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relish* of the spectator. *Seed.*

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;
Th' imaginary *relish* is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakspeare.*
When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH, rêl'îsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smoking lard they dine;
A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *relish* well
Their loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

How will dissenting brethren *relish* it?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and *relish* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, fastings, and prayers, that you may taste and *relish* and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law.*

To RE'LISH, rêl'îsh. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill.*

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shaksp.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE, rêl'îsh-â-bl. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELI'VE, rê-lîv'. *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. Not used.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Reliven not for any good. *Spenser.*

To RELO'VE, rê-lûv'. *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. Not used.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT, rê-lû'sênt. *adj.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson.*

To RELU'CT, rê-lûkt'. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our *reluctant* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Piety.*

RELU'CTANCE, rê-lûk'tânse. } *n. s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.]
RELU'CTANCY, rê-lûk'tân-sê. }
Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition: with *to* or *against*.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy to* separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

It favours
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke,
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury.*

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctances* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. *Rogers.*

REL'UCTANT, rê-lûk'tânt. *adj.* [*reluctans*,

Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him. *Milton.*

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string,
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tickel.*

To RELU'CTATE, rè-lŭk'tāte. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horrour, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION, rĕl-ŭk-tā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation.* *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation.* *Bacon.*

To RELU'ME, rè-lūme'. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE, rè-lū'mĭn. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relumine.* *Shakspeare.*

To RELY', rè-lī'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lie.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with *on.*

Go in thy native innocence! *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton.*

Egypt does not *on* the clouds *rely,*
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded *on* what succour he *rely'd,*
When with so few he boldly did engage?
He said, he took his courage from his age. *Denh.*

Though reason is not to be *relied upon,* as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon,* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relies upon* a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. *Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies on* them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied upon* for a decision. *Atterbury.*

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely on* the general practice for the measures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely on* the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his creator. *Rogers.*

To REMAI'N, rè-mâne'. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains,* shall be buried in death. *Job.*

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Exodus.*

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state.

He for the time *remain'd* stupidly good. *Milton.*

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain.* *Milton.*

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless souvenance
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain.* *Spenser.*

I was increased more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me. *Ecclus.*

If what you have heard shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the Son. *1 John.*

5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

6. To continue in a place.

To REMAI'N, rè-mâne'. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity,
And such end, pardie, does all them *remain*
That of such falsers friendship shall be fain. *Spens.*

With oaken staff
I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath to boast,
But never shalt see Gath. *Milton.*

If thence he 'scape, what *remains* him less
Than unknown dangers? *Milton.*

The easier conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

REMAI'N, rè-mâne'.[202] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope.*

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his *remains,*
And dogs had torn him. *Pope.*

Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,
Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd *remains,*
In weeping vaults, her hallowed earth contains! *Pope.*

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakspeare.*

REMAI'NDER, rè-mâne'dûr. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuse; left.

His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* bisket
After a voyage. *Shakspeare.*

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full. *Shakspeare.*

REMAI'NDER, rè-mâne'dûr. *n. s.*

1. What is left; remnant; relicks.

The gods protect you,
And bless the good *remainders* of the court! *Shaksp.*

It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives to perform it to purpose, I mean the work of evangelical obedience. *Hammond.*

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreast,
Blasted the learn'd *remainders* of the East. *Denh.*

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty come in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all *remainders* of humanity? *South.*

There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotson.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder.* *Rogers.*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper use. *Swift.*

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

Shew us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In law.] The last chance of inheritance.

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder,* expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

To REMA'KE, rè-mâke'. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

That, which she owns above her, must perfectly *remake* us after the image of our maker. *Glanv.*

To REMA'ND, rè-mând'.[79] *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Latin.] To send back; to call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Davies.*

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries, from whence being *remanded,* at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the quarries. *Government of the Tongue.*

RE'MANENT, rĕm'mâ-nĕnt. *n. s.* [*remanens*, Latin; *remanent*, old French. It is now contracted to *remnant.*] The part remaining.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK, rè-mârk'.[78] *n. s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks.* *Collier.*

To REMA'RK, rè-mârk'. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been *remarked,* that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes. *Locke.*

2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark. Not in use.

The pris'ner Samson here I seek.
—His manacles *remark* him, there he sits. *Milton.*

REMA'RKABLE, rè-mârk'â-bl. *adj.* [*remarquable*, French.] Observable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Raleigh.*

'Tis *remarkable,* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we note down what *remarkables* we have found. *Watts.*

REMA'RKABLENESS, rè-mârk'â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *remarkable.*] Observableness; worthiness of observation.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge for the crucified Christ. *Hammond.*

REMA'RKABLY, rè-mârk'â-blè. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

Chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late, of thy so true,
So faithful love. *Milton.*

Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid, should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts.*

REMA'RKER, rè-mârk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*remarqueur*, French.] Observer; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine the author by writing a better book on the same

subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE, rè-mè'dè-â-bl. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE, rè-mè'dè-ât.[91] *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in use.

All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare.*

REME'DILESS, rêm'mè-dè-lês. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless; incurable.

Sad Æsculapius
Imprison'd was in chains *remediless.* *Spenser.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remediless* necessity, may be termed the general, the *remediless*, or the necessary war. *Raleigh.*

We, by rightful doom *remediless*,
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above
High thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*

Flatter him it may, as those are good at flattering, who are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remediless* delusion. *South.*

REME'DILESSNESS, rêm'mè-dè-lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *remediless.*] Incurableness.

RE'MEDY, rêm'mè-dè. *n. s.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, French.]

1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.

The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneasiness.

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy.* *Dryden.*

O how short my interval of woe!
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil: with *to*, *for*, or *against*; *for* is most used.

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*

Civil government is the proper *remedy for* the inconveniencies of the state of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for some *remedy against* this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakspeare.*

In the death of a man there is no *remedy.* *Wisd.*

To RE'MEDY, rêm'mè-dè. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]

1. To cure; to heal.

Sorry we are that any good and godly mind should be grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief lieth not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove mischief.

To REME'MBER, rè-mêm'bûr. *v. a.* [*remember*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]

1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.

Remember not against us former iniquities. *Psal.*

Remember thee!
Ay thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place
In this distracted brain. *Remember* thee! *Shaksp.*

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the beginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it rises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
And shun the bitter consequence. *Milton.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.

Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him. *Barclay.*

He brings them back,
Rememb'ring mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milt.*

5. To mention; not to omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered.* *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and rather *remembering* than chastising. *Sidney.*

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth *remember* me the more of sorrow. *Shaksp.*

It grieves my heart to be *remembered* thus
By any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*

These petitions, and the answer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon.*

I would only *remember* them in love and prevention, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example of the Grecians. *Holiday.*

7. To preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over, to *remember* me. *Shakspeare.*

REME'MBERER, rè-mêm'bûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE, rè-mêm'brânse. *n. s.* [*remembrance*, French.]

1. Retention in memory; memory.

Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him
From my *remembrance.* *Shakspeare.*

Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad *remembrance* what he was before. *Denh.*

Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope.*

2. Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence.

I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton.*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

3. Honourable memory. Out of use.

Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shaksp.*

4. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*

5. Account preserved.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

6. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.

I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakspeare.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shakspeare.*

8. Notice of something absent.

Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakspeare.*

9. Power of remembering.

Thee I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance.* *Milton.*

REME'MBRANCER, rè-mêm'brân-sûr. *n. s.* [from *remembrance.*]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.

A sly knave, the agent for his master,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakspeare.*

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers:*
I once was happy. *Otway.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them. *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE, rè-mêr'sè. *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. Obsolete.

Off'ring his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that earle to fight;
She him *remercied*, as the patron of her life. *Spens.*

To RE'MIGRATE, rêm'è-grâte.[513] *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again.

Some other ways he proposes to divest some bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first simplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION, rêm-è-grâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND, rè-mind'. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full vigour. *South.*

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmæ. *Addison.*

REMINI'SCENCE, rêm-mè-nîs'sênse.[510] *n. s.* [*reminiscens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence.* *Hale.*

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL, rêm-mè-nîs-sên'shâl. *adj.* [from *reminiscence.*] Relating to reminiscence.

Would truth dispense, we would be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation. *Brown.*

REMI'SS, rè-mîs'. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; slack.

The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow

with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*. *Woodward.*

2. Not careful; slothful.

Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shaks.*

If when by God's grace we have conquered the first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss*, and neglect our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillotson.*

Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more *remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss;*
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Roscom.*

REMI'SSIBLE, rè-mis'sè-bl.[509] *adj.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveness.

REMI'SSION, rè-mish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.

Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness do now and then become suitors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation of intenseness.

In September and October those diseases do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke*

3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

4. Release; abatement of right or claim.

Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison.*

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths. *Swift.*

5. Forgiveness; pardon.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakspeare.*

That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milt.*

Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance, or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor.*

REMI'SSLY, rè-mis'lè. *adv.* [from *remiss.*]

1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.

How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly?* so that our desire being natural, is also in that degree of earnestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS, rè-mis'nès. *n. s.* [from *remiss.*] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention.

Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no successive degree. *Shaksp.*

No great offenders 'scape their dooms;
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denh.*

Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbuthnot.*

The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our utmost care. *Rogers.*

To REMI'T, rè-mit'. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.]

1. To relax; to make less intense.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

Our supreme foe may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd
With what is punish'd. *Milton.*

2. To forgive a punishment.

With suppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appease;
The soft Napæan race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden.*

The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*

3. [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Shaks.*

Whosesoever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John.*

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit*,
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. [*remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.

The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front, though there were a pliant cause at the foot, that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon.*

I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings within them? *Government of the Tongue.*

6. To put again in custody.

This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To send money to a distant place.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison.*

8. To restore. Not in use.

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To REMI'T, rè-mit'. *v. n.*

1. To slacken; to grow less intense.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *Broome.*

2. To abate, by growing less eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts. *South.*

3. [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TMENT, rè-mit'mènt. *n. s.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMI'TTANCE, rè-mit'tânse. *n. s.* [from *remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a distant place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.

A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances*. *Addison.*

REMI'TTER, rè-mit'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*remettre*, French.]

1. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.

2. [In common law.] A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowell.*

You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

RE'MNANT, rêm'nânt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost? *Shakspeare*

Bear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles.*

It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a deluge saved. *Bacon.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison.*

See the poor *remnants* of these slighted heirs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*

The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

RE'MNANT, rêm'nânt. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN, rè-môl't'n.[103] *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE, rè-môn'strânse. *n. s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrate.*]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.

You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakspeare.*

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason. *Hooker.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Spectator.*

Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrances* of justice. *Rogers.*

To REMO'NSTRATE, rè-môn'strâte. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat. *remonstrer*, Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms.

RE'MORA, rêm'ô-râ.[503] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A let or obstacle.

2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach, and *remora*. *Peacham.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To RE'MORATE, rêm'ô-râte. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*

REMO'RSE, rè-mòrse', *or* rè-mòrse'. *n. s.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Not that he believed they could be restrained from that impious act by any *remorse* of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.

Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorse* of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shaksp.*

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little *remorse*, as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shaksp.*

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse;* who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

REMO'RSEFUL, rè-mòrs'fùl. *adj.* [*remorse* and *full.*]

1. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a sowre offence. *Shaksp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shaksp.*

2. It seems to have had once the sense of pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes most *remorceful* fate. *Chapman.*

REMO'RSELESS, rè-mòrs'lès. *adj.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitying; cruel; savage.

Where were ye nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

O the inexpressible horrour that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his *remorseless* adversaries! *South.*

REMO'TE, rè-mòte'. *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard *remote.* *Milton.*

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick sun, so far from us *remote*,
Produces with terrestrial humour mixed
Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton.*

Remote from men with God he pass'd his days,
Pray'r all his business, all his pleasure, praise. *Parnel.*

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected.

An unadvised transiliency from the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Glanville.*

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*

REMO'TELY, rè-mòte'lè. *adv.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the first front amidst the slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*

REMO'TENESS, rè-mòte'nès. *n. s.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness.

The joys of heav'n are like the stars, which by reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little. *Boyle.*

Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the forepart, and has reserved his greater light for *remoteness* and the back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*

If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*

His obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness* of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to. *Addison.*

REMO'TION, rè-mò'shùn. *n. s.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence. *Shakspeare.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown.*

REMO'VABLE, rè-mòòv'â-bl. *adj.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removable* at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*

In such a chapel, such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe.*

REMO'VAL, rè-mòòv'âl.[88] *n. s.* [from *remove.*]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Dismission from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*

Whether his *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. *Swift.*

4. The state of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE, rè-mòòv'. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shaksp.*

He *removeth* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job.*

So would he have *removed* thee out of the strait into a broad place. *Job.*

He longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not: to *remove* thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the blissful seats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope.*

2. To place at a distance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE, rè-mòòv'. *v. n.*

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*

How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*
To feed despair. *Prior.*

REMO'VE, rè-mòòv'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.

To heare, from out the high-hair'd oake of Jove,
Counsaile from him, for means to his *remove*
To his lov'd country. *Chapman.*

2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *remove.* *Glanville.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another.

Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine,
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary, deceiv'd by these *removes.* *Shaksp.*

4. State of being removed.

This place should be both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*

He that considers how little our constitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a chess-man or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*

7. The act of changing place.

Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon.*

8. A step in the scale of gradation.

In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*

9. A small distance.

The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

11. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMO'VED, rè-mòòv'd'. *particip. adj.*

[from *remove*.] Remote; separate from others.

Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling. *Shakspeare.*

REMO'VEDNESS, rè-mōōv'ĕd-nĕs.[364] *n. s.* [from *removed*.] The state of being removed; remoteness.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shakspeare.*

REMO'VER, rè-mōōv'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *remove*.] One that removes.

The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiss. *Bacon.*

Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT, rè-mōūnt'. *v. n.* [*remonter*, French.] To mount again.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*

The rest *remounts* with the ascending vapours, or is washed down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*

REMU'NERABLE, rè-mū'nĕr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *remunerate*.] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE, rè-mū'nĕr-âte. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Latin; *remunerer*, French.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.

Is she not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn so far?
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. *Shaksp.*

Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance: and because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*

In another parable he represents the great condescensions, wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION, rè-mū-nĕr-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Latin.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there is *remuneration;* for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shaksp.*

He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last *remunerations*. *Brown.*

A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliffe.*

REMU'NERATIVE, rè-mū'nĕr-â-tĭv. *adj.* [from *remunerate*.] Exercised in giving rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and *remunerative* justice. *Boyle.*

To REMU'RMUR, rè-mŭr'mŭr. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur*.] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR, rè-mŭr'mŭr. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound. *Dryd.*

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In sighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

RE'NARD, rĕn'nârd.[88] *n. s.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox in fable.

Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryd.*

RENA'SCENT, rè-nâs'sĕnt. *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, rè-nâs'sè-bl.[405] *adj.* [*renascor*, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, rè-nâv'vè-gâte. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate*.] To sail again.

RENCOU'NTER, rĕn-kōūn'tŭr.[313] *n. s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]

1. Clash; collision.

You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies should awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the *rencounter*. *Addison.*

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,
The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join:
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock resounds. *Granville.*

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER, rĕn-kōūn'tŭr. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]

1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, rĕnd. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent*. [ȝenðan, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear? *Shakspeare.*

He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Judges.*

I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy son. 1 *Kings.*

By the thund'rer's stroke it from the root is *rent*,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*

Look round to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden.*

Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by *rending* a settled empire into a multitude of little governments? *Locke.*

When its way th' impetuous passion found,
I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*

RE'NDER, rĕnd'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER, rĕn'dŭr. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]

1. To return; to pay back.

They that *render* evil for good are adversaries. *Psalms.*

Will ye *render* me a recompense? *Joel.*

Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

2. To restore; to give back: commonly with the adverb *back*.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render back* their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

3. To give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. *Proverbs.*

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, for which the apostles observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time. *White.*

4. To invest with qualities; to make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the issue. *South.*

Love
Can answer love, and *render* bliss secure. *Thomson.*

5. To represent; to exhibit.

I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *Shakspeare.*

6. To translate.

Render it in the English a circle: but it is more truly *rendered* a sphere. *Burnet.*

He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by. *Locke.*

He uses a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally *render* master of a great presence of mind. *Broome.*

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to strict account,
That he shall *render* every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shaksp.*

My *rend'ring* my person to them may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*

One with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Astyanax, I should be blest! *A. Philips.*

8. To afford; to give to be used.

Logick *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*

RE'NDER, rĕn'dŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

Newness
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muster'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a *render*. *Shaks.*

RE'NDEZVOUS, rĕn-dè-vōōz'.[315] *n. s.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.
2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together, than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would consume time and victual. *Raleigh.*

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up. *Burnet.*

To RE'NDEZVOUS, rĕn-dè-vōōz'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION, rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE, rĕn'nè-gâde. } *n. s.* [*renegado*, Span.
RENEGA'DO, rĕn-nè-gâ'dō. } *renegat*, Fr.]

1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place,

where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety.*

If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had *renegade* seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbuthnot.*

To RENE'GE, rẽ-nẽẽg'. *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To disown.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shaksp.*

The design of this war is to make me *renege* my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

To RENE'W, rẽ-nů'. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Latin.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shakspeare.*

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 *Samuel.*

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age. *Holiday.*

Renew'd to life, that she might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden.*

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shaksp.*

The body percussed hath, by reason of percussion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussion of the air. *Bacon.*

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times
Rowl round again. *Dryden.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened—if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Hebrews.*

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Romans.*

RENE'WABLE, rẽ-nů'ǎ-bl. *adj.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift.*

RENE'WAL, rẽ-nů'ǎl.[88] *n. s.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

RE'NITENCY, rẽ-nĭ'tẽn-sẽ. *n. s.* [from *renitent.*] The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

RE'NITENT, rẽ-nĭ'tẽnt. *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Ray.*

RE'NNET, rẽn'nĭt.[99] *n. s.* See RUNNET.

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer*

RE'NNET, rẽn'nĭt. } *n. s.* [properly
RENNE'TING, rẽn'nĭt-ĭng. } *reinette*, a little queen.] A kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small. *Mortimer.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

To RE'NOVATE, rẽn'nŏ-vǎte. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen. *Thomson.*

RENOVA'TION, rẽn-nŏ-vǎ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percussed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussion of the air. *Bacon.*

The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used. *Bacon.*

To second life
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*

To RENOU'NCE, rẽ-nŏŏnse'.[313] *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce;* and in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakspeare.*

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world, must not be our counsellors; for we *renounced* them at our baptism. *Kettlewell.*

To RENOU'NCE, rẽ-nŏŏnse'. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere gallicism; *renoncer à mon sang.*

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryd.*

RENOU'NCEMENT, rẽ-nŏŏnse'mẽnt. *n. s.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit. *Shaksp.*

RENO'WN, rẽ-nŏŏn'.[322] *n. s.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard *renown*. *Shaksp.*

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

To RENO'WN, rẽ-nŏŏn'. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city. *Shakspeare.*

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addison.*

A bard whom pilfer'd pastorals *renown*. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED, rẽ-nŏŏn'd'.[359] *particip. adj.* [from *renown.*] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

These were the *renowned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Numbers.*

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham.*

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd*. *Milton.*

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryd.*

Ilva,
An isle *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden.*

RENT, rẽnt. *n. s.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the most ancient and purest churches which lived before them. *White.*

Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison.*

To RENT, rẽnt. *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent* and a time to sew. *Ecclesiasticus.*

To RENT, rẽnt. *v. n.* [now written *rant.*] To roar; to bluster: we still say, *a* tearing *fellow*, for a *noisy bully.*

He ventur'd to dismiss his fear,
That partings wont to *rent* and tear,
And give the desperatest attack
To danger still behind his back. *Hudibras.*

RENT, rẽnt *n. s.* [*rente*, Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents?* what are thy comings in?
O ceremony shew me but thy worth. *Shakspeare.*

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live just as you see I do. *Pope.*

2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller.*

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Present a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior.*

To RENT, rẽnt. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.]

1. To hold by paying rent.

When a servant is called before his master, it is often to know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man who *rents* it is in good health. *Spectator.*

2. To set to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE, rẽnt'ǎ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.

RE'NTAL, rẽnt'ǎl. *n. s.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, rẽnt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*

Renve'rsed, rên-vêrst'. *adj.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*

Renuncia'tion, rê-nûn-shê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*renunciatio*, from *renuncio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Taylor.*

To REORDA'IN, rê-ôr-dâne'. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, French; *re* and *ordain.*] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.

Reordina'tion, rê-ôr-dê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination.* *Atterbury.*

To Repa'cify, rê-pâs'sê-fî. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*

Repai'd, rê-pâde'. The part. of *repay.*

To REPAI'R, rê-pâre'.[202] *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, French.]

1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.

Let the priests *repair* the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n soon *repair'd* her mural breach. *Milton.*

2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.

He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes,
To deepest hell; and, to *repair* their loss,
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton.*

3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

To be reveng'd,
And to *repair* his numbers, thus impair'd. *Milton.*

Repai'r, rê-pâre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a strong disease,
Ev'n in the instant of *repair* and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shakspeare.*

He cast in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral church. *Fell.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. *Temple.*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed being subject to fail. *Wilkins.*

To Repai'r, rê-pâre'. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself.

May all to Athens back again *repair.* *Shaksp.*

Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you please *repair.* *Dryden.*

'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haste, then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope.*

Repai'r, rê-pâre'. *n. s.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Resort; abode.

He saw Ulysses; at his ships *repaire*,
That had been brusht with the enraged aire. *Chapman.*

So 'scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair.* *Dryd.*

2. Act of betaking himself any whither.

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon.*

Repai'rer, rê-pâre'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *repair.*] Amender; restorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South.*

O sacred rest!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryden.*

Repa'ndous, rê-pân'dûs. *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upward.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. *Brown.*

Re'parable, rêp'pâr-â-bl.[531] *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon.*

When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not by the re-union of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature: because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare apposition of those divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor.*

Re'parably, rêp'pâr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *reparable.*] In a manner capable of remedy, by restoration, amendment, or supply.

Repara'tion, rêp-pâ-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*reparation*, French; *reparatio*, from *reparo*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing; instauration.

Antonius Philosophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Supply of what is wasted.

When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary *reparations*, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties. *Addison.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant *reparation.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Recompense for any injury; amends.

The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him *reparation.* *Bacon.*

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

Repa'rative, rê-pâr'râ-tîv.[512] *n. s.* [from *repair.*] Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea. *Wotton.*

Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not *reparative;* and begun only for revenge, not for reparation of damages. *Kettlewell.*

Repartee', rêp-pâr-têê'. *n. s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with smart *repartees*, and were only distinguished from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden.*

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee.* *Prior.*

To Repartee', rêp-pâr-têê'. *v. n.* To make smart replies.

High flights she had, and wit at will,
And so her tongue lay seldom still;
For in all visits who but she,
To argue or to *repartee?* *Prior.*

To Repa'ss, rê-pâs'. *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back.

Well we have pass'd, and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desir'd help. *Shakspeare.*

We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham passed and *repassed* those ways more often than he was enforced so to do, if we consider that he had no other comforter in this wearisome journey, than the strength of his faith in God. *Raleigh.*

If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Homeward with pious speed *repass* the main,
To the pale shade funereal rites ordain. *Pope.*

To Repa'ss, rê-pâs'. *v. n.* To go back in a road.

Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun. *Dryden.*

Repa'st, rê-pâst'. *n. s.* [*repas*, Fr. *re* and *pastus*, Lat.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn
Desirous; all in circles as they stood,
Tables are set. *Milton.*

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Milton.*

Sleep, that is thy best *repast*,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
And both are the same thing at last. *Denham.*

The day
Had summon'd him to due *repast* at noon. *Dryden.*

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbuth.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast;*
I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shaksp.*

To Repa'st, rê-pâst'. *v. a.* [*repaistre*, French; from the noun.] To feed; to feast.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shakspeare.*

Repa'sture, rê-pâs'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [*re* and *pasture.*] Entertainment. Not in use.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou strive poor soul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den. *Shaksp.*

To REPA'Y, rê-pâ'. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay.*]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his enemies: to the islands he will *repay* recompense. *Isaiah.*

2. To recompense.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid.* *Milton.*

3. To compensate.

The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

4. To requite either good or ill.

The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakspeare.*

Fav'ring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils
With a sack'd palace and barbarick spoils. *Pope.*

I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*

5. To reimburse with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
Such sums as are express'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Repa'yment, rê-pâ'mênt. *n. s.* [from *repay.*]

1. The act of repaying.

2. The thing repaid.

The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbuthnot.*

To REPEA'L, rè-pêle'.[227] *v. a.* [*rappeller*, French.]

1. To recall. Out of use.

I will *repeal* thee, or be well assur'd,
Adventure to be banished myself. *Shakspeare.*
I here forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shaksp.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke.

Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Hooker.*

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton.*

Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden.*

REPEA'L, rè-pêle'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in use.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not send
O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shaksp.*

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his dislike. *Davies.*

If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift.*

To REPEA'T, rè-pête'.[227] *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, French.]

1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.

He, though his power
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
Us to abolish. *Milton.*

Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety to the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To speak again.

The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener *repeated;* but that their multitude permitteth not any oftener repetition. *Hooker.*

3. To try again.

Neglecting for Creusa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*

Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat.* *Dryden.*

4. To recite; to rehearse.

These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself,
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names,
Needless to thee *repeated.* *Milton.*

He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion. *Waller.*

REPEA'TEDLY, rè-pê'têd-lè. *adv.* [from *repeated.*] Over and over; more than once.

And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER, rè-pê'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *repeat.*]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.
2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by compression of a spring.

To REPE'L, rè-pêl'. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker.*

With hills of slain, on ev'ry side,
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*

2. To drive back an assailant.

Stand fast; and all temptation to transgress *repel.* *Milton.*

Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden.*

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To REPE'L, rè-pêl'. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.

From the same *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

2. To *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT, rè-pêl'lênt. *n. s.* [*repellens*, Latin.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellants*, and by discutients you will encrease the heat. *Wiseman.*

REPE'LLER, rè-pêl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *repel.*] One that repels.

To REPE'NT, rè-pênt'. *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill; nor *repentings* after. *K. Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature, so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

First she relents
With pity, of that pity then *repents.* *Dryden.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*

2. To express sorrow for something past.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent.* *Shakspeare.*

3. To change the mind from some painful motive.

God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. *Exodus.*

4. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life.

Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matthew.*

I will clear their senses dark
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, *repent*, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

To REPE'NT, rè-pênt'. *v. a.*

1. To remember with sorrow.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation. *Shakspeare.*

2. To remember with pious sorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent*
These vanities and giddinesses, lo
I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*

His late follies he would late *repent.* *Dryden.*

3. [*se repentir*, French.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

I *repent me* that the duke is slain. *Shaksp.*

No man *repented him* of his wickedness; saying, what have I done? *Jeremiah.*

Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented himself.* *Matthew.*

My father has *repented him* ere now,
Or will *repent him* when he finds me dead. *Dryd.*

Each age sinn'd on;
Till God arose, and great in anger said,
Lo! it *repenteth me* that man was made. *Prior.*

REPE'NTANCE, rè-pênt'ânse. *n. s.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent.*]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.

The first step towards a woman's humility, seems to require a *repentance* of her education. *Law.*

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.

Repentance so altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he ever so defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgift.*

Who by *repentance* is not satisfied
Is not of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased;
By penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakspeare.*

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*

In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God should accept of a general *repentance* for unknown sins, few or none at all could be saved. *Perkins.*

This is a confidence of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

REPE'NTANT, rè-pênt'ânt. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent.*]

1. Sorrowful for the past.
2. Sorrowful for sin.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton.*

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.

After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shakspeare.*

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head. *Shaksp.*

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

To REPEO'PLE, rè-pêê'pl. *v. a.* [*re* and *people; repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew.

An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale.*

To REPERCU'SS, rè-pêr-kûs'. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercussus*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSION, rè-pêr-kûsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *repercuss; repercussio*, Lat. *repercussion*, French.] The act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes, there is no new elision, but a *repercussion.* *Bacon.*

By *repercussion* beams ingender fire,
Shapes by reflection shapes beget;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley.*

They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*

REPERCU'SSIVE, rè-pêr-kûs'sîv. *adj.* [*repercussif*, French.]

1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.

And *repercussive* rocks renew'd the sound. *Pattison.*

2. Repellant.

Blood is stanched by astringent and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon.*

Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place. *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* roar, with mighty crush
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

REPERTI'TIOUS, rêp-pêr-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*repertus*, Latin.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

RE'PERTORY, rêp'pêr-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

REPETI'TION, rêp-ê-tîsh'ûn.[531] *n. s.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Latin.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.

The frequent *repetition* of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Recital of the same words over again.

The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener *repetition*. *Hooker.*

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.

If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose *repetition* will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakspeare.*

4. Recital.

I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heav'n hath done. *Chapman.*

5. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPI'NE, rê-pîne'. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.]

1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented: with *at* or *against*.

Of late
When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The fines imposed were the more *repin'd against*, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and, instead of *repining at* one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*

2. To envy.

The ghosts *repine at* violated night;
And curse th' invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden.*

Just in the gate
Dwelt pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden.*

REPI'NER, rê-pîne'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE, rê-plâse'. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the chear. *Dryden.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden.*

To REPLAI'T, rê-plâte'. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whipcords. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT, rê-plânt'. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French; *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

REPLANTA'TION, rê-plân-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH, rê-plên'nîsh. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old Fr.]

1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Genesis.*

The woods *replenished* with deer, and the plains with fowl. *Heylin.*

The waters
With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milt.*

2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd
The most *replenish'd* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

To REPLE'NISH, rê-plên'nîsh. *v. n.* To recover the former fulness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE, rê-plête'. *adj.* [*replet*, French; *repletus*, Latin.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shaksp.*

This mordication, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison: as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon.*

His words *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye, being wounded, the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour without the application of any medicines. *Ray.*

REPLE'TION, rê-plê'shûn. *n. s.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being over full.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppressed with its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great *repletion*. *Arbuthnot.*

REPLE'VIABLE, rê-plêv'vê-â-bl. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.] What may be replevined.

To REPLE'VIN, rê-plêv'vîn. } *v. a. Spenser.*
To REPLE'VY, rê-plêv'vê. }

[*replegio*, low Latin; of *re* and *plevir*, or *plegir*, French; to give a pledge.] To take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized.

That you are a beast, and turn'd to grass,
Is no strange news, nor ever was;
At least to me, who once you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras.*

REPLICA'TION, rêp-plê-kâ'shûn.[531] *n. s.* [*replico*, Latin.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made in his concave shores. *Shakspeare*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a spunge, what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shakspeare.*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

To REPLY', rê-plî'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *repliest* against God. *Romans.*

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Castalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life-time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Atterbury.*

To REPLY', rê-plî'. *v. a.* To return for an answer.

Perplex'd
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:
Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryd.*

REPLY', rê-plî'. *n. s.* [*replique*, French.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shaksp.*

If I sent him word, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakspeare.*

One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
Ah! why ill-suiting pastime must I try? *Pope.*

REPLY'ER, rê-plî'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *reply*.] He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much streightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added, we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon.*

To REPO'LISH, rê-pôl'lîsh. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish*.] To polish again.

A sundred clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT, rê-pôrt'. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]

1. To noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else *reported* successively from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

It is *reported*,
That good duke Humphry traiterously is murthered. *Shakspeare.*

Report, say they, and we will *report* it. *Jeremiah.*

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well *reported* of by the brethren. *Acts.*

A widow well *reported* of for good works. 1 *Tim.*

3. To give an account of.

There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be *reported* to the king *Nehemiah.*

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Vicinum is a church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*

REPO'RT, rê-pôrt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body is mark'd
With Roman swords; and my *report* was once
First with the best of note. *Shakspeare.*

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil *report* and good *report*. *2 Corinthians.*

3. Account returned.

See nymphs enter with the swelling tide;
From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her sov'reign's court. *Waller.*

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.

After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind. *Watts.*

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser: the *report* of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon.*

The lashing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her sides. *Dryden.*

REPO'RTER, rè-pòrt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *report.*] Relater; one that gives an account.

There she appear'd; or my *reporter* devis'd well for her. *Shakspeare.*

Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled, gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of these surmises. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the *reporter* of it. *Pope.*

REPO'RTINGLY, rè-pòrt'ing-lè. *adv.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve; and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SAL, rè-pò'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *repose.*] The act of reposing.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? *Shakspeare.*

To REPO'SE, rè-pòze'. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]

1. To lay to rest.

Rome's readiest champions, *repose* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells. *Shaksp.*

Have ye chos'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust: with *on* or *in*.

I *repose upon* your management, what is dearest to me, my fame. *Dryden.*

That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a foundation for that trust he *reposed in* him, to deliver him out of his distresses. *Rogers.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble, and more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE, rè-pòze'. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.]

1. To sleep; to be at rest.

Within a thicket I *repos'd*; when round
I ruffl'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chap.*

2. To rest in confidence: with *on*.

And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,
I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SE, rè-pòze'. *n. s.* [*repos*, French.]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repose*. *Shakspeare.*

Th' hour
Of night, and of all things retir'd to rest,
Mind us of like *repose*. *Milton.*

I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, recluse
From human converse; nor at shut of eve
Enjoy *repose*. *Philips.*

2. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*; because in reality the sight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS, rè-pò'zèd-nès. *n. s.* [from *reposed.*] State of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE, rè-pòz'zît. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Latin.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety.

Others *reposite* their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives being sought. *Derham.*

REPOSI'TION, rè-pò-zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *reposite.*] The act of replacing.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. *Wiseman.*

REPO'SITORY, rè-pòz'è-tûr-è. *n. s.* [*repositoire*, French; *repositorium*, Latin.] A place where any thing is safely laid up.

The mind of a man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but with respect to his own knowledge into the most regular and methodical *repositories* *Rogers.*

To REPOSSE'SS, rè-pòz-zès'. *v. a.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again.

How comes it now, that almost all that realm is *repossessed* of them. *Spenser.*

Her suit is now to *repossess* those lands,
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shaksp.*

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope.*

To REPREHE'ND, rêp-prè-hênd'. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they, who most *reprehend* or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakspeare.*

They like dumb statues star'd;
Which, when I saw, I *reprehended* them;
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Shakspeare.*

2. To blame; to censure.

He could not *reprehend* the sight, so many strew'd the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marcley-hill. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault; with *of* before the crime.

Aristippus, being *reprehended of* luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered, Why, what would you have given? the other said, Some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, and six crowns is no more with me. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER, rêp-prè-hênd'ûr. *n. s.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; censurer.

These fervent *reprehenders* of things, established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the most part riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE, rêp-prè-hên'sè-bl. *adj.* [*reprehensible*, French; *reprehensus*, Latin.] Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS, rêp-prè-hên'sè-blnês. *n. s.* [from *reprehensible.*] Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY, rêp-prè-hên'sè-blè. *adv.* [from *reprehensible.*] Blamably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION, rêp-prè-hen'shûn. *n. s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but *reprehension* is loathsome. *Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil *reprehension* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neglect, and slight information. *Bacon.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow christians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehensions* and increpations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his most zealous *reprehensions*, who lays himself open to recrimination? *Government of the Tongue.*

REPREHE'NSIVE, rêp-prè-hên'sîv. *adj.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT, rêp-prè-zênt'. *v. a.* [*represento*, Lat. *representer*, French.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac, *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To describe; to show in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, *the parliament* represents *the people.*

4. To exhibit to show: as, *the tragedy was* represented *very skilfully.*

5. To show by modest arguments or narrations.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity, by *representing* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminish the rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION, rêp-prè-zên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*representation*, French; from *represent.*]

1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Celsus denied, or as *representations* of God; which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.

3. Respectful declaration.

4. Publick exhibition.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, rêp-prè-zênt'â-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*representatif*, French; from *represent.*]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people; though the people collective reserved a share of power. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE, rêp-prè-zênt'â-tîv. *n. s.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

A statue of rumour whispering an ideot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addis.*

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our *representatives* above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is shown.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the *representatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER, rêp-prê-zênt'ûr. *n.s.* [from *represent.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story, are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers.* *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTMENT, rêp-prê-zênt'mênt. *n. s.* [from *represent.*] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in *representment*, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*

We have met with some, whose reals made good their *representments.* *Brown.*

To REPRE'SS, rê-prês'. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Latin; *reprimer*, French.] To crush; to put down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to *repress* and appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond sea. *Bacon.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again; but they were speedily *repressed*, and thereby the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold,
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*

How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance? *Denham.*

Thus long succeeding criticks justly reign'd,
Licence *repress'd*, and useful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

REPRE'SS, rê-prês'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. Not in use.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience, than authorised by justice. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRE'SSION, rê-prêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *repress.*] Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for the due *repression* of these tumults. *King Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE, rê-prês'siv.[158] *adj.* [from *repress.*] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIE'VE, rê-prêêv'.[275] *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, French.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shakspeare.*

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison*

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers.*

REPRIE'VE, rê-prêêv'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death.

In his *reprieve* he may be so fitted,
That his soul sicken not. *Shakspeare.*

I hope it is some pardon or *reprieve*
For Claudio. *Shakspeare.*

The morning sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I ask, is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To REPRIMA'ND, rêp-prê-mând'.[79] *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Latin.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely *reprimanded.* *Law.*

REPRIMA'ND, rêp-prê-mând'. *n. s.* [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr. from the verb.] Reproof; reprehension.

He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent. *Spectator.*

To REPRI'NT, rê-prînt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South.*

2. To print a new edition.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the essay on criticism. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL, rê-prî'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [*represalia*, low Latin; *represaille*, Fr.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The English had great advantage in value of *reprisals*, as being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*

Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,
Since no *reprisals* can be made on thee. *Dorset.*

REPRI'SE, rê-prize'. *n. s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near;
If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH, rê-prôtsh'. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden.*

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye. 1 *Peter.*

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid in general.

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality, by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will *reproach* our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH, rê-prôtsh'.[295] *n. s.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his *reproach* and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Spenser.*

If black scandal or foul-fac'd *reproach*
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, for the testimony of truth hast borne
Universal *reproach.* *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE, rê-prôtsh'â-bl. *adj.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL, rê-prôtsh'fûl. *adj.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what *reproachful* words are these! *Shaksp.*

I have sheath'd
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat! *Shaksp.*

An advocate may be punished for *reproachful* language, in respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and *reproachful* to christianity. *Hammond.*

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHFULLY, rê-prôtsh'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

Shall I then be us'd *reproachfully?* *Shaksp.*

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully.* 1 *Timothy.*

2. Shamefully; infamously.

RE'PROBATE, rêp'prô-bâte. *adj.* [*reprobus*, Latin.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate.* *Titus.*

Strength and art are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobate.* *Milton.*

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South.*

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobate*, Miranda has her eye upon them. *Law.*

RE'PROBATE, rêp'prô-bâte. *n. s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd? *Shaksp.*

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traytor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations became *reprobates.* *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE, rêp'prô-bâte. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]

1. To disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated?* *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Estrange.*

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A captive, vagabond, abhorr'd, accurs'd. *Southern.*

Re'probateness, rêp'prô-bâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

Reproba'tion, rêp-prô-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate.*]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn;
Yea, curse his better angel from his side,
And fall to *reprobation.* *Shaksp.*

This is no foundation of discriminating grace, or consequently fruit of election and *reprobation.* *Hammond.*

Though some words may be acommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Maine.*

2. A condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE, rê-prô-dûse'.[530] *v. a.* [*re* and *produce; reproduire*, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horse dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Brown.*

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *Newton.*

Reprodu'ction, rê-prô-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

Reproof', rê-prôôf'. *n. s.* [from *reprove.*]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a *reproof* the easier. *Shaksp.*

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear *reproof*, who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. Censure; slander. Out of use.

Why, for thy sake, have I suffered *reproof?* shame hath covered my face. *Psalms.*

Repro'vable, rê-prôôv'â-bl. *adj.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable.* *Taylor.*

To REPRO'VE, rê-prôôv'. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. *Psalms.*

This is the sin of the minister, when men are called to *reprove* sin, and do not. *Perkins.*

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them? *Whitgift.*

There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove.* *Shakspeare.*

What if thy son
Prove disobedient, and, *reprov'd*, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Taylor.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to those, for whom he first prays to God. *Law.*

3. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shaksp.*

4. To blame for: with *of.*

To *reprove* one *of* laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleness. *Carew.*

Repro'ver, rê-prôôv'ûr. *n. s.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold *reprover?* *South.*

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke.*

To Repru'ne, rê-prôôn'.[339] *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn.*

Re'ptile, rêp'til.[140] *adj.* [*reptile*, Latin.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines, *reptile* is confounded with *serpent.*

Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sully'd *reptile* race with moss. *Gay.*

Repti'le, rêp'til. *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles* which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke.*

Holy retreat! sithence no female hither,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Must dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

Repu'blican, rê-pûb'lê-kân. *adj.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

Repu'blican, rê-pûb'lê-kân. *n. s.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to *republicans.* *Addison.*

REPU'BLICK, rê-pûb'lik. *n. s.* [*respublica*, Lat. *republique*, Fr.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *Addison.*

2. Common interest; the publick.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's*, not their own. *Ben Jonson.*

Repu'diable, rê-pû'dê-â-bl, *or* rê-pû'jê-â-bl.[293 294 376] *adj.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE, rê-pû'dê-âte, *or* rê-pû'jê-âte. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not those, that have *repudiated* the more inviting sins, show themselves philtered and bewitched by this. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*

Repudia'tion, rê-pû-dê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

Repu'gnance, rê-pûg'nânse. } *n. s.* [*repugnance*,
Repu'gnancy, rê-pûg'nân-sê. } Fr. from *repugnant.*]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance; resistance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy?* *Shaksp.*

3. Struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act, without any of their present jars, combats, or *repugnancies*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stilness of composure. *South.*

4. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT, rê-pûg'nânt. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shaksp.*

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: with *to*, sometimes *with.*

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant unto* the will of the law-giver, God himself. *Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures, is, because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant thereunto.* *Woodward.*

Your way is to rest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant with* their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

Repu'gnantly, rê-pûg'nânt-lê. *adv.* [from *repugnant.*] Contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown.*

To Repu'llulate, rê-pûl'lû-lâte. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Latin; *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howel.*

REPU'LSE, rê-pûlse'.[177] *n. s.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *King Charles.*

Nor much expect

A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*.
Milton.
By fate repell'd and with *repulses* tir'd. *Denham.*

To REPU'LSE, rẻ-pûlse'. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Knolles.*

This fleet attempting St. Minocs, were *repuls'd*, and without glory or gain returned into England. *Hayward.*

Man complete to have discover'd and *repuls'd*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

REPU'LSION, rẻ-pûl'shûn.[177] *n. s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE, rẻ-pûl'sîv. *adj.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton.*

To REPU'RCHASE, rẻ-pûr'tshâs. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?
Shakspeare.

If the son alien those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale.*

RE'PUTABLE, rẻp'pû-tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself? *Rogers.*

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *Broome.*

RE'PUTABLENESS, rẻp'pû-tâ-bl-nẻs. *n. s.* [from *reputable*.] The quality of a thing of good repute.

RE'PUTABLY, rẻp'pû-tâ-blẻ. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. *Atterbury.*

REPUTA'TION, rẻp-û-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison.*

2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving: you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser. *Shaksp.*

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies. *Pope.*

To REPU'TE, rẻ-pûte'. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shakspeare.*

I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shaksp.*

I do know of those,
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,
For saying nothing. *Shaksp.*

Men, such as chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worse than embrothel'd strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

If the grand vizier be so great, as he is *reputed*, in politicks, he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary. *Temple.*

REPU'TE, rẻ-pûte'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.
2. Established opinion.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS, rẻ-pûte'lẻs. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. Not inelegant, but out of use.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shaksp.*

REQUE'ST, rẻ-kwẻst'. *n. s.* [*requeste*, French.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But ask what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your requests.
Shakspeare.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther. *Esther.*

All thy *request* for man, accepted Son!
Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree. *Milton.*

Ask him to lend
To this, the last *request* that I shall send,
A gentle ear. *Denham.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of his country. *Shaksp.*

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Boyle.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

To REQUE'ST, rẻ-kwẻst'. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shaksp.*

It was to be *requested* of almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Knolles.*

The virgin quire for her *request*,
The God that sits at marriage feast;
He at their invoking came,
But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South.*

REQUE'STER, rẻ-kwẻst'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.

To REQUI'CKEN, rẻ-kwîk'k'n. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his double spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shaksp.*

RE'QUIEM, rẻ'kwẻ-ẻm. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead,
To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her,
As to peace-parted souls. *Shakspeare.*

2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*

REQUI'RABLE, rẻ-kwî'râ-bl. *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE, rẻ-kwîre'. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.

Ye me *require*
A thing without the compass of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain fire,
From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet.
Spenser.

We do *require* them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits. *Shakspeare.*

This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. *Spelman.*

This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle sway. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To make necessary; to need.

The king's business *required* haste. 1 *Samuel.*

High from the ground, the branches would *require*
Thy utmost reach, *Milton.*

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than those which we desire.
Dryden.

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded man also to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

RE'QUISITE, rẻk'wẻ-zît. *adj.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new-modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Bacon.*

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. *Wake.*

RE'QUISITE, rẻk'wẻ-zît.[154] *n. s.* Any thing necessary.

Res non parta labore, sed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

RE'QUISITELY, rẻk'wẻ-zît-lẻ. *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS, rẻk'wẻ-zît-nẻs. *n. s.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL, rẻ-kwî'tâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,

Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakspeare.*
We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

3. Reward; recompense.

He ask'd me for a song,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and rigorous faculties. *Milt.*
I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king of Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return, however, though there can be no *requital*. *South.*

To REQUI'TE, rè-kwite'. *v. a.* [*requiter*, French.]

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shakspeare.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis.*

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milt.*
Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite:*
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*
Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot heroe! ill *requited* chief! *Thomson.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 *Samuel.*

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclesiasticus.*

RE'REMOUSE, rère'mòùse. *n. s.* [hnepemuȳ, Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To RESAI'L, rè'sàle. *v. a.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope.*

RESA'LE, rè-sàle'. *n. s.* [*re* and *sale.*] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE, rè-sâ-lùte'. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *resaluer*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand. *Chapman.*
To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

To RESCI'ND, rè-sìnd'. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard:
These to *rescind* and peerage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCI'SSION, rè-sizh'ùn. *n. s.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY, rè-sìz'zùr-rè.[512] *adj.* [*rescissoire*, Fr. *rescissus*, Latin.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE, rè-skribe'. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat. *rescrire*, French.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Howel.*

RE'SCRIPT, rè'skrìpt. *n. s.* [*rescrit*, Fr. *rescriptum*, Latin.] Edict of an emperour.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus: Use it. *Bacon.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were stiled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe.*

To RE'SCUE, rès'kù. *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old Fr.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *reskewed* his love. *Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shaksp.*
We're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shakspeare.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clarendon.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstructive. *Hammond.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n
Rescu'd, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*
Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to *rescue* a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account. *Davenant.*

RE'SCUE, rès'kù. *n. s.* [*rescousse*, *rescosse*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Latin.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you
Have holp to make this *rescue?* *Shakspeare.*

RE'SCUER, rès'kù-ùr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rescue.*] One that rescues.

RESEA'RCH, rè-sèrtsh'. *n. s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Inquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines, and draining fens. *Glanville.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH, rè-sèrtsh'. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to inquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

To RESEA'T, rè-sète'. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden.*

RESEI'ZER, rè-sè'zùr.[98] *n. s.* One that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE, rè-sè'zhùre.[452] *n. s.* [*re* and *seizure.*] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*, deface the image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLANCE, rè-zèm'blânse. *n. s.* [*resemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryd.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,
From the dead ashes of a flow'r,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

2. Something resembling.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

To RESE'MBLE, rè-zèm'bl.[445] *v. a.* [*resembler*, French.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God. *Raleigh.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the disperseness of habitations. *Brerewood.*

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

To RESE'ND, rè-sènd'. *v. a.* [*re* and *send.*] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shaksp.*

To RESE'NT, rè-zènt'.[445] *v. a.* [*ressentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordship understand, how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

To be absent from any part of publick worship he thus deeply *resented*. *Fell.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milt.*

Such proceedings have been always *resented*, and often punished in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

RESE'NTER, rè-zĕnt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *resent.*] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

RESEN'TFUL, rè-zĕnt'fûl. *adj.* [*resent* and *full.*] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY, rè-zĕnt'ĭng-lè. *adv.* [from *resenting.*]

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings. *More.*

2. With continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT, rè-zĕnt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*ressentiment*, French.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *More.*

Some faces we admire and doat on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment;* yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his demonstration is but the knowledge of his own *resentment;* but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanville.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heav'nly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment*, against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *resentment*, and uneasiness at any thing, there they pass the judgment upon themselves. *Law.*

RESERVA'TION, rĕz-ĕr-vâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*reservation*, French.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *K. Charles.*

We swear with jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations*. *Sanderson.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakspeare.*

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Brown.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedful'st *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they of note. *Shakspeare.*

RESE'RVATORY, rè-zĕr'vâ-tûr-è.[512] *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

To RESE'RVE, rè-zĕrv'. *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr. *reservo*, Lat.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another. *Spenser.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? *Job.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Samuel.*

Flowers
Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jeremiah.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Peter.*

The breach seems like the scissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in our own breast, and *reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESE'RVE, rè-zĕrv'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said: and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes seek conquest, and not justice, and ransack all *reserves* of law to support an unrighteous cause. *Kettlewell.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. *Addison.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge so despis'd?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought cou'd bring its scatter'd aid,
My soul surpriz'd, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED, rè-zĕrv'd'.[359] *adj.* from *reserve.*]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserv'd* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walsh.*

Fame is a bubble the *reserv'd* enjoy,
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy. *Young.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reserv'd* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY, rè-zĕrv'd'lè.[361] *adv.* [from *reserved.*]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater copiousness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks *reserv'dly*, but he speaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *Pope.*

RESE'RVEDNESS, rè-zĕrv'd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *reserved.*] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons. *Ben Jonson.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty. *Wotton.*

There was a great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits. *Clarendon.*

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise. *South.*

RESE'RVER, rè-zĕr'vûr. *n. s.* [from *reserve.*] One that reserves.

RESERVOI'R, rĕz-ĕr-vwŏr'. *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water. *Addison.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare;
The next, a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

To RESE'TTLE, rè-sĕt'tl. *v. a.* [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death? *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT, rè-sĕt'tl-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *resettle.*]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions. *Norris.*

2. The state of settling again.

Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a *resettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer.*

RESI'ANCE, rè-zĭ'ânse. *n. s.* [from *resiant.*] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Resiance* and *resiant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp to return. *Bacon.*

RESI'ANT, rè-zĭ'ânt. *adj.* [*resseant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knolles.*

The Allobroges here *resiant* in Rome. *Ben Jons.*

To RESI'DE, rè-zĭde'.[447] *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, French.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.

How can God with such *reside?* *Milton.*

In no fix'd place the happy souls *reside;*
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden.*

2. [*residо*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE, rĕz'è-dĕnse.[448] *n. s.* [*residence*, French.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power. *Shaksp.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their wat'ry *residence*. *Milton.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. [from *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, beside a terreous *residence*, some salt is also found. *Brown.*

RE'SIDENT, rĕz'ĕ-dĕnt. *adj.* [*residens*, Latin; *resident*, French.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millenium. *Burnet.*

He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDENT, rĕz'ĕ-dĕnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassadour.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison.*

RESIDE'NTIARY, rĕz-ĕ-dĕn'shĕr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *More.*

RESI'DUAL, rĕ-zĭd'jŭ-ăl.[446] } *adj.* [from
RESI'DUARY, rĕ-zĭd'jŭ-ăr-ĕ. } *residuum*, Lat.] Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE, rĕz'zĕ-dū.[445] *n. s.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *residue*. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESIE'GE, rĕ'sēdje. *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, French.] To seat again. Obsolete.

In wretched prison long he did remain,
Till they outreigned had their utmost date,
And then therein *resieged* was again,
And ruled long with honourable state. *Spenser.*

To RESI'GN, rĕ-zīne'.[445 447] *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or possession.

Resign
Your crown and kingdom indirectly held. *Shaksp.*

I'll to the king, and signify to him,
That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge. *Shaksp.*

To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton.*

Phœbus *resigns* his darts and Jove
His thunder to the god of love. *Denham.*

Ev'ry Ismena would *resign* her breast;
And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior*

2. To yield up.

Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial inganations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

Desirous to *resign* and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

Those who always *resign* their judgment to the last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds; but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatical.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign up* ourselves to the will of God. *Tillotson.*

4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.

Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,
His mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*

A firm, yet cautious mind,
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope.*

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.

What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakspeare.*

RESIGNA'TION, rĕz-zĭg-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*resignation*, French.]

1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;
The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakspeare.*

He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot expect, that any one should readily quit his own opinion and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER, rĕ-zī'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.

RESI'GNMENT, rĕ-zīne'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.

RESI'LIENCE, rĕ-zĭl'ĕ-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [from
RESI'LIENCY, rĕ-zĭl'ĕ-ĕn-sĕ. } *resilio*, Lat.] The act of starting or leaping back.

If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried. *Bacon.*

RESI'LIENT, rĕ-zĭl'ĕ-ĕnt.[445] *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION, rĕz-ĕ-lĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*resilio*, Latin.] The act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN, rĕz'ĭn.[445]. *n. s.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.] The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil and spirit, not in aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oil are resins. *Quincy.*

RE'SINOUS, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs. *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineux*, French.] Containing resin; consisting of resin.

Resinous gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle.*

RE'SINOUSNESS, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE, rĕs-ĕ-pĭs'sĕnse. *n. s.* [*resipiscence*, Fr. *recipiscentia*, low Latin.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST, rĕ-zĭst'.[445 447] [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, French.]

1. To oppose; to act against.

Submit to God: *resist* the devil and he will flee. *James.*

To do ill our sole delight
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *resist*. *Milton.*

Not more almighty to *resist* our might,
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*

Some forms, tho' bright, no mortal man can bear,
Some, none *resist*, tho' not exceeding fair. *Young.*

2. To not admit impression or force.

Nor keen nor solid could *resist* that edge. *Milton.*

To RESI'ST, rĕ-zĭst'. *v. n.* To make opposition.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakspeare.*

RESI'STANCE, rĕ-zĭst'ănse. } *n. s.* [*resistance*, Fr.]
RESI'STENCE, rĕ-zĭst'ĕnse. }

This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is supposed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no *resistance* was made against him, sent away all his forces. 1 *Maccabees.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for that the flesh shrinketh; but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Musick so softens and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke.*

But that part of the *resistance* which arises from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the density of the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreasing the density of the medium. *Newton.*

RESISTIBI'LITY, rĕ-zĭst-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *resistible*.]

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equivalence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto schoolmen. *Brown.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility*, together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace, that one resists it. *Hammond.*

RESI'STIBLE, rĕ-zĭst'ĕ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Hale.*

RESI'STLESS, rĕ-zĭst'lĕs. *adj.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and *resistless* assaults of death. *Raleigh.*
All at once to force *resistless* way. *Milton.*
Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryd.*
She chang'd her state;
Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*
Though thine eyes *resistless* glances dart,
A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie.*

RESO'LVABLE, rê-zôl'vâ-bl.[445] *adj.* [from *resolve.*]

1. That may be referred or reduced.
Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride, as the principal reason of them. *South.*

2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts.
As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.
The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass. *Brown.*

RE'SOLUBLE, rêz'ô-lû-bl. *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved.
Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, whereinto mixt bodies are *resoluble* by fire. *Boyle.*

To RESO'LVE, rê-zôlv'. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Latin; *resoudre*, French.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.
In all things then are our consciences best *resolved*, and in most agreeable sort unto God and nature *resolved*, when they are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker.*
Give me some breath,
Before I positively speak in this;
I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakspeare.*
I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;
And what your pleasure is shall satisfy me. *Shaks.*
Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

2. To solve; to clear.
Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things which they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not absurdly gathered. *Hooker.*
I *resolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but what they say. *K. Charles.*
He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward.*
The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these reposes, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden.*
The man who would *resolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*
Happiness, it was *resolved* by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers.*

3. To settle in an opinion.
Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts simply moral, may be *resolved* into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation. *White.*
Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shaksp.*

4. To fix in a determination. This sense is rather neutral, though in these examples the form be passive.
Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *resolv'd*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*
Resolv'd on death, *resolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryd.*
Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unless
Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.
Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement:
I'll make the statue move. *Shakspeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve.
Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is now concreted, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot.*
Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To analyse; to reduce.
Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reason of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson.*
Ye immortal souls who once were men,
And now *resolv'd* to elements agen. *Dryden.*
The decretals turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome. *Baker.*

To RESO'LVE, rê-zôlv'. *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree with one's self.
Confirm'd then I *resolve*
Adam shall share with me. *Milton.*
Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To melt; to be dissolved.
Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure 'gainst the fire? *Shakspeare.*
No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's pow'r, or try'd the force of love;
All tempers yield and soften in those fires,
Our honours, interests, *resolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern.*
When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuth.*

3. To be settled in opinion.
Let men *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelligent being must grant, that there is something, that is himself, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE, rê-zôlv'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.
I'm glad you thus continue your *resolve*,
To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy. *Shakspeare.*
When he sees
Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,
He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*
Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addis.*

RESO'LVEDLY, rê-zôlv'êd-lê. *adv.* [from *resolved.*] With firmness and constancy.
A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is not the mediocrity of resolution, which makes the virtue; nor the extremity which makes the vice. *Grew.*

RESO'LVEDNESS, rê-zôlv'êd-nês. *n. s.* [from *resolved.*] Resolution; constancy; firmness.
This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *Decay of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT, rê-zôl'vênt. *n. s.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution.
In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellants; and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be mixed. *Wiseman.*
Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot.*

RESO'LVER, rê-zôlv'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *resolve.*]

1. One that forms a firm resolution.
The resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver;* that dead faith. *Hammond.*

2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.
It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE, rêz'ô-lûte. *adj.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.
Be bloody, bold, and *resolute;* laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*
Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shakspeare.*

RE'SOLUTELY, rêz'ô-lûte-lê. *adv.* [from *resolute.*] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.
We *resolutely* must,
To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Roscom.*
A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists *resolutely* in his course. *Tillotson.*
Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts with unnatural turns. *Swift.*

RE'SOLUTENESS, rêz'ô-lûte-nês. *n. s.* [from *resolute.*] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.
All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquiesce. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION, rêz-ô-lû'shûn. *n. s.* [*resolutio*, Latin; *resolution*, French.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.
In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a *resolution.* *Brown.*
Visits, whether of civility, or for *resolution* of conscience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous. *Fell.*
The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.
To the present impulses of sense, memory, and instinct, all the sagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions. *Hale.*

3. Dissolution.
In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed. *Digby.*

4. [from *resolute.*] Fixed determination; settled thought.
I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a determinate *resolution*,
The bishop did require a respite. *Shakspeare.*
O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*
We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *resolution*. *L'Estrange.*
How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution:* and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution.* *Shakspeare.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what *resolution* from despair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*

Re'solutive, rêz'ô-lû-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*resolutus*, Latin; *resolutif*, French.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.

Re'sonance, rêz'zô-nânse. *n. s.* [from *resono*, Latin.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old. *Boyle.*

Re'sonant, rêz'zô-nânt.[503] *adj.* [*resonnant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding.

His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue. *Milton.*

To Reso'rt, rê-zôrt'. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, French.]

1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon.*

2. To go publickly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valour. *Milton.*

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort.* *Pope.*

3. To repair to.

In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special commandments were most of all required, some festival days were ordained, and duly observed among the Jews, by authority of the church and state, and the same was not superstitious; for our Saviour himself *resorted* unto them. *White.*

The sons of light
Hasted, *resorting* to the summons high. *Milton.*

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale.*

Reso'rt, rê-zôrt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort.* *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort.* *Shaksp.*

4. [*ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. A gallicism.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryd.*

Reso'rter, rê-zôrt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *resort.*] One that frequents, or visits.

To Resou'nd, rê'sôûnd.[446] *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, French.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to return as sound.

With other echo late I taught your shades,
To answer and *resound* far other song. *Milton.*

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

The sound of hymns, wherewith thy throne
Incompass'd shall *resound* thee ever blest. *Milton.*

3. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound.* *Pope.*

To Resou'nd, rê-zôûnd'. *v. n.*

1. To be echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's sons. *Milton.*

Resou'rce, rê-sôrse'.[318] *n. s.* [*ressource*, French. *Skinner* derives it from *resoudre*, French; to spring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last *resource;*
With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

To Reso'w, rê-sô'. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow.*] To sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn. *Bacon.*

To Respea'k, rê-spêke'. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak.*] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspeare.*

To RESPE'CT, rê-spêkt'. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Lest thou should'st seven winters more *respect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakspeare.*

The blest gods doe not love
Ungodly actions; but *respect* the right,
And in the works of pious men delight. *Chapman.*

In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes only ought to be *respected.* *Kettleworth.*

2. [*respecter*, French.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philips.*

I always loved and *respected* sir William. *Swift.*

3. To have relation to: as, the allusion *respects* an ancient custom.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown.*

Respe'ct, rê-spêkt'. *n. s.* [*respect*, Fr. *respectus*, Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakspeare.*

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect;* but give me leave
To take that course by your consent and voice. *Shakspeare.*

Æneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect.* *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's day with as little *respect*, and make the advantage of rest and leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument to promote their pleasure and diversions. *Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Good-will.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect;*
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Genesis.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. *Proverbs.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eye. *Shakspeare.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Wotton.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandsire was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shaksp.*

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Shakspeare.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*

There have been always monsters amongst them, in *respect of* their bodies. *Wilkins.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received, from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

Respe'ctable, rê-spêk'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*respectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect.

Respe'cter, rê-spêkt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *respect.*] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons; for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL, rẽ-spẽkt'fûl. *adj.* [*respect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? *Prior.*
With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The list'ning people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY, rẽ-spẽkt'fûl-ẽ. *adv.* [from *respectful.*] With some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTFULNESS, rẽ-spẽkt'fûl-nẽs. *n. s.* [from *respectful.*] The quality of being respectful.

RESPE'CTIVE, rẽ-spẽk'tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *respect.*]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet.*

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. [*respectif*, French.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium; the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself? *Shakspeare.*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. *Raleigh.*

RESPE'CTIVELY, rẽ-spẽk'tĭv-lẽ. *adv.* [from *respective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns *respectively* to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the east and west are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe. *South.*

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively.* *Raleigh.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker.*

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shakspeare.*

RESPE'RSION, rẽ-spẽr'shûn. *n. s.* [*respersio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION, rẽs-pẽ-rā'shûn. *n. s.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiratio*, from *respiro*, Latin.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration.* *Harvey.*

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE, rẽ-spīre'. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, French.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire;*
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were scorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tusks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire.* *Spenser.*

I, a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day spring born; here leave me to *respire.* *Milton.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortur'd ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance! *Pope.*

RESPI'TE, rẽs'pĭt.[140] *n. s.* [*respit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsel'd th' ape for to require
Respite till morrow t' answer his desire. *Spenser.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

To RESPI'TE, rẽs'pĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bow'r or shade
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *respite* his day-labour with repast,
Or with repose. *Milton.*

2. [*respiter*, old French.] To suspend; to delay.

An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanding. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE, rẽ-splẽn'dẽnse. } *n. s.*
RESPLE'NDENCY, rẽ-splẽn'dẽn-sẽ. } [from *resplendent.*] Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for these dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifices to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT, rẽ-splẽn'dẽnt. *adj.* [*resplendens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory. *Camden.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent.* *Bacon.*

Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnaber in the homogeneal light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less. *Newton.*

Resplendent brass, and more *resplendent* dames. *Pope.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY, rẽ-splẽn'dẽnt-lẽ. *adv.* [from *resplendent.*] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPO'ND, rẽ-spŏnd'. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat. *respondre*, French.]

1. To answer. Little used.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To ev'ry theme *responds* thy various lay;
Here rowls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT, rẽ-spŏnd'ẽnt. *n. s.* [*respondens*, Latin.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long practised moderator! *More.*

The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSE, rẽ-spŏnse'. *n. s.* [*responsum*, Latin.]

1. An answer; commonly an oraculous answer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced. *Hammond.*

2. [*respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses* he gave every one of them a hassock and common prayer book. *Addison.*

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in

retorting the argument upon his adversary, after a direct *response;* and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response.* *Watts.*

RESPO'NSIBLE, rè-spôn'sè-bl. *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *responsible* for it. *Hammond.*

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *responsible* for the truth of his relations. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as a security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible.* *Locke.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, rè-spôn'sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *responsible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPO'NSION, rè-spôn'shûn. *n. s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPO'NSIVE, rè-spôn'sîv. *adj.* [*responsif*, Fr. from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Ayliffe.*

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

RESPO'NSORY, rè-spôn'sûr-è.[512] *adj.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

REST, rêst. *n. s.* [ȝeȝt, Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All things retir'd to *rest,*
Mind us of like repose. *Milton.*

My tost limbs are wearied into *rest.* *Pope.*

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
For David left him, when he went to *rest,*
His lyre. *Dryden.*

3. Stillness; cessation or absence of motion.

Putrefaction asketh *rest;* for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy *rest,*
So late to build? *Milton.*

All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest;* and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Matthew.*

He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deuteronomy.*

'Scap'd from such storms of pow'r, holding it best
To be below herself to be at *rest.* *Daniel.*

The root cut off, from whence these tumults rose,
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose. *Daniel.*

Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton.*

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest?* *Fanshaw.*

With what a load of vengeance am I prest,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest;*
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love. *Dryden.*

Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South.*

Thither, where sinners may have *rest*, I go. *Pope.*

The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest.* *Pope.*

5. Cessation from bodily labour.

There the weary be at *rest.* *Job.*

The christian chuseth for his day of *rest* the first day of the week, that he might thereby profess himself a servant of God, who on the morning of that day vanquished Satan. *Nelson.*

6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.

Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And 'gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest.* *Fairfax.*

A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *rest;* but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight. *Bacon.*

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest,*
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They speed the race. *Dryden.*

Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chissel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chissel may make a small angle with the *rest.* *Moxon.*

7. Place of repose.

Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton.*

8. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Bacon.*

This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolved to set up their *rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

9. [*reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

The pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,
The *rest* a huntress. *Dryden.*

REST, rêst. *adj.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition.

By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Abbot.*

They had no other consideration of the publick, than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*

Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *rest.* *Woodward.*

To REST, rêst. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests.* *Milton.*

2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

Ἴεῳον ὕπνον
Κοίμαται· θνησκειν μὴ λεγε τους αγαθους.

Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest,*
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.

Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton.*

4. To be without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton.*

5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

He will not *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts. *Proverbs.*

Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Est.*

After such a lord I *rest* secure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan lead endure. *Dryden.*

There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

6. To cease from labour.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest.* *Exodus.*

The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them. *Numbers.*

From work
Resting, he bless'd the seventh day. *Milton.*

When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor.*

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' awards of providence,
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination. *Addison.*

8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.

On him I *rested*,
And, not without consid'ring, fix'd my fate. *Dryd.*

Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke.*

The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge. *Locke.*

9. [*resto*, Latin; *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression? *Milton.*

There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

To REST, rêst. *v. a.*

1. To lay to rest.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place as on a support.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last,
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
So England now doth, with like toil opprest,
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*

The protestants having well studied the fathers, were now willing to *rest* their cause, not upon scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as the three first centuries. *Waterland.*

Here *rests* his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*

RESTA'GNANT, rè-stâg'nânt. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE, rè-stâg'nâte. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate.*] To stand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate.* *Wiseman.*

RESTAGNA'TION, rè-stâg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *restagnate.*] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, rĕs-tâ-râ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*restauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state.

Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life. *Hooker.*

O my dear father! *restauration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakspeare.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restauration*. *Brown.*

To RESTE'M, rĕ-stēm'. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current.

How they *restem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakspeare.*

RE'STFUL, rĕst'fŭl. *adj.* [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head? *Shakspeare.*

RESTHA'RROW, rĕst-hăr'rō. *n. s.* A plant.

RE'STIFF, rĕs'tĭf. *adj.* [*restiff*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital.]

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of a horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

All, who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on. *Roscom.*

This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange.*

Some, with studious care,
Their *restiff* steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryd.*

The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

So James the drowsy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Restiff, and slumb'ring on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein. *Dryd.*

2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used.

Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side. *Brown.*

RE'STIFNESS, rĕs'tĭf-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name desemboltura, partly expresseth, where there be not stands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

RESTI'NCTION, rĕ-stĭngk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*restinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguishing.

RESTITU'TION, rĕs-tĕ-tū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*restitutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.

To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out. *Spenser.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless *restitution*, so he might
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakspeare.*

He *restitution* to the value makes;
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes. *Sandys.*

Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Taylor.*

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*. *Tillotson.*

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick; that so their roots may yield to stones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *restitution*. *Grew.*

RE'STLESLY, rĕst'lĕs-lē. *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlesly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember; thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South.*

RE'STLESNESS, rĕst'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *restless*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Restlesness and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey.*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining *restlesness*,
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert.*

I sought my bed, in hopes relief to find,
But *restlesness* was mistress of my mind. *Harte.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlesness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle.*

RE'STLESS, rĕst'lĕs. *adj.* [from *rest*.]

1. Being without sleep.

Restless he pass'd the remnants of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden.*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,
But rush upon me thronging, and present
Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton.*

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme? *Denham.*

We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior.*

3. Unconstant: unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spright. *Fairfax.*

He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose
Such *restless* revolution, day by day
Repeated? *Milton.*

RESTO'RABLE, rĕ-stō'rā-bl. *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION, rĕs-tō-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *restore*; *restauration*, Fr.]

1. The act of replacing in a former state. This is properly *restauration*.

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to set us free
From bondage and from usurpation:
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift.*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE, rĕ-stō'rā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *restore*.] That has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE, rĕ-stō'rā-tĭv.[512] *n. s.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakspeare.*

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the physick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South.*

Asses' milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *Mortimer.*

He prescribes an English gallon of asses' milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESTO'RE, rĕ-stōre'. *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr. *restauro*, Lat.]

1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.

Restore the man his wife. *Genesis.*

He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Leviticus.*

She lands him on his native shores,
And to his father's longing arm *restores*. *Dryden.*

2. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden.*

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*

Th' archangel paus'd
Between the world destroy'd and world *restor'd*. *Milton.*

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins.*

In his Odyssey, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Garth, faster than a plague destroys, *restores*. *Granville.*

5. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER, rè-stò'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *restore.*] One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milt.*

I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*

To RESTRAI'N, rè-strâne'. *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr. *restringo*, Lat.]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If she *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shaksp.*

The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakspeare.*

2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*

3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare.*

Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton.*

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakspeare.*

6. To limit, to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hooker.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute? *South.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; *i. e.* they are generally so. *Watts.*

RESTRAI'NABLE, rè-strâ'nâ-bl. *adj.* [from *restrain.*] Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY, rè-strâ'nêd-lè. *adv.* [from *restrained.*] With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond.*

RESTRAI'NER, rè-strâ'nûr.[202] *n. s.* [from *restrain.*] One that restrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience, submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT, rè-strânt'. *n. s.* [from *restrain; restreint*, Fr.]

1. Abridgment of liberty.

She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barred against you:
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint*. *Shakspeare.*

I request
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of discontent. *Shakspeare.*

It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*

I think it a manifest disadvantage and a great *restraint* upon us. *Felton.*

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will,
For one *restraint*, lord of the world besides? *Milt.*

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained, within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*

4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. 1 *Samuel.*

Thus it shall befal
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton.*

Is there any thing which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person than a severe temperance, and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*

To RESTRI'CT, rè-strîkt'. *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION, rè-strîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*restriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple.*

All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*

Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTIVE, rè-strîk'tîv. *adj.* [from *restrict.*]

1. Expressing limitation.

They who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*restrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; astringent.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY, rè-strîk'tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *restrictive.*] With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood so *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE, rè-strînje'. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Latin.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRI'NGENT, rè-strîn'jênt. *n. s.* [*restringens*, Latin; *restringent*, French.] That which hath the power of contracting; styptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

RE'STY, rês'tè. *adj.* [*restif*, French.] Obstinate in standing still. See RESTIFF.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury, weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakspeare.*

Have not other hands been tied and found *resty*? but we stick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may, with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME, rè-sûb-lîme'. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT, rè-zûlt'.[445] *v. n.* [*resulter*, French; *resulto*, Latin.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground. *Pope.*

2. [*resulter*, French.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denham.*

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet.*

Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness. *Addison.*

Their effects are often very disproportionable to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESUL'T, rè-zûlt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment for not speedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:
So she was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dryden.*

Buying of land is the *result* of a full and satiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE, rè-zŭlt'ânse. *n. s.* [*resultance*, French.] The act of resulting.

RESU'MABLE, rè-zŭ'mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *resume.*] What may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME, rè-zûme'.[445] *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denh.*
Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flow'rs;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from 's, to *resume*
We have again. *Shakspeare.*

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudently, by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *Davenant.*

3. To take again.

He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milt.*
At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head,
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryd.*

4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.

To him our common grandsire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume again.* *Dryden.*

5. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to* resume *a discourse.*

RESU'MPTION, rè-zŭm'shŭn.[412] *n. s.* [*resomption*, French; *resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*

The universal voice of the people seeming to call for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these papers thought it might not be unseasonable to publish a discourse upon grants. *Davenant.*

RESU'MPTIVE, rè-zŭm'tĭv. *adj.* [*resumptus*, Latin.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION, rè-sŭ-pè-nâ'shŭn.[446] *n. s.* [*resupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVE'Y, rè-sŭr-vâ'. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey.*] To review; to survey again.

I have, with cursory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint some of your council presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakspeare.*

RESURRE'CTION, rèz-ŭr-rèk'shŭn.[446] *n. s.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts.*

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear
To his disciples. *Milton.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which she has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection.* *Spectator.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick act, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*

To RESU'SCITATE, rè-sŭs'sè-tâte.[446] *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

We have beasts and birds for dissection, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITA'TION, rè-sŭs-sè-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *resuscitate.*] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered: I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

To RETAI'L, rè-tâle'.[202 492] *v. a.* [*retailler*, French.]

1. To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To tell in broken parts, or at second hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shaksp.*
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

RETAI'L, rè'tâle. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

The author, to prevent such monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail.* *Addison.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,
And selling basely by *retail.* *Swift.*

RETAI'LER, rè-tâ'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *retail.*] One who sells by small quantities.

From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakewill.*

To RETAI'N, rè-tâne'.[202] *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retiner*, French.]

1. To keep; not to lose.

Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain?* *Shaksp.*
Though the offending part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain.* *Denh.*
The vigour of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*
A tomb and fun'ral honors I decreed
The place your armour and your name *retains.* *Dryden.*

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*

2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king:
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare.*

As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Romans.*

Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*

Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown.*

They who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*

3. To keep; not to dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philemon.*

Hollow rocks *retain*
The sound of blust'ring winds. *Milton.*

4. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

To RETAI'N, rè-tâne'. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*

2. To keep; to continue. Not in use. Perhaps it should be *remain.*

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER, rè-tâ'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *retain.*]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers.* *Shakspeare.*

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral *retainers* to each side that have nothing to recommend them, but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison.*

2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell.*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*

To RETA'KE, rè-tâke'. *v. a.* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.

A day shall be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE, rè-tâl'è-âte.[113] *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION, rè-tâl-è-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD, rè-târd'. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Latin; *retarder*, French.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour. *Dryd.*
It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETA'RD, rè-tàrd'. *v. n.* To stay back.
Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION, rèt-tàr-dà'shùn.[530] *n. s.* [*retardation*, French; from *retard.*] Hinderance; the act of delaying.
Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER, rè-tàrd'ùr.[98] *n. s.* [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obstructer.
This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*. *Glanville.*

To RETCH, rètsh. *v. n.* [hræcan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach. It is commonly written *reach.*

RE'TCHLESS, rètsh'lès. *adj.* [sometimes written *wretchless*, properly *reckless.* See RECKLESS.] Careless.
He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began;
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION, rè-tèk'shùn. *n. s.* [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view.
This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION, rè-tèn'shùn. *n. s.* [*retention*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Latin.]
1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.
No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack *retention.* *Shaks.*
A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new. *Bacon.*
2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*
3. Memory.
The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and more rooted *retention.* *South.*
Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*
4. The act of withholding any thing.
His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint;
All his. *Shakspeare.*
5. Custody; confinement; restraint.
I sent the old and miserable king,
To some *retention* and appointed guard. *Shaksp.*

RETE'NTIVE, rè-tèn'tìv. *adj.* [*retentus*, Latin; *retentif*, French.]
1. Having the power of retention.
It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the *retentive* force of that stomach of the mind. *Hooker.*
Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol? *Shakspeare.*
From *retentive* cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past imprisonment
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*
In Tot'nam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
'Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the sound,
And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*
2. Having memory.
To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our *retentive* faculty is preserver of. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS, rè-tèn'tìv-nès. *n. s.* [from *retentive.*] The quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE, rèt'tè-sènse. *n. s.* [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Dict.*

RE'TICLE, rèt'è-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*reticulum*, Latin.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETI'CULAR, rè-tìk'ù-lâr. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED, rè-tìk'ù-là-tèd. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.
The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work. *Woodward.*

RE'TIFORM, rèt'tè-fòrm. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net.
The uveous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are soon choaked in the black inside of the uvea. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE, rèt'è-nù, *or* rè-tìn'nù.[535] *n. s.* [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.
Not only this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakspeare.*
What followers, what *retinue* can'st thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*
There appears
The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years. *Dryden.*
Neither pomp nor *retinue* shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures. *Rogers.*

To RETI'RE, rè-tìre'. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]
1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.
The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth *retire.* *Davies.*
The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will *retire* to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*
Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she *retire.* *Milton.*
The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations. *Hayward.*
Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth, require,
What could he more, but decently *retire?* *Swift.*
2. To retreat from danger.
Set up the standard towards Zion, *retire*, stay not. *Jeremiah.*
From each hand with speed *retir'd*,
Where erst was thickest plac'd th' angelick throng. *Milton.*
3. To go from a publick station.
While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's public posts *retire*,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*
4. To go off from company.
The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and *retired.* *Arbuthnot.*
5. To withdraw for safety.
He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians. *2 Maccabees.*

To RETI'RE, rè-tìre'. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.
He brake up his court, and *retir'd* himself, his wife, and children, into a forest thereby. *Sidney.*
He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power,
And driven into despair an enemy's hate. *Shaksp.*
I will thence *retire* me to my Milan. *Shaksp.*
There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*
As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*
These actions in her closet, all alone,
Retir'd within herself, she doth fulfil. *Davies.*
After some slight skirmishes, he *retired* himself into the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*
Hydra-like, the sire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And scarce the wealthy can one half *retire*,
Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*

RETI'RE, rè-tìre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Retreat; recession. Not in use.
I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er till now, his scandal of *retire.* *Shaksp.*
Thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents. *Shaksp.*
The battle and the *retire* of the English succours were the causes of the loss of that dutchy. *Bacon.*
2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.
Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discovered soon the place of her *retire.* *Milton.*

RETI'RED, rè-tìr'd'. *part. adj.* [from *retire.*]
1. Secret; private.
Language most shews a man; speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us. *Ben Jonson.*
Some, accustomed to *retired* speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logick. *Locke.*
He was admitted into the most secret and *retired* thoughts and counsels of his royal master king William. *Addison.*
2. Withdrawn.
You find the mind in sleep *retired* from the senses, and out of these motions made on the organs of sense. *Locke.*

RETI'REDNESS, rè-tìr'd'nès. *n. s.* [from *retired.*] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.
Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to *retiredness*,
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness. *Donne.*
How could he have the leisure and *retiredness* of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETI'REMENT, rè-tìre'mènt. *n. s.* [from *retire.*]
1. Private abode; secret habitation.
Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years. *Addison.*
He has sold a small estate that he had, and has erected a charitable *retirement*, for ancient poor people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*
2. Private way of life.
My *retirement* there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. *Denham.*
An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thoms.*
3. Act of withdrawing.
Short *retirement* urges sweet return. *Milton.*
4. State of being withdrawn.
In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses, it

retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETO'LD, rè-tòld'. part. pass. of *retell.* Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die. *Shakspeare.*

Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse
By those Welchwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame *retold* or spoken of. *Shaksp.*

To RETO'RT, rè-tòrt'. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.]

1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shakspeare.*

2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

He pass'd through hostile scorn;
And with *retorted* scorn his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted;* or in some pipe that were sinuous. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT, rè-tòrt'. *n. s.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Latin.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was; this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quick-silver is separated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand *retorts* of iron, every one of which costs a crown at the best hand from the iron furnaces in Corinthia. *Brown.*

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the *retort*, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

RETO'RTER, rè-tòrt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *retort.*] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION, rè-tòr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *retort.*] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS, rè-tòss'. *v. a.* [*re* and *toss.*] To toss back.

Tost and *retost* the ball incessant flies. *Pope.*

To RETOU'CH, rè-tûtsh'. *v. a.* [*retoucher.* Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
"Not, sir, if you revise it and *retouch.*" *Pope.*

To RETRA'CE, rè-tràse'. *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To RETRA'CT, rè-tràkt'. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Latin; *retracter*, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shakspeare.*

If his subtilities could have satisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provisions for bread; and the excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off. *Woodward.*

To RETRA'CT, rè-tràkt'. *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RETRACTA'TION, rèt-tràk-tà'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared.

These words are David's *retractation*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution. *South.*

RETRA'CTION, rè-tràk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *retract.*]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.

They make bold with the deity, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backward by such countermarches and *retractions*, as we do not repute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other. *Sidney.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRAI'CT, rè-tràte'. *n. s.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] Retreat. Obsolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse unto him, and seeing the business past *retraict*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

RETRAI'T, rè-tràte'. *n.s.* [*retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A cast of the countenance. Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards and amorous *retraite*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Spenser.*

RETREA'T, rè-trète'. *n. s.* [*retraitte*, Fr.]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd *retreat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*

2. State of privacy; retirement.

Here in the calm still mirror of *retreat*,
I studied Shrewsbury the wise and great. *Pope.*

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious *retreat.* *L'Estrange.*

Holy *retreat*, sithence no female thither
Must dare approach, from the inferiour reptile
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

4. Place of security.

This place of our dungeon, not our safe *retreat*
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

5. Act of retiring before a superiour force. Retreat is less than flight.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

Unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul *retreat.* *Milt.*

No thought of flight,
None of *retreat.* *Milton.*

To RETREA'T, rè-trète'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
Their own heroick deeds. *Milton.*

2. To take shelter; to go into a place of security.

3. To retire from a superiour enemy.

4. To go back out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide. *Milt.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated.* *Woodward.*

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot.*

RETREA'TED, rè-trè'tèd. *part. adj.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing. *Milton.*

To RETRE'NCH, rè-trênsh'. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts *retrench.* *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; but many things ought to have been *retrenched.* *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atter.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison.*

To RETRE'NCH, rè-trênsh'. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expense.

Can I *retrench*? yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master very low. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHMENT, rè-trênsh'mènt. *n. s.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench.*] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made these *retrenchments*, and consequently encreased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encrease of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To RE'TRIBUTE, rè-trib'ûte. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin; *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In this state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

RE'TRIBUTER, rè-trib'ûte-ûr. *n. s.* [from *retribute.*] One that makes retribution.

RETRIBU'TION, rèt-trè-bû'shûn. *n. s.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute.*] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his

people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure. *Bacon.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to higgle and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RETRI'BUTIVE, rẻ-trĭb'ū-tĭv.[512] } *adj.*
RETRI'BUTORY, rẻ-trĭb'ū-tŭr-ẻ. } [from *retribute.*] Repaying; making repayment.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Clarissa.*

RETRIE'VABLE, rẻ-trẻẻv'ȧ-bl. *adj.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE, rẻ-trẻẻv'.[275] *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.]

1. To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call;
Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*
Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*,
Cheers her sad soul. *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkeley.*

RETROA'CTION, rẻt-trō-ȧk'shŭn. *n. s.* Action backward.

RETROCE'SSION, rẻt-trō-sẻsh'ŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*retrocessum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPULA'TION, rẻt-trō-kŏp-ū-lȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*retro* and *copulation.*] Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation.* *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION, rẻt-trō-grȧ-dȧ'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde.*] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray.*

RE'TROGRADE, rẻt'trō-grȧde. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde.* *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakspeare.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when, by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde.* *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still,
In six thou seest. *Milton.*

Two geomantick figures were display'd:
One when direct, and one when *retrograde.* *Dryd.*

To RE'TROGRADE, rẻt'trō-grȧde. *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE'SSION, rẻt-trō-grẻsh'ŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backward.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY, rẻt-trō-mĭn'jẻn-sẻ. *n. s.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backward.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or aversly between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENT, rẻt-trō-mĭn'jẻnt. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingent.* *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT, rẻt'trō-spẻkt.[530] *n. s.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison.*

RETROSPE'CTION, rẻt-trō-spẻk'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *retrospect.*] Act or faculty of looking backward.

Can'st thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past?
Happy nation were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE, rẻt-trō-spẻk'tĭv.[530] *adj.* [from *retrospect.*] Looking backward.

In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from th' apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

To RETU'ND, rẻ-tŭnd'. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To RETU'RN, rẻ-tŭrn'. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come again to the same place.

Whoso rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Proverbs.*

On their embattl'd ranks the waves *return.* *Milton.*

2. Come back to the same state.

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare.*

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize;
And with an accent tun'd in self-same key,
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakspeare.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*;
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend? *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return.* *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

To RETU'RN, rẻ-tŭrn'. *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Samuel.*

Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings.*

What peace can we *return*,
But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton.*

When answer none *return'd*, I set me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people? *2 Chronicles.*

3. To send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows
But God hath set before us, to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milton.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned.* *Graunt.*

5. To transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN, rẻ-tŭrn'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back!
Something since his coming forth is thought of,
That his return was now most necessary. *Shaksp.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns;
Takes little journies, and makes quick *returns.* *Dryden.*

2. Retrogression.

3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings.*

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. *Bacon.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns.* *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very

little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within these two months, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shaks.*

Brokers cannot have less money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request:
Is no *return* due from a grateful breast?
I grow impatient, till I find some way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make,
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord!
Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return*
For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [*retour*, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side. *Moxon.*

Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

12. Report; account: as, the *sheriff's* return.

RETU'RNABLE, rè-tûrn'â-bl. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

RETU'RNER, rè-tûrn'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *return.*] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

RETU'RNLESS, rè-tûrn'lès. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremeable.

But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends. *Chapman.*

REVE, rèèv. *n. s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioress speak in character. *Dryden.*

To REVEA'L, rè-vèle'.[227] *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be ashamed: speaking again that which thou hast heard, and *revealing* of secrets. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was, *si non rogas intelligo;* that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered. *Locke.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no further than thyself *reveal'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be *revealed* in us. *Romans.*

REVEA'LER, rè-vè'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *reveal.*]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

To RE'VEL, rèv'èl. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; *Lye* from *raveelen*, Dut. to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revel-rout.*] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's house,
And *revel* it as bravely as the best. *Shaksp.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being slain so late,
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much. *Shaksp.*

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is up. *Shaksp.*

We shall have *revelling* to-night;
I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shaksp.*

He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er shot in his bow. *Ben Jonson.*

Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Donne.*

Whene'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'rs;
For first I sought her but at looser hours:
The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet. *Prior.*

RE'VEL, rèv'èl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight,
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shaksp.*

They could do no less, but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shaksp.*

To RE'VEL, rè-vèl'. *v. a.* [*revello*, Latin.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who miscarry, escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Venesection in the left arm does more immediate *revel*, yet the difference is minute. *Friend.*

RE'VEL-ROUT, rèv'èl-rôût. *n. s.*

1. A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble. *Ainsworth.*

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done. *Rowe.*

REVELA'TION, rèv-è-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *revelation*, Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament. *Decay of Piety.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Sprat.*

2. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER, rèv'èl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine *revellers* attend your office. *Shaksp.*

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

RE'VELRY, rèv'èl-rè. *n. s.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustick *revelry*. *Shaksp.*

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe with taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and *revelry*,
With mask and antick pageantry. *Milton.*

To REVE'NGE, rè-vènje'. *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, Fr.]

1. To return an injury.

Not unappeas'd he pass'd the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to *revenge* his fate. *Pope.*

2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws,
The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun, or in a passive sense.

Come, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shaksp.*

It is a quarrel most unnatural,
To be *reveng'd* on *him* that loveth thee. *Shaksp.*

Northumberland slew thy father;
And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge;
If I be not, heav'ns be *reveng'd* on *me!* *Shaksp.*

Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah. *Ezekiel.*

O Lord, visit me, and *revenge me* of my persecutors. *Jeremiah.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wisdom.*

Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on *you*,
Th' agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGE, rè-vènje'.[74] *n. s.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fr.]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with further *revenge*. *Shaksp.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deuteronomy.*

Deformed persons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, so they do by nature; being void of natural affection; they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and *revenge* descend to? *Milton.*

The satyr in a rage
Forgets his bus'ness is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*

Draco, the Athenian law-giver, granted an impunity to any person that took *revenge* upon an adulterer. *Broome.*

2. The passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Revenges burn in them: for their dear causes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. *Shaksp.*

3. *Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance* of justice. Injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. This distinction is perhaps not always preserved.

REVE'NGEFUL, rê-vênje'fûl. *adj.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shaksp.*
If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
Which hide in this true breast. *Shaksp.*
Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother scales the walls. *Denham.*
Repenting England, this *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGEFULLY, rê-vênje'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively.

He smil'd *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGER, rê-vên'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *revenge.*]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage
The rash *revenger's* heat; words, well dispos'd,
Have secret pow'r t' appease enflamed rage. *Spenser.*
I do not know,
Wherefore my father should *revengers* want,
Having a son and friends. *Shaksp.*
So shall the great *revenger* ruinate
Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*
Morocco's monarch
Had come in person, to have seen and known
The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious to its falsehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury? *Bentley.*

REVE'NGEMENT, rê-vênje'mênt. *n. s.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
In her son's flesh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *Spenser.*

By the perclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement.* *Raleigh*

REVE'NGINGLY, rê-vên'jîng-lê. *adv.* [from *revenging.*] With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on 't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shaksp.*

REVE'NUE, rêv'ê-nû, *or* rê-vên'û.[503] *n. s.* [*revenue*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily send over unto them the *revenues* wherewith they are there maintained. *Spenser.*
She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shaksp.*
Only I retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, *revenue*, beloved sons, be yours *Shaksp.*
Many offices are of so small *revenue*, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*
If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, she might have kept that *revenue* on still. *L'Estrange.*
His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;
Not so a nation's *revenues* are paid;
The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*
When men grow great from their *revenue* spent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament. *Young.*

To REVE'RB, rê-vêrb'. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To resound; to reverberate. Not in use.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous rashness:
The youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shaksp.*

REVE'RBERANT, rê-vêr'bêr-ânt. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back. The reading in the following passage should be, I think, *reverberant.*

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling gossip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shaksp.*

To REVE'RBERATE, rê-vêr'bêr-âte. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.]

1. To beat back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them formed in th' applause
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverb'rates*
The sound again. *Shaksp.*
As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and *reverberate* the sound. *Bacon.*
As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Swift.*

2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is steel corroded with vinegar or sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract. *Brown.*

To REVE'RBERATE, rê-vêr'bêr-âte. *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly upon Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howel.*

2. To resound.

Start
And echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shaksp.*

REVERBERA'TION, rê-vêr-bêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bacon.*
The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several *reverberations* of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses. *Addison.*

REVE'RBERATORY, rê-vêr'bêr-â-tûr-ê. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Moxon.*

To REVE'RE, rê-vêre'. *v. a.* [*reverer*, Fr. *revereor*, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*
Jove shall again *revere* your pow'r,
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*
Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*,
And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*

RE'VERENCE, rêv'êr-ênse. *n. s.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*
Higher of the genial bed,
And with mysterious *reverence* I deem. *Milton.*
In your prayers, use reverent postures and the lowest gestures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*
A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers. *Dryden.*
The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him *reverence.* *Shaksp.*
He led her eas'ly forth,
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,
She *rev'rence* did, then blush'd as one dismay'd. *Fairfax.*
Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
Or boys paid *rev'rence* when a man appear'd,
Both must have dy'd. *Dryden.*
Up starts the beldam,
And *reverence* made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*
The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:
So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid
Becoming *rev'rence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* shall incite us to. *Shaksp.*

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shaksp.*

To RE'VERENCE, rêv'êr-ênse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect.

Those that I *rev'rence*, those I fear, the wise;
At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shaksp.*
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness, worthily since they
God's image did not *reverence* in themselves. *Milt.*
He slew Aetion, but despoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*
As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his majesty will command us to *reverence* him as sons. *Rogers.*
He presents every one so often before God in his prayers, that he never thinks he can esteem, *reverence*, or serve those enough, from whom he implores so many mercies from God. *Law.*

RE'VERENCER, rêv'êr-ên-sûr. *n. s.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crown'd heads. *Swift.*

RE'VEREND, rêv'êr-ênd. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus.* Lat.]

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* estimation. *Shaksp.*
Reverend and gracious senators. *Shaksp.*
Onias, who had been high priest, *reverend* in conversation, and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. *2 Maccabees.*
A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend* and religious man,
His eyes diffused a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*
A *reverend* sire among them came,

Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*
Rev'rend old man! lo here confest he stands. *Pope.*

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We style a clergyman, *reverend;* a bishop, right *reverend;* an archbishop, most *reverend.*

RE'VERENT, rêv'êr-ênt. *adj.* [*reverens*, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent.* *Milton.*

Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,
With *rev'rent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL, rêv-êr-ên'shâl. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, French; from *reverent.*] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forswear. *Donne.*

The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*

The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward.*

All look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIALLY, rêv-êr-ên'shâl-ê. *adv.* [from *reverential.*] With show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation of their temple, place their beds from north to south. *Brown.*

RE'VERENTLY, rêv'êr-ênt-lê. *adv.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently.* *Shaks.*

His disciples here,
By their great master sent to preach him every where,
Most *reverently* receiv'd. *Drayton.*

To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,
Whereby our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
Only reserve the sacred one:
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

REVE'RER, rê-vê'rûr. *n. s.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVE'RSAL, rê-vêrs'âl. *n. s.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will. *Bacon.*

To REVE'RSE, rê-vêrse'. *v. a.* [*reversus*, Lat.]

1. To turn upside down.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to subvert.

These now controul a wretched people's fate,
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.

Michael's sword stay'd not;
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entring shar'd
Satan's right side. *Milton.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that sometime an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse* it, than that strifes should have respite to grow, and not come speedily unto some end. *Hooker.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed.* *Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,
To better life shall yield him *Milton.*

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what they shall find in history to confirm or *reverse* these imperfect observations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny custom governs men! it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*

To REVE'RSE, rê-vêrse'. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Latin.] To return.

REVE'RSE, rê-vêrse'.[431] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.

The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden.*

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

2. A contrary; an opposite. This is a sense rather colloquial than analogous.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman Fact. *Addison.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

3. [*revers*, French.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they changed the *reverse* always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal side;
On the *reverse* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several *reverses* are owned to be the representations of antique figures. *Addison.*

REVE'RSIBLE, rê-vêrs'ê-bl. *adj.* [*reversible*, Fr. from *reverse.*] Capable of being reversed.

REVE'RSION, rê-vêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*réversion*, French; from *reverse.*]

1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shaksp.*

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that which may at present be entered on. *Hammond.*

2. Succession; right of succession.

He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends; many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recompense of services, procured the *reversion* of his office. *Clarendon.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the *reversion* of the very next minute? *South.*

So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get;
In vain they crowd each other at the door;
For e'en *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,
O late *reversion!* at their own decease. *Young.*

REVE'RSIONARY, rê-vêr'shûn-â-rê. *adj.* [from *reversion.*] To be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and *reversionary* promises of preferments. *Arbuthnot.*

To REVE'RT, rê-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Latin.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;
And apish folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The stream boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

To REVE'RT, rê-vêrt'. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.] To return; to fall back.

My arrows,
Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shaksp.*

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT, rê-vêrt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A musical term.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peacham.*

REVE'RTIBLE, rê-vêrt'ê-bl. *adj.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REV'ERY, rêv'êr-ê.[528] *n. s.* [*resverie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of the wise man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both. *Addison.*

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

To REVE'ST, rê-vêst'. *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathless,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The withered fields *revest* their chearful weeds. *Wotton.*

2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVE'STIARY, rê-vês'tshê-â-rê. *n. s.* [*revestiaire*, French; from *revestio*, Latin.] Place where dresses are reposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple. *Camden.*

REVI'CTION, rê-vîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life.

If the Rabines' prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the last and general flames, without all hope of *reviction.* *Brown.*

To REVI'CTUAL, rè-vît'tl. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To stock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself, and none of the rest. *Raleigh.*

To REVIE'W, rè-vû'.[286] *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]

1. To look back.

So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight
I have a woman's longing. *Shaksp.*

3. To consider over again; to re-examine.

Segrais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and for that reason he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W, rè-vû'.[286] *n. s.* [*reveuë*, French; from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions. *Fell.*

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondency may appear. *Burnet.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews;* the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire. *Atterbury.*

To REVI'LE, rè-vîle'. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to *revile* or snib. *Spenser.*

I read in's looks
Matter against me; and his eye *revil'd*
Me as his abject object. *Shaksp.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings.* *Isaiah.*

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVI'LE, rè-vîle'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom
The gracious Judge, without *revile*, reply'd *Milton.*

REVI'LER, rè-vîle'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half witted people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVI'LINGLY, rè-vîle'îng-lè. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* abroad. *Maine.*

REVI'SAL, rè-vî'zâl. *n. s.* [from *revise.*] Review; re-examination.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE, rè-vîze'. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much:
Not, sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch. *Pope*

REVI'SE, rè-vîze' *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of corrections and *revises.* *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

His sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revises.* *Fell.*

REVI'SER, rè-vî'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [*reviseur*, Fr. from *revise.*] Examiner; superintendent.

REVI'SION, rè-vîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [*revision*, Fr. from *revise.*] Review.

To REVI'SIT, rè-vîz'ît. *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr. *reviso*, *revisito*, Latin.] To visit again.

Thee I *revisit* safe,
And feel thy sov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale sire *revisit* Thebes, and bear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope.*

REVI'VAL, rè-vî'vâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

To REVI'VE, rè-vîve'. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*, Latin.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived.* 1 *Kings.*

So he dies;
But soon *revives:* death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I *revive*
At this last sight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milton.*

To REVI'VE, rè-vîve'. *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise. *Spenser.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should *revive* the soldiers' hearts,
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shaksp.*

What first Æneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could *revive* his son,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

5. To recomfort; to restore to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra.*

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,
Publish my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I. *Swift.*

7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

REVI'VER, rè-vî'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVI'FICATE, rè-vîv'è-fè-kâte. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Latin.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION, rè-vîv-è-fè-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spectator.*

REVIVI'SCENCY, rêv-vè-vîs'sên-sè.[510] *n. s.* [*revivisco*, *reviviscentia*, Lat.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REU'NION, rè-ù'nè-ûn. *n. s.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union.*] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To REUNI'TE, rè-ù'nîte'. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shaksp.*

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REUNI'TE, rè-ù-nîte'. *v. n.* To cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE, rêv'ò-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*revocable*, French; *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not *revocable.* *Bacon.*

2. That may be repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS, rêv'ò-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE, rêv'ò-kâte. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel.*

REVOCA'TION, rêv-ò-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for a *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation.* *Howel.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an express *revocation* of the lawgiver. *White.*

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal; it is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'KE, rè-vôke'. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error? *Hooker.*

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention? *Spenser.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to *revoke*,
That at the last repressing fury mad,
They 'gan abstain. *Spenser.*

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Spenser.*

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

REVO'KEMENT, rè-vôke'mênt. *n. s.* [from

revoke.] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shaksp.*

To REVO'LT, rè-vôlt', *or* rè-vôlt'. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltare*, Ital.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakspeare.*

Our discontented counties do *revolt*,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shaksp.*

This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart; they are *revolted* and gone. *Jeremiah.*

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakspeare.*

REVO'LT, rè-vôlt'. *n. s.* [*revolte*, French; from the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest, in case of a *revolt?* *Addison.*

2. A revolter; one who changes sides. Not in use.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shaksp.*

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt:*
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shaksp.*

REVO'LTED, rè-vôlt'èd. *part.* [from *revolt.*] Having swerved from duty.

Thou single hast maintain'd
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER, rè-vôlt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury.*

Those, who are negligent of *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift.*

To REVO'LVE, rè-vôlv'. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts.*

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall back.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does *ipso jure revolve* to the judge *a quo*. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'LVE, rè-vôlv'. *v. a.*

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the east her turn she shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shaksp.*

REVOLU'TION, rèv-vô-lû'shûn. *n. s.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution*, day by day
Repeated. *Milton.*

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used among us κατ' ἐξοχὴν, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary.

The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity, and the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer. *Davenant.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

5. Motion backward.

Fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

To REVO'MIT, rè-vôm'mît. *v. a.* [*revomir*, Fr. *re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more, vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewill.*

REVU'LSION, rè-vûlsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs only from *revulsion* in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used; if we draw it to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion;* if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiseman.*

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse part. *Bacon.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head. *Temple.*

REVU'LSIVE, rè-vûl'sîv. *adj.* Having the power of revulsion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be stopped by outward applications, nor the *revulsives* of any kind. *Fell.*

To REWA'RD, rè-wârd'. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Samuel.*

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Psalms.*

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.

God *rewards* those that have made use of the single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which he is pleased to give: and the method of his rewarding is by giving them more grace. *Hammond.*

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

There is no more reason to *reward* a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or sleepy; because these things do not proceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A man must do so, nor can he do otherwise. *Wilkins.*

The Supreme Being *rewards* the just, and punishes the unjust. *Broome.*

REWA'RD, rè-wârd'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill: without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a *reward.* *Hooker.*

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward.* *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some *rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

REWA'RDABLE, rè-wârd'â-bl. *adj.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or punishable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors. *Taylor.*

REWA'RDER, rè-wârd'ûr. *n. s.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shaksp.*

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addison.*

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD, rè-wûrd'. *v. a.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reword;* which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakspeare.*

RHABA'RBARATE, râ-bâr'bâ-râte. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer.*

RHA'BDOMANCY, râb'dô-mân-sè. *n. s.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a forked hazle, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown.*

RHA'PSODIST, râp'sô-dîst. *n. s.* [from *rhapsody.*] One who writes without regular dependance of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

RHA'PSODY, râp'sô-dè. *n. s.* [ῥαψῳδία; ῥάπτω, to sew, and ᾠδὴ, a song.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependance or natural connexion.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakspeare.*

This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be supposed in each single sinner *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody* of evening tales. *Watts.*

RHEIN-BERRY, rêne-bêr'rè. *n. s.* [*spina cervina*, Lat.] Buckthorn, a plant.

RHE'TORICK, rêt'tô-rîk. *n. s.* [ῥητορικὴ; *rhetorique*, Fr.]

1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rheto-*

rique, if he had not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden.*

Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in his second book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably discoursed in a little compass. *Locke.*

Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhetorick* instructs to speak elegantly. *Baker.*

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.

The heart 's still *rhetorick*, disclos'd with eyes. *Shakspeare.*

His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole streams outflow. *Fairfax.*

Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath so well been taught her dazling fence. *Milton.*

RHETO'RICAL, rê-tôr'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Latin; from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were presages of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our senses. *Watts.*

RHETO'RICALLY, rê-tôr'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

To RHETO'RICATE, rê-tôr'ê-kâte. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Latin; from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator; to attack the passions.

'Twill be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate;* not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN, rêt-tô-rîsh'ân. *n. s.* [*rhetoricien*, French; *rhetor*, Latin.]

1. One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker.*

2. An orator. Less proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

RHETORI'CIAN, rêt-tô-rîsh'ân. *adj.* Suiting a master of rhetorick.

Boldly perform'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM, rôôm. *n. s.* [ῥευμα; *rheume*, French.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without a *rheum;*
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse. *Shakspeare.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakspeare.*

Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

RHEU'MATICK, rôô-mât'îk.[509] *adj.* [ῥευματικος; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diseases may abound. *Shakspeare.*

The blood taken away looked very sizy or *rheumatick*. *Floyer.*

RHEU'MATISM, rôô'mâ-tizm. *n. s.* [ῥευματισμος; *rheumatisme*, Fr. *rheumatismus*, Latin.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throtling quinsey, 'tis my star appoints,
And *rheumatisms* I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

RHEU'MY, rôô'mê. *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakspeare.*

The south he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryd.*

RHINO'CEROS, rî-nôs'sê-rôs.[134] *n. s.* [ῥιν and κερας; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyreanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare.*

If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*

RHOMB, rûmb.[347] *n. s.* [*rhombe*, French; *rhombus*, Latin; ῥομβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*

RHO'MBICK, rûm'bîk. *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID, rûm'bôîd. *n. s.* [ῥομβοειδης; *rhomboide*, French.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL, rûm-bôîd'âl. *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

RHU'BARB, rôô'bûrb. *n. s.* [*rhabarbara*, Latin.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, senna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence? *Shakspeare.*

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wiseman.*

RHYME, rîme. *n. s.* [ρυθμος; *rhythme*, French.]

1. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and *rhimes:*
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle sousing from the skies. *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warmed with enchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

Now sportive youth,
Carol incondite *rhythms* with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it hast thou chose?
Know, fame and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme*,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young.*

RHYME or *reason*, rîme. Number or sense.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my *rhyme;*
But from that time unto this season,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all *rhime* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

To RHYME, rîme. *v. n.*

1. To agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryd.*

2. To make verses.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again. *Shakspeare.*

There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope.*

RHY'MER, rî'mûr.[98] } RHY'MSTER, rîme'stûr. } *n. s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt.

Scall'd *rhimers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare.*

It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels, *rhimers*, or news-tellers. *Davies.*

Rhymer come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

Milton's rhime is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhimer*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*

I speak of those who are only *rhimsters*. *Dennis.*

RHY'THMICAL, rîth'mê-kâl. *adj.* [ρυθμικος; *rythmique*, Fr. from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

RIB, rîb. *n. s.* [ȝibbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body.

Of these there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each side the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebræ: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ: the *ribs* have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the *ribs;* this angle respects the head: the cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false *ribs*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intrails: the last of these short *ribs* is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus obliquus descendens. *Quincy.*

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Against the use of nature! *Shaksp.*

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton.*

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare.*

The ships with shatter'd *ribs* scarce creeping from the seas. *Drayton.*

3. Any prominence running in lines; as the stalks of a leaf.

RI'BALD, rĭb'bŭld.[88] *n. s.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribbald*, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and sheen. *Spenser.*

Your *ribauld* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakspeare.*

The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakspeare.*

Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these *ribbalds*,
From flashing Bentley down to pidling Tibbalds. *Pope.*

RI'BALDRY, rĭb'bŭld-rē. *n. s.* [from *ribald; ribaudie*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than barefaced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*

In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
Ere yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsome *ribaldry*. *Granville.*

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneness. *Swift.*

RI'BAND, rĭb'bĭn.[88] *n. s.* [*rubande, ruban*, Fr. This word is sometimes written *ribbon.*] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

A *ribband* did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden.*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,
And ev'ry *riband* bears some mystick word. *Granv.*

RI'BBED, rĭbb'd.[359] *adj.* [from *rib.*]

1. Furnished with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd; *rib'd* with steel?
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? *Sandys.*

Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opes its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*

2. Enclosed as the body by ribs.

Remember
The nat'ral brav'ry of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in
With rocks unscaleable, and roaring waters. *Shaks.*

3. Marked with protuberant lines.

RI'BBON, rĭb'bĭn.[166] *n. s.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST, rĭb'rōst. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly. A burlesque word.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *ribroasting*. *Butler.*

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*

RI'BWORT, rĭb'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*plantago.*] A plant.

RIC, rĭk. *n. s.* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man: as in these verses of Fortunatus:

Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adsit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.

Hilp'ric barbarians a stout helper term.

So *Alfric* is altogether strong; *Æthelric*, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibson.*

RICE, rīse. *n. s.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk, somewhat like barley: this grain is cultivated in most of the eastern countries. *Miller.*

Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind: it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of *rice* milk. *Swift.*

RICH, rĭtsh.[352] *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Ital. ric̃a, Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent: opposed to *poor.*

I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shaks.*

The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exodus.*

A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,
As heav'n had cloath'd his own embassador. *Dryd.*

Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.

Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Consummate lovely smil'd. *Milton.*

Matilda never was meanly dress'd in her life; and nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is very *rich* and beautiful to the eye. *Law.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear. *Waller.*

If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous east with *richest* hand
Pours on her sons barbarick pearl and gold. *Milton.*

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures *rich* in flocks.

7. Having something precious.

Groves whose *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

RI'CHED, rĭtsht. *adj.* [from *rich.*] Enriched. Obsolete.

Of all these bounds.
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

RI'CHES, rĭtsh'ĭz.[99] *n. s.* [*richesses*, Fr.]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.

The instrumentalness of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure property. *Hammond.*

Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*

What *riches* give, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

RI'CHLY, rĭtsh'lē. *adv.* [from *rich.*]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakspeare.*

Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown.*

After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*

RI'CHNESS, rîtsh'nês. *n. s.* [from *rich.*]
1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; splendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.
This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Spectator.*
5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryd.*

RICK, rîk. *n. s.* See REEK.
1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.
An inundation
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the sodden current born. *Swift.*
Mice and rats do great injuries in the fields, houses, barns, and corn *ricks.* *Mortimer.*
2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.
In the north they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS, rîk'kîts. *n. s.* [*rachitis*, Lat. A name given to the distemper at its first appearance by *Glisson.*] A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*
In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reason of their likeness. *Graunt.*
O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;
He's so far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil. *Dryden.*
So when at school we first declaim,
Old Busby walks us in a theme,
Whose props support our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our souls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

RI'CKETY, rîk'it-ê.[59] *adj.* [from *rickets.*] Diseased with the rickets.
In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of *rickety* children, the diet should be gently astringent. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CTURE, rîk'tshûre. *n. s.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

RID, rîd. The preterit of *ride.*

To RID, rîd. *v. a.* [from hreddan, Sax. In the pret. perhaps *ridded* or *rid;* in the passive participle *rid.*]
1. To set free; to redeem.
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Psalms*
Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Psalms*
I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Exodus*
2. To clear; to disencumber.
They were not before so willing to be *rid* of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*
I must *rid* all the seas of pirates. *Shakspeare.*
We'll use his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Shakspeare.*
Upon the word, stept forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *Ben Jonson.*
I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of these rebell'd. *Milton.*
Did saints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cause had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't. *Hudibras.*
The god uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd at once to *rid* himself of pain. *Dryden.*
The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets us on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*
The ladies asked whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addison.*
3. To despatch.
Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll thither straight; for willingness *rids* away. *Shakspeare.*
4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.
Ah deathsmen! you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

RI'DDANCE, rîd'dânse. *n. s.* [from *rid.*]
1. Deliverance.
Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*
2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.
I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.
—A gentle *riddance.* *Shakspeare.*
By this the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Estrange.*
3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.
Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milt.*

RI'DDEN, rîd'd'n.[103] The participle of *ride.*
He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*

RI'DDLE, rîd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [hræðelʒ, Sax. from hræðe, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]
1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.
How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death? *Shaksp.*
The Theban monster, that propos'd
Her *riddle*, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep. *Milton.*
2. Any thing puzzling.
'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!
So cowards never use their might,
But against such as will not fight. *Hudibras.*
3. [hriddle, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve
Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a *riddle.* *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE, rîd'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word *riddle;* as, we say, *to* sift *a question:* but their derivations differ.
Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden.*
2. To separate by a coarse sieve.
The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in. *Mort.*

To RI'DDLE, rîd'dl. *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely.
Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but *riddling* shrift. *Shaksp.*

RI'DDLINGLY, rîd'dl-îng-lê. *adv.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle; secretly.
Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
Is poor. *Donne.*

To RIDE, ride. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode;* part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ridan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]
1. To travel on horseback.
Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shakspeare.*
Were you but *riding* forth to air yourself,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakspeare.*
Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast *ridden?* *Numbers.*
Through storms of smoke and adverse fire he rides,
While ev'ry shot is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*
Let your master *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift.*
2. To travel in a vehicle; to be born, not to walk.
Infected be the air whereon they *ride.* *Shaksp.*
Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore the small remains of mankind. *Burnet.*
3. To be supported in motion.
As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*
4. To manage a horse.
Skill to *ride* seems a science,
Proper to gentle blood: some other feign
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*
The horses I saw well chosen, *ridden*, and furnished. *Shakspeare.*
Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,
He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease. *Dryden.*
5. To be on the water.
On the western coast
Rideth a puissant army. *Shakspeare.*
The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies: but was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground. *Knolles.*
They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith *Hayward.*
Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,
And willing winds to their low'r'd sails deny'd. *Dryden.*
Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride.* *Dryden.*
Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land beset. *Dryden.*
6. To be supported by something subservient.
A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices *rid* easy. *Shakspeare.*

To RIDE, ride. *v. a.*
1. To sit on so as to be carried.
They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, coblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

RI'DER, rī'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ride.*]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel, and the gen'rous horse,
Restrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the *rider's* will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end *riders* dearly hired. *Shakspeare.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine. *Bramston.*

3. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE, rĭdje. *n. s.* [hŋıʒʒ, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras*

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebræ of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey. *Milton.*

His sons
Shall dwell to Seir, or that long *ridge* of hills! *Milt.*

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies. *Ray.*

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct
For haste. *Milton.*

About her coasts unruly waters roar,
And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plough.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof. *Psalms.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis set with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges.* *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and also on the lips. *Moxon.*

6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE, rĭdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles rang'd like those that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffl'd porcupines. *Milton.*

RI'DGIL, rĭd'jĭl. } *n. s.* [*ovis rejicula*, Lat. *Ainsworth.*]
RI'DGLING, rĭdje'lĭng. } A ram half castrated.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters led:
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head. *Dryd.*

And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head. *Dryden.*

RI'DGY, rĭd'jè. *adj.* [from *ridge.*] Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE, rĭd'ê-kûle.[503 524] *n. s.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*

Those, who aim at *ridicule*,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift.*

To RI'DICULE, rĭd'ê-kûle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I wish the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious and good may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to *ridicule* those that valued themselves on their books. *Addison.*

RIDICU'LER, rĭd-ê-kûle'ûr. *n. s.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculer* shall make only himself ridiculous. *Earl of Chesterfield.*

RIDI'CULOUS, rê-dĭk'kû-lûs. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Latin.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous.* *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY, rê-dĭk'kû-lûs-lê. *adv.* [from *ridiculous.*] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS, rê-dĭk'kû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *ridiculous.*] The quality of being ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the *ridiculousness* of worshipping such things. *Stillingfleet.*

RI'DING, rī'dĭng. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot messenger. *Ayliffe.*

RI'DING, rī'dĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *ride.*] A district visited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT, rī'dĭng-kôte. *n. s.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift.*

RI'DINGHOOD, rī'dĭng-hûd. *n. s.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palliolum was like our *ridinghoods*, and served both for a tunick and a coat. *Arbuthnot.*

Good housewifes all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the *ridinghood's* disguise. *Gay.*

RIE, rī. *n. s.* An esculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and *rie.* *Peacham.*

RIFE, rife. *adj.* [ŋŷƿe, Sax. *rijf*, Dut.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

While those restless desires, in great men *rife*
To visit so low folks did much disdain,
This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sidney.*

Guyon closely did await
Advantage; whilst his foe did rage most *rife*,
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And falsed oft his blows. *Spenser.*

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

Blessings then are plentiful and *rife*,
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create. *Milton.*

This is the place,
Whence ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my list'ning ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the publick good
Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FELY, rife'lê. *adv.* [from *rife.*] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RI'FENESS, rife'nês. *n. s.* [from *rife.*] Prevalence; abundance.

He ascribes the great *rifeness* of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FFRAFF, rĭf'rĭf. *n. s.* [*recrementum*, Latin.] The refuse of any thing.

To RI'FLE, rī'fl.[405] *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr. *rijfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you, if not, we'll make you, sir, and *rifle* you. *Shaksp.*

Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid. *Milton.*

You have *rifled* my master; who shall maintain me? *L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

2. To take away; to seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,
And pray'rs, and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,
Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

RI'FLER, rī'fl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *rifle.*] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT, rĭft. *n s.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rift* there come
Small drops of gory blood. *Spenser.*

She did confine thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Imprison'd thou didst painfully remain. *Shaksp.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or *rift*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a missel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some *rift*, putteth forth the misseltoe. *Bacon.*

Either tropick
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds
From many a horrid *rift* abortive pour'd
Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessel's sides,
Some drive old oakum through each seam and *rift*. *Dryden.*

To RIFT, rĭft. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

cleave; to split. To *rive* is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I giv'n fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shaksp.*

At sight of him the people with a shout
Rifted the air. *Milton.*

On *rifted* rocks, the dragons late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope.*

To RIFT, rift. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.

I'd shriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shaksp.*

Some trees are best for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes *rift*. *Bacon.*

2. [*ræver*, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG, rig. *n. s. Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, hrigg; and the Islandick, *hriggur*, both signifying a back. *Gibson.*

To RIG, rig. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

1. To dress; to accoutre. Clothes are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

My minde for Egypt stoode;
When nine fair ships, I *rig'd* forth for the flood. *Chapman.*

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd
My vessel gloriously *rigg'd*. *Milton.*

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and *rigged*; but also carried on with full wind. *South.*

He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Denham.*

He *rigged* out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot.*

RIGADOO'N, rig-â-dôôn'. *n. s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A dance.

RIGA'TION, ri-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

RI'GGER, rig'gûr.[382] *n. s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RI'GGING, rig'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ship. *Creech.*

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives,
All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat,
He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RI'GGISH, rig'ish.[382] *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests
Bless her, when she is *riggish*. *Shaksp.*

To RI'GGLE, rig'gl.[405] *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT, rite.[393] *adj.* [riht, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Proverbs.*

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set *right*, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Genesis.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set *right*, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder.*

If my present and past experience do exactly coincide, I shall then be disposed to think them both *right*. *Beattie.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment; passing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well;
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shaksp.*

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant. *Psalms.*

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Spectator.*

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make use of the *right*, and that the use of the other is a digression. *Brown.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT, rite. *interj.* An expression of approbation.

Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need
To have a taste is insolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

RIGHT, rite. *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the *right*-aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Wisdom.*

To understand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*,
Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Roscommon.*

Take heed you steer your vessel *right*, my son,
This calm of heav'n, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Proverbs*

Ye shall be driven out *right* forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jeremiah.*

The people passed over *right* against Jericho. *Joshua*

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forward to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right* down to Paradise descend. *Milton.*

4. In a great degree; very. Obsolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Psalms.*

Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shaksp.*

Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal. *Shaksp.*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shaksp.*

When I had climb'd a height
Rough and *right* hardly accessible; I might
Behold from Circe's house, that in a grove
Set thicke with trees stood, a bright vapour move. *Chapman.*

The senate will smart deep
For your upbraidings: I should be *right* sorry
To have the means so to be veng'd on you,
As I shall shortly on them. *Ben Jonson.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras.*

5. It is still used in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*.

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high marshal. *Peacham.*

RIGHT, rite. *n. s.*

1. Not wrong.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

2. Justice; not injury.

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

He that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the *right*. *Cowley.*

4. Freedom from errour.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Raleigh.*

The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine. *Knolles.*

Subdue by force, all who refuse
Right reason by their law; and for their king
Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My *right* to it appears,
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Estrange.*

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the empresses have no other *right*. *Addison.*

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tobit.*

The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a *right*. *Temple.*

The pris'ner freed himself by nature's laws,
Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight.
Dryden.

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this *right*.
Tillotson.

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with shews. *Shaksp.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law.
Clarendon.

10. The side not left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton.*

11. *To* Rights. In a direct line; straight.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it.
Woodward.

12. *To* Rights. With deliverance from errour.

Several have gone about to inform them, and set them to *rights;* but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected. *Woodward.*

To Right, rite. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,
You scarce can *right* me thoroughly. *Shaksp.*

If the injured person be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution. *Taylor.*

I cou'd not expedient see,
On this side death, to *right* our family. *Waller.*

Some seeking unto courts, and judicial endeavours to *right* ourselves, are still innocent. *Kettlewell.*

Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

Right-hand, rite'hând. *n. s.* Not the left.

The rank of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place.
Shaksp.

Ri'ghteous, ri'tshûs.[263 464] *adj.* [ṙihtpiṗe, Saxon; whence *rightwise* in old authors, and *rightwisely* in bishop *Fisher:* so much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to slay the *righteous* with the wicked; and that the *righteous* should be as the wicked. *Genesis.*

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too; for he no less
Deserves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bless.
Dryden.

Ri'ghteously, ri'tshûs-lê. *adv.* [from *righteous.*] Honestly; virtuously.

Athens did *righteously* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteously* they did those dooms repent,
Still they were wise, whatever way they went.
Dryden.

Ri'ghteousness, ri'tshûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *righteous.*] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scriptures, ascribing to the persons of men *righteousness*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hooker.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Cou'd warning make the world more just or wise;
Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging deities.
Dryden.

Good men often suffer, and that even for the sake of *righteousness.* *Nelson.*

Ri'ghtful, rite'fûl. *adj.* [*right* and *full.*]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They laboured to supplant the *rightful* heir;
I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shaksp.*

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king. *Shaksp.*

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread.
Spenser.

Gather all the smiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

Ri'ghtfully, rite'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound; but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York.
Dryden.

Ri'ghtfulness, rite'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.
Sidney.

Ri'ghtly, rite'lê. *adv.* [from *right.*]

1. According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton.

Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton.*

For glory done
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men.
Milton.

A man can never have so certain a knowledge, that a proposition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he understands the word *rightly*, wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true.
Locke.

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unseemly flown with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;
You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think.
Shakspeare.

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see;
Then thou wert first deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straightly; directly.

We wish one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end. *Ascham.*

Ri'ghtness, rite'nês. *n. s.* [from *right.*]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not errour.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an infallible certainty of persuasion as amounts to the clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers.*

2. Straightness.

Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *righiness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon.*

Ri'gid, rid'jid.[380] *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgment giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
As *rigid* husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those *rigid* threats of death; ye shall not die. *Milt.*

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by *Philips.*

Cressey plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *Philips.*

Rigidity, rê-jid'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance, in order to the preservation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Wotton.*

Ri'gidly, rid'jid-lê. *adv.* [from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

Ri'gidness, rid'jid-nês. *n. s.* [from *rigid.*] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

Ri'glet, rig'lêt. *n. s.* [*regulet*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets.* *Moxon.*

Ri'gol, ri'gôl. *n. s.* A circle. Used in *Shakspeare* for a diadem.

This sleep is sound; this is a sleep
That, from his golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd
So many English kings. *Henry* IV.

Ri'gour, rig'gûr. *n. s.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*

2. Convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

Rigors, chilness, and a fever attend every such new suppuration. *Blackmore.*

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease; during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions, therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation.
Arbuthnot.

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*

Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarissa.*

4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigours*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to. *Fell.*

Does not looseness of life, and want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficients; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanville.*

The base degenerate age requires
Severity and justice in its *rigour:*
This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addis.*

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites;
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

Driven by the necessities of the times, and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

Ri'gorous, rĭg'gŭr-ŭs. *adj.* [from *rigour.*]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers.*

2. Exact; scrupulously nice: as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

Ri'gorously, rĭg'gŭr-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *rigorous.*]

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,
For I behold them soften'd, and with tears
Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden*

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

RILL, rĭl. *n. s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows;
But some untaught, o'erhear the whisp'ring *rill*,
In spite of sacred leisure blockheads still. *Young.*

To Rill, rĭl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour
Administers to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

Ri'llet, rĭl'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A small stream.

A creek of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew.*

Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state. *Drayton.*

Rim, rĭm. *n. s.* [ȝıma, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps of the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim.* *Grew.*

2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown.*

The drum-maker uses it for *rimbs.* *Mortimer*

Rime, rīme. *n. s.* [hȝım, Saxon.]

1. Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in *rime* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon.*

In a hoar frost, a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

2. [*rima*, Latin.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larinx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown.*

To Rime, rīme. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

To Ri'mple, rĭm'pl.[405] *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See Crumple and Rumple.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wiseman.*

Ri'my, rī'mē. *adj.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*

Rind, rīnd.[105] *n. s.* [ȝınd, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear
My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd. *Spenser.*

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakspeare.*

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others, whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton.*

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast immanacl'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane tree shall be hung to view;
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

To Rind, rīnd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING, rĭng.[57] *n. s.* [hȝıng, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new lost. *Shakspeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings.* *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold, or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarrel,
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring.* *Shaksp.*

I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory! *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me shew you him that made the will. *Shakspeare.*

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayward.*

Round my harbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either side turn'd up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

7. The sound of bells, or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*

Hawks' bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.*

Sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals' *ring*,
They call the grisly king. *Milton.*

8. A sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon.*

To Ring, rĭng. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung.* [hȝıngan, Saxon.]

1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.

Ring the alarm bell. *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *ring.*] To encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shaksp.*

3. To fit with rings.

Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terrour to prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eyeballs in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* these fingers with thy houshold worms. *Shakspeare.*

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To Ring, rĭng. *v. n.*

1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out ye crystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow. *Milton.*

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shaksp.*

Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells. *Norris.*

At Latagus a weighty stone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung* *Dryden.*

2. To practise the art of making musick with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing;* each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*

3. To sound; to resound.

Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the shore *rang* of it. *Bacon.*

The particular *ringing* sound in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung,*
A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung!
Immortal Vida! *Pope.*

4. To utter as a bell.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare.*

5. To tinkle.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death;
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

6. To be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so *rings* of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*

RING-BONE, rĭng'bŏne. *n. s.*

Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone.* *Farrier's Dictionary.*

RI'NGDOVE, rĭng'dŭv. *n. s.* [*rhingelduyve,* German.]

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame, as wood pigeons, dovecote pigeons, and *ringdoves.* *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER, rĭng'ŭr.[98] [409] *n. s.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

RINGLEA'DER, rĭng'lē-dŭr. *n. s.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders,* were executed. *Addison.*

RI'NGLET, rĭng'lĕt.[99] *n. s.* [*ring,* with a diminutive termination.]

1. A small ring.

Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A circle.

You demy puppets, that
By the moonshine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakspeare.*
Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the sea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind,
But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakspeare.*

3. A curl.

With *ringlets* quaint and wanton windings wove. *Milton.*

Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

These in two sable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*

RI'NGSTREAKED, rĭng'strēkt. *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked.*] Circularly streaked.

He removed the he goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the she goats that were speckled. *Genesis.*

RI'NGTAIL, rĭng'tāle. *n. s.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM, rĭng'wŭrm. *n. s.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter.

It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms.* *Wiseman.*

To RINSE, rĭnse. *v. a.* [from *rein,* Ger. pure, clear.]

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.

This last costly treaty
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' th' *rinsing.* *Shakspeare.*

Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinsed* his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Leviticus.*

This must move us humbly to sue unto God, and earnestly to entreat him, to wash us thoroughly from our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sins: yea, to purge and *rinse* the fountain thereof, our unclean and polluted hearts. *Perkins.*

3. To wash the soap out of clothes.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse,* they say,
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

RI'NSER, rĭns'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rinse.*] One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RI'OT, rī'ŭt.[166] *n. s.* [*riotte,* old French; *riotto,* Italian.]

1. Wild and loose festivity.

When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly,
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shaksp.*
So senseless of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of *riot.* *Shakspeare.*

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot,* feast and dance. *Milton.*

2. A sedition; an uproar.

Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold *riot.* *Milton.*

3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Estrange.*

You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satyre's *running riot,*
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift.*

To RI'OT, rī'ŭt. *v. n.* [*riotter,* old Fr.]

1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Romans.*

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots,* and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet luxuriously.

4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER, rī'ŭt-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *riot.*]

1. One who is dissipated in luxury.

2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

RI'OTISE, rī'ŭt-īs. *n. s.* [from *riot.*] Dissoluteness; luxury. Obsolete.

From every work he challenged essoin
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawful *riotise.* *Spenser.*

RI'OTOUS, rī'ŭt-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*riotteux,* Fr. from *riot.*]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive.

What needs me tell their feasts and goodly guise,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Spenser.*

When all our offices have been oppresst
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare.*

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jerusalem, and other *riotous* places, but fared coarsely. *Brown.*

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*

2. Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY, rī'ŭt-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *riotous.*]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS, rī'ŭt-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *riotous.*] The state of being riotous.

To RIP, rĭp. *v. a.* [hrýpan, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife, or of other force.

You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, blush for shame. *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up their women with child. *2 Kings.*

The beast prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*

2. To take away by laceration or cutting.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Esculapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo. *Hayw.*

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Otway.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view.

Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*

This *ripping* up of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed savoureth of some reading. *Spenser.*

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip* up old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbuthnot.*

RIPE, rīpe. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp,* Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Macbeth
Is *ripe* for shaking, and the pow'rs above
Put on their instruments. *Shaksp.*

Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wisdom.*

So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd for death mature. *Milton.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakspeare.*

3. Complete; proper for use.

I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe.* *Shakspeare.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

O early *ripe!* to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe* even as men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker.*

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. *Shaksp.*

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university. *Fell.*

Ripe for heav'n, when fate Æneas calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To Ripe, rīpe. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Ripen* is now used.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shaksp.*

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very *riping* of the time. *Shaksp.*

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet thou 'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay. *Donne.*

To Ripe, rīpe. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shaksp.*

Ri'pely, rīpe'lē. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shaksp.*

To Ri'pen, rī'p'n.[103] *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe; to be matured.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shaksp.*

Afore the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower. *Isaiah.*

The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon*

Trees, that *ripen* latest, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen* *Bacon.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To Ri'pen, rī'p'n. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shakspeare.*

When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*

The genial sun
Has daily, since his course begun,
Rejoic'd the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*

Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding time shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*

Here elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

Ri'peness, rīpe'nēs. *n. s.* [from *ripe*.]

1. The state of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits. *Wiseman.*

Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp.*

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of psalms devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*

This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakspeare.*

I to manhood am arriv'd so near,
An inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton.*

4. Fitness; qualification.

Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all. *Shaksp.*

Ri'pper, rīp'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To Ri'pple, rīp'pl.[405] *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

Ri'ptowel, rīp'tŏŭ-ĕl. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE, rīze. *v. n.* pret. *rose;* part. *risen*. *Cowley* has *riss*, for *rose;* so has *Jonson*. [ꝛiꝛan, Saxon; *reisen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shaksp.*

The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he, I am too old to *rise*. *Earl of Orrery.*

2. To get up from rest.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will; go to bed when she list; *rise* when she list. *Shaksp*

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, *rising* betimes for a prey. *Job.*

That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve. *Daniel.*

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*. *Milton.*

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton.*

4. To spring; to grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
Now *ris'n* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shakspeare.*

If they *rise* not with their service, they will make their service fall with them. *Bacon.*

To *rise* i' th' world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Otway.*

Those, that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*, to rival him. *South.*

6. To swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising* of the burning. *Leviticus.*

7. To ascend; to move upward.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

If two plane polish'd plates of a polish'd looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *rise* up between them. *Newton.*

8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the good. *Matthew.*

He affirmeth, that tunny is fat upon the *rising* of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown.*

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun. *Milton.*

9. To take beginning; to come into existence or notice.

Only he spoke, and every thing that is,
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *rise*. *Cowley.*

10. To begin to act.

High winds began to *rise*. *Milton.*

With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and *rise* up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. To change a station; to quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunza, and fearing the power of the christians, was gone. *Knolles.*

13. To be excited; to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me: but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul, for from that hour she lov'd me. *Otway.*

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call. *Addison.*

No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action.

Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Psalms.*

Gather together, come against, and *rise* up to the battle. *Jeremiah.*

16. To make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and *rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and fleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

17. To grow more or greater in any respect.

A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

The great duke *rises* on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison.*

18. To increase in price.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce; *i. e.* that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler.*

20. To elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises*, *rise*. *Roscom.*

21. To be revived from death.

After I am *risen* again, I will go before you. *Matthew.*

The stars of morn shall see him *rise*
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

23. To be elevated in situation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*

A house he saw upon a *rising*. *Addison.*

Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

RISE, rize.[437] [499] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.

2. The act of mounting from the ground.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *rise*. *Bacon.*

3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden *rise* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed. *Bacon.*

The hill submits itself
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.

Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies. *Creech.*

Since the arguments against them rise from common received opinions, it happens in controversial discourses, as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit *rise* for the present purpose. *Locke.*

5. Elevated place.

Such a *rise*, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Denh.*

6. Appearance as of the sun in the east.

Phœbus! stay;
The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise*
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*

7. Increase in any respect.

8. Increase of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. *Temple.*

The bishops have had share in the gradual *rise* of lands. *Swift.*

9. Beginning; original.

It has its *rise* from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions. *Locke.*

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart, and the design and intention with which a thing is done, frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of the action. *Nelson.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *rise* to the republick, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*

10. Elevation; increase of sound.

In the ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two beemolls between the unison and the diapason. *Bacon.*

RI'SEN, rĭz'z'n. The part. of *To rise.*

RI'SER, rī'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rise.*] One that rises.

The isle Ææa, where the palace stands
Of the early *riser*, with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance. *Chapman.*

RISIBI'LITY, rĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *risible.*] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowness of stile to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man. *Dryden.*

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*, neighing is a more noble expression than laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'SIBLE, rĭz'ē-bl.[405] *adj.* [*risible*, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisted in nothing else. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK, rĭsk. *n. s.* [*risque*, French; *riesg*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *L'Estrange.*

When an insolent despiser of discipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long *risk* of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtue. *South.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the *risk* of being betrayed into what is not so. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal *risk* with a guilty one. *Clarissa.*

To RISK, rĭsk. *v. a.* [*risquer*, French.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to raise,
Or *risk* his well-established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove? *Addison.*

RI'SKER, rĭsk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *risk.*] He who risks.

He thither came, t' observe and smoak
What courses other *riskers* took. *Butler.*

RISS, rĭs. The obsolete preterit of *rise.*

Riss not the consular men and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down; and fled thy side? *Ben Jonson.*

RITE, rite. *n. s.* [*rit*, French; *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies, we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ. *Hammond.*

When the prince her fun'ral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

RI'TUAL, rĭt'tshŭ-ăl.[463] *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.

Instant I bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*

If to tradition were added certain constant *ritual* and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*

RI'TUAL, rĭt'tshŭ-ăl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

An heathen *ritual* could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different sacrifices. *Addison.*

RI'TUALIST, rĭt'tshŭ-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *ritual.*] One skilled in the ritual.

RI'VAGE, rĭ'vâdje. *n. s.* [French.] A bank; a coast. Not in use.

Think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing:
For so appears this fleet. *Shaksp.*

RI'VAL, rī'vâl.[88] *n. s.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor.

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And will not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet her fortune such as she must favour her *rival*. *Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love. *Shaks.*

Your *rival's* image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*

RI'VAL, rī'vâl. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare.*

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*

You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To RI'VAL, rī'vâl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.

Those that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden.*

O thou, too great to *rival* or to praise,
Forgive, lamented shade, these duteous lays.
Lee had thy fire, and Congreve had thy wit;
And copyists, here and there, some likeness hit;
But none possess'd thy graces, and thy ease;
In thee alone 'twas natural to please! *Harte.*

To RI'VAL, rī'vâl. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.

Burgundy,
We first address'd toward you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakspeare.*

RIVA'LITY, rī-vâl'ē-tē. } *n. s.* [*rivalitas*,
RI'VALRY, rī'vâl-rē. } Lat. from *rival.*] Competition; emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided a whole age. *Addison.*

RI'VALSHIP, rī'vâl-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *rival.*] The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rĭve. *v. a.* pret. *rived;* part. *riven.* [ȝýfȝ, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, French, to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*
And cleft his head. *Spenser.*

The varlet at his plaint was grieved sore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Spens.*

Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Spens.*

O Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shaksp.*

As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*

The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of Druina. *Howel.*

Had I not been blind I might have seen
Yon *riven* oak, the fa[illegible] of the green. *Dryden.*

Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

To Rive, rîve. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

To Rive, rîve. for *derive* or *direct*. Not used.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shaksp*

To Ri'vel, rîv'v'l.[102] *v. a.* [ȝeriflɛd, Saxon; corrugated, rumpled.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryden.*

And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum stipticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*

Ri'ven, rîv'v'n.[103] The part. of *rive*.

Ri'ver, rîv'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rapidity. *Addison.*

River-dragon, rîv'ûr-drâg'ûn. *n. s.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Paradise Lost.*

Ri'veret, rîv'ûr-ĕt. *n. s.* [diminutive of *river*.] A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their *riverets* in,
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton.*

Calls down *riveret* from her spring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton.*

River-god, rîv'ûr-gŏd. *n. s.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as strait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from the water. *Arbuthnot.*

River-horse, rîv'ûr-hôrse. *n. s.* Hippopotamus.

Rose,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

Ri'vet, rîv'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

Thy armour
I'll frush, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakspeare.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtile as lightnings. *Dryden.*

The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no sight can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The *rivets* of those wings inclos'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden.*

This instrument should move easy upon the *rivet*. *Sharp.*

To Ri'vet, rîv'ît. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immoveable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shaksp.*

Why should I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my mem'ry? *Shakspeare.*

What one party thought to *rivet* to a settledness by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryd.*

Thus hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himself into our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

If the eye sees those things *rivetted* which are loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake? *Locke.*

Where we use words of a loose and wandering signification, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*. *Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs! *Congreve.*

They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In *rivetting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you will be forced to set it upright, after it is *rivetted*. *Moxon.*

Ri'vulet, rîv'ù-lĕt. *n. s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the stench that rises from its water, which Martial mentions. *Addison.*

Rixdo'llar, rîks'dôl-lûr. *n. s.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and sixpence sterling. *Dict.*

Roach, rôtsh.[295] *n. s.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. red-haired.]

A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton.*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

Road, rôde.[295] *n. s.* [*rade*, Fr. *route*, Fr. *route* is *via trita*.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*

The liberal man dwells always in the *road*. *Fell.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth, is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,
By diff'rent *roads* and adverse ways proceed,
That there they might rencounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*

There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*

2. [*rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspeare.*

About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Sandys.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon 's again. *Shakspeare.*

Cason was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by the former *road* into that country, famous and rich. *Knolles.*

The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to Perkin, turned his enterprize into a *road*, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon.*

4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be derived from *rode*, the preterit of *ride*: as we say, *a short* ride; *an easy* ride.

With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakspeare.*

He from the east his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*

5. The act, or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others from their sports and pleasures, these at suits of law, those at gaming tables, some on the *road*, others at their own fire-sides. *Law.*

To Roam, rôme.[295] *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See Room.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. It is imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always said they were going to *Rome*.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakspeare.*

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shakspeare.*

The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*

What were unenlighten'd man,
A savage *roaming* through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey. *Thomson.*

To Roam, rôme. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*

Roa'mer, rô'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

Roan, rône.[295] *adj.* [*rouen*, French.]

Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To Roar, rôre. *v. n.* [ȝaȝan, Sax.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The young lions *roared* upon him, and yelled. *Jeremiah.*

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They cast the sound to Libya's desart shore,
The Lybian lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears

He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*
Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief.
Dryden.

3. To sound as the wind or sea.
South, east, and west, with mix'd confusion *roar*,
And rowl the foaming billows to the shore. *Dryden.*
Loud as the wolves in Orca's stormy steep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*.
Milton.
Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*.
Gay.

ROAR, rôre.[295] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
The wonted *roar* is up,
And hiss continual through the tedious night.
Thomson.

2. An outcry of distress.

3. A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a *roar*? *Shakspeare.*

4. The sound of the wind or sea.
The *roar*
Of loud Euroclydon. *Philips.*

5. Any loud noise.
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shoar,
Swinging flow with sullen *roar*. *Milton.*
When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*.
Waller.
The waters, list'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*

ROA'RER, rô'rûr. *n. s.* [from *roar*.] A noisy brutal man.
The English *roarers* put down all. *Howel.*

ROA'RY, rô'rê. *adj.* [better *rory*; *rores*, Lat.] Dewy.
On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet.
Fairfax.

To ROAST, rôst.[295] *v. a.* [*rostir*, *rotir*, Fr. *rosten*, Germ. ȝeroȝtoð, Sax. roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being, in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]

1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.
He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting.
Decay of Piety.
Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift.*

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.
Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift.*

3. To dress at the fire without water.
In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

4. To heat any thing violently.
Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'ersized with coagulate gore,
Old Priam seeks. *Shakspeare.*

ROAST, rôst. for *roasted*.
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a sirloin. *Addison.*
And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
It warns the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It was perhaps originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace.
Where champions *ruleth the roast*,
There dailie disorder is most. *Tusser.*
The new made duke, that *rules the roast*.
Shakspeare.
Alma slap-dash, is all again
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,
While every where she *rules the roast*. *Prior.*

ROB, rôb. *n. s.* [I believe Arabick.] Inspissated juice.
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infusion. *Arbuthnot.*

To ROB, rôb. *v. a.* [*robber*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these sawcy terms?
Shakspeare.
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our prosperity.
King Charles.
I have not here designed to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dryden.*
The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bœotia, *robb'd* of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*

2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.
Our house is hell, and thou a merry devil,
Did'st *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shaksp.*

3. To take away unlawfully.
Better be disdain'd of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakspeare.*
Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon.*
Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*

RO'BBER, rôb'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With *robber's* hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare.*
Had'st thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Ascalon;
Then, like a *robber*, strip'd'st them of their robes.
Milton.
The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
Bold Prometheus did aspire,
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The *robber's* blazing tract pursue. *Dryden*
Publick *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves. *Davenant.*

RO'BBERY, rôb'bûr-ê. *n. s.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges steal themselves. *Shakspeare.*
A storm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakspeare.*
Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*

ROBE, rôbe. *n. s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital. *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakspeare.*
My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakspeare.*
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he those *robes* of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryd.*

To ROBE, rôbe. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders: and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feast, and perform rites and observances? *Bacon.*
There in long robes the royal magi stand;
The sage Chaldæans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope.*
Robed in loose array she came to bathe.
Thomson.

RO'BERT, rôb'bûrt. *n. s.* [*geranium rupertii*, Latin.] An herb; storksbill.
Ainsworth.

ROBE'RSMAN, rôb'bûrz-mân. } *n. s.* In
ROBE'RTSMAN, rôb'bûrts-mân. } the old statutes, a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BIN, rôb'bîn. }
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rôb-bîn-rêd'brêst. } *n. s.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast; a ruddock.
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thrushes
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*
The *robin-red-breast*, till of late had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest. *Pope.*

ROBO'REOUS, rô-bô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBU'ST, rô-bûst'. } *adj.* [*robustus*,
ROBU'STIOUS, rô-bûst'yûs. } Latin; *robuste*, Fr.]

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.
These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustring down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton.*

2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on. *Shakspeare.*
It offends me to hear a *robustious* periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakspeare.*
While I was managing this young *robustious* fellow, that old spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, slipt through my fingers. *Dryden.*
Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust*. *Thomson.*

3. Requiring strength.
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robust* employment. *Locke.*

4. *Robustious* is now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.

ROBU'STNESS, rô-bûst'nês. *n. s.* [from *robust*.] Strength; vigour.
Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBO'LE, rôk'âm-bôle. *n. s.* See GARLICK.

Rocambole is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary pease. *Mortimer.*

Garlick, *rocambole*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile salt. *Arbuthnot.*

Roche-alum, rôtsh-âl'lŭm. *n. s.* [*roche*, French; a rock.] A purer kind of alum.

Roche-alum is also good. *Mortimer.*

Ro'chet, rôk'ît. *n. s.* [*rochet*, French, *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Latin, a coat.]

1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.

What zealous phrenzy did the senate seize,
That tare the *rochet* to such rags as these?
Cleaveland.

2. [*rubellio*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

ROCK, rôk. *n. s.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian.]

1. A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.

The splitting *rocks* cow'r'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.
Shakspeare.

There be *rock* herbs; but those are where there is some mould. *Bacon.*

Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as *rock* water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*

These lesser *rocks*, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments? *Burnet.*

Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward.*

Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood pigeons and *rock* pigeons. *Mortimer.*

Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [*rock*, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spanish; *spinroch*, Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly soul
I purpos'd her; that should with even powers,
The *rock*, the spindle, and the sheers, controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*

On the *rock* a scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

Flow from the *rock*, my flax, and swiftly flow,
Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnel.*

To Rock, rôk. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]

1. To shake; to move backward and forward.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whisp'ring sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground.
Dryden.

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers be.
Shakspeare.

Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody resolutions,
Like sick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason. *Denham.*

While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate. *Dryd.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shak.*

To Rock, rôk. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps, to and fro they reel
Astonished. *Philips.*

I like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young.*

Rock-doe, rôk'dô. *n. s.* A species of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew.*

Rock-ruby, rôk'rôô-bê. *n. s.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds. *Woodward.*

Rock-salt, rôk'sâlt. *n. s.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward.*

Ro'cker, rôk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept. *Dryden.*

Ro'cket, rôk'kît.[99] *n. s.* [*rocchetto*, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring skies.
Garth.

Ro'cket, rôk'kît. *n. s.* [*eruca*.] A plant. The whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell. *Miller.*

Rocket is one of the sallet furniture. *Mortimer.*

Ro'ckless, rôk'lês. *adj.* [from *rock*.] Being without rocks.

A chrystal brook
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below.
Dryden.

Ro'ckrose, rôk'rôze. *n. s.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A plant.

Ro'ckwork, rôk'wŭrk. *n. s.* [*rock* and *work*.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork*. *Addison.*

Ro'cky, rôk'kê. *adj.* [from *rock*.]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare presenteth her *rocky* mountains. *Sandys.*

Make the bold prince
Through the cold north, and *rocky* regions run.
Waller.

The vallies he restrains
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

2. Resembling a rock.

Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy *rocky* bosom. *Shakspeare.*

Rod, rôd *n. s.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chuse a hazle *rod* of the same year's shoot, and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of sceptre.

Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakspeare.*

The past'ral reed of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*.
Milton.

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?
Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?
Beasts, birds and cattle feel thy balmy *rod*;
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod:
The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,
And the hush'd waves recline upon the shore.
Harte.

3. Any thing long and slender.

Let the fisherman
Increase his tackle, and his *rod* retie. *Gay.*

Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven defying Enceladc. *Granville.*

4. An instrument for measuring.

Decempeda was a measuring *rod* for taking the dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as pertica, taken as a measure of length. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may scourge him with whips or *rods*. *Spenser.*

I am whipt and scourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements; and thy *rod*, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *King Charles.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions smart. *Dryd.*

As soon as that sentence is executed, these *rods*, these instruments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Atterbury.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*:
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

Rode, rôde. The pret. of *ride*.

He in paternal glory *rode*. *Milton.*

Rodomonta'de, rôd-ô-môn-tâde'. *n. s.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*; *rodomontade*, French.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamesome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. *Dryden.*

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethegus, I could shew that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cethegus threatens to destroy nature. *Dryden.*

To Rodomonta'de, rôd-ô-môn-tâde'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thrasonically; to boast like Rodomonte.

Roe, rō. *n. s.* [ɲa, ɲa-ðeoɲ, Saxon.]
1. A species of deer, yet found in the Highlands of Scotland.
He would him make
The *roe* bucks in their flight to overtake. *Spenser.*
Thy greyhounds are fleeter than the *roe*. *Shaksp.*
They were as swift as the *roes* upon the mountains. 1 *Chronicles.*
Procure me aTroglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. The female of the hart.
Run like a *roe* or hart upon
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys.*

Roe, rō. *n. s.* [properly *roan* or *rone; rann*, Dan. *rogen*, Germ.] The eggs of fish.
Here comes Romeo
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakspeare.*

Roga'tion, rō-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*rogation*, French; from *rogo*, Latin.] Litany; supplication.
He perfecteth the *rogations* of litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hooker.*
Supplications, with this solemnity for appeasing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

Roga'tion-week, rō-gā'shŭn-wēēk. *n. s.* The second week before Witsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions, then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thursday. *Dict.*

ROGUE, rōg.[337] *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.
For fear lest we, like *rogues*, should be reputed,
And for ear-marked beasts abroad be bruited. *Spenser.*
The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*. *Spenser.*
The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoiled the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon.*
The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues*. *Shakspeare.*
2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.
Thou kill'st me like a *rogue* and a villain. *Shak.*
A *rogue* upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner, but then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder and the other justice. *South.*
If he call *rogue* and rascal from the garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*
The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*
3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.
I never knew a woman love man so.
—Alas! poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shakspeare.*
4. A wag.
Oh, what a *rogue* and pleasant slave am I! *Shakspeare.*

To Rogue, rōg. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.
If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks. *Spenser.*
He *rogued* away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*
2. To play knavish tricks.

Ro'guery, rō'gŭr-ē.[98] *n. s.* [from *rogue*.]
1. The life of a vagabond.
To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*
2. Knavish tricks.
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenser.*
You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man. *Shakspeare.*
Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
To *rogueries*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras.*
The kid smelt out the *roguery*. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis no scandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*
The *roguery* of alchymy,
And we the bubbled fools,
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.

Ro'gueship, rōg'shĭp. *n. s.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities or personage of a rogue.
Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueship* may be found? *Dryden.*

Ro'guish, rō'gĭsh. *adj.* [from *rogue*.]
1. Vagrant; vagabond.
Though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note than the former *roguish* sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshal. *Spenser.*
2. Knavish; fraudulent.
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguish* tricks. *Swift.*
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden.*
I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Whimble is as merry as any of them, and shews a thousand *roguish* tricks on these occasions. *Addison.*
Timothy used to be playing *roguish* tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'guishly, rō'gĭsh-lē. *adv.* [from *roguish*.] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

Ro'guishness, rō'gĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *roguish*.] The qualities of a rogue.

Ro'guy, rō'gē.[346] *adj.* [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.
A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying, A wolf, and fooling the country with false alarms. *L'Estrange.*

To Roist, rōĭst. } *v. n.* [Of this
To Roi'ster, rōĭs'tŭr. } word the most probable etymology is from *rister*, Islandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster.
I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. *Shakspeare.*
Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows,
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*

Roi'ster, or *Roisterer*, rōĭs'tŭr.[299] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL, rōle.[406] *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Latin.]
1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.
Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *Mark.*
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
3. To move in a circle.
To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution.
Heav'n shone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*
5. To wrap round upon itself.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wiseman.*
7. To form by rolling into round masses.
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacham.*
8. To pour in a stream or waves.
A small Euphrates, through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To Roll, rōle. *v. n.*
1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane: as a cylinder.
Fire must rend the sky,
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*
Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue.*
I'm pleas'd with my own work, Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first push, and see it *roll*
Along the vast abyss. *Dryden.*
2. To run on wheels.
He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryd.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution.
Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. *Dryden.*
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*
4. To move with the surface variously directed.
Thou, light,
Revisit'st not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milt.*
A boar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryd.*
5. To float in rough water.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water.
Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milt.*
Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. *Temple.*
Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*
Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain! *Pope.*
7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What diff'rent sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*
The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,
To me, no seer, th' inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*
8. To revolve on an axis.
He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that *roll*
In restless gyres about the Arctick pole. *Sandys.*
9. To be moved with violence.
Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*

Roll, rôle. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling.
Listening senates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*
3. [*rouleau*, Fr.] Mass made round.
Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addis.*
To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mortimer.*
4. Writing rolled upon itself; a volume.
Busy angels spread
The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Prior.*
5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.
Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*
6. [*rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing.
Cromwell is made master
O' th' *rolls*, and the king's secretary. *Shakspeare.*
Darius made a decree, and search was made in the house of the *rolls*, where the treasures were laid up. *Ezra.*
The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament are extant. *Hale.*
7. A register; a catalogue.
Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beasts that do not honour it. *Sidney.*
These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do shew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shaksp.*
The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Davies.*
Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that sometimes greet us not. *Donne.*
'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million millions of writers should each write above a thousand alphabets a-day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Bentley.*
8. Chronicle
Please thy pride, and search the herald's *roll*,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryd.*
His chamber all was hang'd about with *rolls*
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd. *Spens.*
The eye of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*
9. [*role*, French.] Part; office. Not in use.
In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *L'Estrange.*

Ro'ller, rô'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll*.]
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks.
When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it. *Hammond.*
The long slender worms, that breed between the skin and flesh in the isle of Ormuz, and in India, are generally twisted out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Ray.*
They make the string of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the string from the pole of the work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon.*
Lady Charlotte, like a stroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift.*
2. Bandage; fillet.
Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient. *Wiseman.*
Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

Ro'lling-pin, rô'ling-pîn. *n. s.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.
The pin should be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wiseman.*

Ro'lling-press, rô'ling-prês. *n. s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

Ro'llypooly, rô'lê-pô-lê. *n. s.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*.
Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance? *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'mage, rûm'midje.[90] *n. s.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. It is commonly written Rummage, which see.
This is the main motive
Of this posthaste, and *romage* in the land. *Shaksp.*

Roma'nce, rô-mânse'. *n. s.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]
1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.
What resounds
In fables or *romance* of Uther's son. *Milton.*
A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
First brings his knight from some immortal dame. *Waller.*
Some *romances* entertain the genius; and strengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt the truth of history. *Dryden.*
2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.
A staple of *romance* and lies,
False tears and real perjuries,
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,
And love is made but to be told. *Prior.*

To Roma'nce, rô-mânse'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
This is strange *romancing*. *Pamela.*

Roma'ncer, rô-mâns'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.
The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Estrange.*
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd *romancer*, and his bantering wit? *Tate.*

To Ro'manize, rô'mân-îze. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.
He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words, he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

Roma'ntick, rô-mân'tîk. *adj.* [from *romance*.]
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.
Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Keil.*
Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantick*. *Addison.*
2. Improbable; false.
3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.
The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomson.*

Ro'mish, rô'mîsh. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popish.
Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries. *Ayliffe.*

Romp, rômp. *n. s.*
1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.
She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough rude play.
Romp loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

To Romp, rômp. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.
In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security. *Swift.*
Men presume on the liberties taken in *romping*. *Clarissa.*

Ro'ndeau, rôn'dô. *n. s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

Ro'ndle, rûn'dl. *n. s.* [from *round*.] A round mass.
Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours. *Peacham.*

Ro'nion, rûn'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [*rognon*, Fr. the loins. I know not certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.
Give me, quoth I:
Aroint thee witch, the rump fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakspeare.*

Ront, rûnt.[166] *n. s.* An animal stinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*.
My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,
As done high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

Rood, rôôd.[306] *n. s.* [from *rod*.]
1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.
I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*
No stately larch-tree there expands a shade
O'er half a *rood* of Larisséan glade. *Harte.*
2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.
Satan,
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton.*
For stone fences in the north, they dig the stones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*
3. [ȝoðe, Sax.] The cross; sometimes an image of a saint.
By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils. *Shakspeare.*

Roo'dloft, rôôd'lôft. *n. s.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

ROOF, rôôf.[306] *n. s.* [hȝop, Saxon. In the plural *Sidney* has *rooves*: now obsolete.]
1. The cover of a house.
Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *rooves*. *Sidney.*
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuse
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shaksp.*
2. The house in general.
I'll tell all strictly true,
If time, and food, and wine enough accrue

Within your *roof* to us; that freely we
May sit and banquet. *Chapman.*

3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakspeare.*

In thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakspeare.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire. *Shakspeare.*

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, salmons, and trouts. *Bacon.*

To Roof, rôôf. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd soon the shade
High *roof't*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

Large foundations may be safely laid;
Or houses *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To enclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. *Shakspeare.*

Roo'fy, rôôf'ê. *adj.* [from *roof.*] Having roofs.

Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of pestilential kind
To sheep. *Dryden.*

ROOK, rôôk.[306] *n. s.* [hpoc, Sax.]

1. A bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare.*

Huge flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*

The jay, the *rook*, the daw
Aid the full concert. *Thomson.*

2. [*rocco*, Italian.] A common man at chess.

So have I seen a king on chess,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shifting about grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

I am like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing young men. *Wycherley.*

To Rook, rôôk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,
To out re-form and undermine. *Hudibras.*

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at span-farthing, fits him for conversation, I do not see. *Locke.*

Roo'kery, rôôk'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *rook.*] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

Roo'ky, rôôk'ê. *adj.* [from *rook.*] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shakspeare.*

ROOM, rôôm.[306] *n. s.* [pum, Sax. *rums*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room*, and in a short time gather much, this he must do. *Bacon.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they shall want *room* by encreasing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make *room* and let him stand before our face. *Shakspeare.*

What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Creech*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; stead.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms*, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind Redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill supply'd *Roscommon.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had *room* for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addison.*

It puts us upon so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon? *A. Philips.*

7. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is enclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next *room*,
Washing with kindly tears his gentle checks. *Shaks.*

If when she appears in th' *room*,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st amiss;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some *rooms* and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant *rooms*, for such a friend as yourself. *Pope.*

Roo'mage, rôôm'idje.[90] *n. s.* [from *room.*] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage* and receipt, where those powers are stowed. *Wotton.*

Roo'miness, rôôm'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

Roo'my, rôôm'ê. *adj.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

This sort of number is more *roomy;* the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden.*

Roost, rôôst.[306] *n. s.* [hpopt, Sax.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.

Sooner than the mattin-bell was rung,
He clap'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryd.*

2. The act of sleeping.

A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange.*

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at *roost*. *Derham.*

To Roost, rôôst. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch: of the same etymology with *rest.*]

1. To sleep as a bird.

The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOT, rôôt.[306] *n. s.* [*rôt*, Swedish; *roed*, Danish.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

The layers will in a month strike *root*, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Evelyn.*

When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches aflat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take *root*. *Bacon.*

A flow'r in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
And from one *root* thy rising stem bestows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden.*

In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against spring. *Mortimer.*

2. The bottom; the lower part.

Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet.*

3. A plant, of which the root is esculent.

Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes. *Watts.*

Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the *root*,
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte.*

4. The original; the first cause.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in. *Temple.*

5. The first ancestor.

It was said,
That myself should be the *root*, and father
Of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

Why did my parents send me to the schools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
Since the desire to know first made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind. *Davies.*

Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could spring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton.*

They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke.*

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of superfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper *root*. *Hooker.*

That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dryden.*

To Root, rôôt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth *root* upon. *Shakspeare.*

Underneath the grove of sycamour,
That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shaksp.*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting* from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisdom.*

After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth. *Bacon.*

The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the *weeds* root the deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To turn up earth: as, the hog *roots* the garden.

3. To sink deep.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Fell.*

To Root, rôôt. *v. a.*

1. To fix deep in the earth.

When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,
At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryd.*

Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down,
Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their coursers. *Dryden.*

2. To impress deeply.

The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence *South.*

They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts.*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate: with a particle: as *out* or *up*.

He's a rank weed,
And we must *root* him *out*. *Shakspeare.*

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root up*
His country's peace. *Shakspeare.*

The Egyptians think it sin to *root up* or to bite
Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite. *Raleigh.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*

The royal husbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he *rooted out*, the rubbish clear'd,
And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy; to banish: with particles.

Not to destroy, but *root* them *out* of heav'n. *Milton.*

In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If conscience *roots up* all our inward peace. *Granville.*

Roo'ted, rôôt'ĕd. *adj.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical.

Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shaksp.*

The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love of Christ. *Hammond.*

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift.*

Roo'tedly, rôôt'ĕd-lĕ. *adv.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; strongly.

They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakspeare.*

Roo'ty, rôôt'ĕ. *adj.* [from *root.*] Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE, rōpe. *n. s.* [ꝓap, Sax. *roep*, *roop*, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a halser.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpose. *Shakspeare.*

An anchor let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound; and yet the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowses and *ropes*
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while. *Hudibras.*

Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbuthnot*

2. Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions.*

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke.*

To Rope, rōpe. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves: and therefore *rope* and draw themselves in threads; as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon.*

In this close vessel place the earth accurs'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden.*

Ro'pedancer, rōpe'dăns-ûr. *n. s.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artist who dances on a rope.

Salvian, amongst publick shews, mentions the Petaminarii; probably derived from the Greek πεταστθαι, to fly, and may refer to such kind of *ropedancers.* *Wilkins.*

Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the people regarded with terror, as they look upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimblest tumblers or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'pemaker, or *Ropier*, rōpe'mā̆ke-ûr. *n. s.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to sell.

The *ropemaker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shaksp.*

Ro'pery, rōpe'ûr-ē. *n. s.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. See Ropetrick.

What saucy merchant was this that was so full of his *ropery?* *Shaksp.*

Ro'petrick, rōpe'trĭk. *n. s.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks.* *Shakspeare.*

Ro'piness, rō'pē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ropy.*] Viscosity; glutinousness.

Ro'py, rō'pē. *adj.* [from *rope.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser *ropy* lees. *Philips.*

The contents separated from it are sometimes *ropy*, and sometimes only a grey and mealy, light substance. *Blackmore.*

Ro'quelaure, rōk-ē-lō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cloak for men.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent. *Gay.*

Rora'tion, rō-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*roris*, Lat.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

Ro'rid, rō'rĭd. [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance through the capillary cavities. *Brown.*

Rori'ferous, rō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

Rori'fluent, rō-rĭf'flŭ-ĕnt.[518] *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

Ro'sary, rō'zăr-ē.[440] *n. s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.

No *rosary* this votress needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a chaplet of good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor.*

Ro'scid, rŏs'sĭd. *adj.* [*roscidus*, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for the spirits of wine prey upon the *roscid* juice of the body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is most *roscid.* *Bacon.*

ROSE, rōze. *n. s.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Latin.] A flower.

The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*, with large prickly heps. 3. The greater English apple-bearing *rose*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leafed *rose*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leafed *rose*, with variegated leaves. 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of *roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller.*

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd youth
To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shaksp.*

Patience, thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubim. *Shaksp.*

Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton.*

This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most *rose* bushes, fail; in some good bearers, it will succeed. *Boyle.*

For her th' unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope.*

To speak under the Rose. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterward to be discovered.

By desiring a secrecy to words *spoke under the rose*, we mean, in society and compotation, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

Rose, rōze. The pret. of *rise.*

Eve *rose*, and went forth 'mong her flowers. *Milton.*

Ro'seate, rō'zhē-ăt. [91] [462] *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose.*]

1. Rosy; full of roses.

I come, ye ghosts! prepare your *roseate* bow'rs,
Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

Her pride has struck her lofty sail
That roam'd the world around;
Her *roseate* beauty cold and pale
Has left the pow'r to wound. *Boyle.*

Ro'sed, rōz'd.[359] *adj.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shaksp.*

Rose-mallow, rōze'măl-lō. *n. s.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Ro'semary, rōze'mā-rē. *n. s.* [*rosemarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary;*
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shaksp.*

Around their cell
Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden.*

Rosemary is small, but a very odoriferous shrub;

the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for washing. *Mortimer.*

The neighbours
Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,
Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay.*

ROSE-NOBLE, rôze'nô-bl. *n. s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles*, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat.* *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER, rôze'wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*rose* and *water.*] Water distilled from roses.

Attend him with a silver bason
Full of *rosewater.* *Shaksp.*

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rosewater* and sugar of roses. *Wiseman.*

RO'SET, rô'zêt. *n. s.* [from *rose.*] A red colour for painters.

Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER, rô'zhêre. *n. s.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rosebush.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crown'd with a garland of sweet *rosier.* *Spenser.*

RO'SIN, rôz'zin. *n. s.* [properly *resin; resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]

1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *rosin*, searwood on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To RO'SIN, rôz'zin. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.

Bouzebeus, who could sweetly sing,
Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay.*

RO'SINY, rôz'zin-ê. *adj.* [from *rosin.*] Resembling rosin. The example should perhaps be *roselly.* See ROSSEL.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temple.*

RO'SSEL, rôs'sil.[99] *n. s.*

A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in. *Mortimer.*

RO'SSELLY, rôs'sil-ê. *adj.* [from *rossel.*]

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED, rôs'trâ-têd. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM, rôs'trûm. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ship.
3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was the prow of a ship, in Latin. *rostrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham.*

Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison.*

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY, rô'zê.[438] *adj.* [*roseus*, Latin.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *rosy* fing'red morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's safliron bed,
Had spread her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenser.*

A smile that glow'd
Cœlestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Fairest blossom! do not slight
That age, which you may know so soon;
The *rosy* morn resigns her light,
And milder glory to the moon. *Waller.*

As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,
So *rosy* colour'd Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

To ROT, rôt. *v. n.* [rotan, Sax. *rotten*, Dut.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here. *Shaksp.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot.* *Shaksp.*

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot;* the bones would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were secured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*

To ROT, rôt. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was *rotted* in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,
And *rots* with endless rain, th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

ROT, rôt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.

In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve. *Ben Jonson.*

The cattle must of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Brandy scarce prevents the sudden *rot*
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

RO'TARY, rô'tâ-rê. *adj.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

RO'TATED, rô'tâ-têd. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

ROTA'TION, rô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.

Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to *rotation* from east to west; as the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton.*

In the passions wild *rotation* tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*

In fond *rotation* spread the spotted wing,
And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*

2. Vicissitude of succession.

ROTA'TOR, rô-tâ'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] That which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators.* *Wiseman.*

ROTE, rôte. *n. s.* [*rote*, old Fr.]

1. A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.

Wele couthe he sing, and playen on a *rote.* *Chaucer.*

Worthy of great Phœbus' *rote*,
The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*

2. [*routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

First rehearse this song by *rote*,
To each word a warbling note. *Shaksp.*

Thy loved did read by *rote*, and could not spell. *Shakspeare.*

He rather saith it by *rote* to himself, than that he can throughly believe it. *Bacon.*

All this he understood by *rote*,
And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras.*

Learn Aristotle's rules by *rote*,
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift.*

To ROTE, rôte. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.

Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue; bastards and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shaksp.*

RO'TGUT, rôt'gût. *n. s.* [*rot* and *gut.*] Bad beer.

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

RO'THER-NAILS, rûd'dûr-nâlz. *n. s.* [a corruption of *rudder.*] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. *Bailey.*

RO'TTEN, rôt't'n.[103] *adj.* [from *rot.*]

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.

Trust not to *rotten* planks. *Shaksp.*

Prosperity begins to mellow,
And drops into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shaksp.*

O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb
Infect the air. *Shaksp.*

There is by invitation or excitation; as when a *rotten* apple lieth close to another apple that is sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*

It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees; and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*

Who brass as *rotten* wood; and steel no more
Regards than reeds. *Sandys.*

They serewood from the *rotten* hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

2. Not firm; not trusty.

Hence, *rotten* thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shaksp.*

3. Not sound; not hard.

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Knolles.*

4. Fetid; stinking.

You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,
As reek o' th' *rotten* fens. *Shaksp.*

RO'TTENNESS, rôt't'n-nês. *n. s.* [from *rotten.*] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.

Diseas'd ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenness* lends nature! *Shaksp.*

If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a *rottenness.* *Wiseman.*

ROTU'ND, rô-tûnd'. *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical.

The cross figure of the christian temples is more

proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen; the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Addison.*

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS, rò-tûn-dè-fò'lè-ûs. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY, rò-tûn'dè-tè. *n. s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr. from *rotund.*]

1. Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' th' world. *Shaksp.*

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*

Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe? *Bentley.*

2. Circularity.

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison.*

ROTU'NDO, rò-tûn'dò. *n. s.* [*rotondo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE, rôve. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.

Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars surfeits, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shaksp.*

Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*.
Arbuthnot.

If we indulge the frequent rising and *roving* of the passions, we thereby procure an inattentive habit. *Watts.*

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope.*

To ROVE, rôve. *v. a.* To wander over.

Roving the field, I chanc'd
A goodly tree far distant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton.*

Cloacina, as the town she *rov'd*,
A mortal scavenger she saw, she lov'd. *Gay.*

RO'VER, rò'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rove.*]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconstant man.
3. A robber; a pirate.

This is the case of *rovers* by land, as some cantons in Arabia. *Bacon.*

4. *At* ROVERS. Without any particular aim.

Nature shoots not *at rovers:* even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville*

Providence never shoots *at rovers:* there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South.*

Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting *at rovers.* *Addison.*

ROUGE, rôôzhe. *n. s.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH, rûf.[314 391] *adj.* [hꞹuh, hꞹuhȝe, Sax *rouw*, Dut.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.

The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, *rough*, dense or rare,
Pursues his way. *Milton.*

Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *roughest* sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet.*

2. Austere to the taste: as, rough *wine.*
3. Harsh to the ear.

Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong.
Pope.

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shaksp.*

Strait with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*,
On him he seizes. *Cowley.*

The booby Phaon only was unkind,
A surly boatman *rough* as seas and wind. *Prior.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clarendon.*

Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprizing, because his purgatives are generally very *rough* and strong. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which *rough* and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, *a* rough *diamond.*
9. Terrible; dreadful.

Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd,
Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.

Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day.
Shakspeare.

To ROU'GHCAST, rûf'kâst. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

In merriment they were first practised, and this *roughcast* unhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

ROU'GHCAST, rûf'kâst. *n. s.* [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.

The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *roughcast* of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.

Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or *roughcast* about him to signify wall. *Shaksp*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT, rûf'drâft. *n. s.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHDRAW, rûf'drâw. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast, as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN, rûf'f'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which *roughens* one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade?
His only coat: when dust confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift.

To ROU'GHEN, rûf'f'n. *v. n.* To grow rough.

The broken landskip,
Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson.*

To ROUGHHE'W, rûf-hû'. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will. *Shakspeare.*

The whole world, without art and dress,
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd,
For all that nature has confer'd:
This does but *roughhew* and design,
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras.*

ROU'GHHEWN, rûf-hûne'. *particip. adj.*

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.

A *roughhewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this *roughhewn* ill-timber'd discourse. *Howel.*

ROU'GHLY, rûf'lè. *adv.* [from *rough.*]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.
2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned souls he did behold,
But *roughly* him bespake. *Spenser.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* sent to prison,
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy?
Shakspeare.

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryd.*

4. Austerely to the taste.
5. Boisterously; tempestuously.
6. Harshly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS, rûf'nês. *n. s.* [from *rough.*]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.

The little *roughnesses* or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*

While the steep horrid *roughness* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood.
Denham.

When the diamond is not only found; but the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Austereness to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and unconcocted *roughness*, as sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spit-

ting out the pieces left such a delicious *roughness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds' eyes are disengag'd,
They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify.
Denham.

Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should feasting and balls once get amongst the cantons, their military *roughness* would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-FOOTED, rŭf'fŭt-ĕd. *adj.* [from *rough* and *foot.*] Feather-footed.

ROUGHT, rawt.[319] old pret. of *reach.* [commonly written by *Spenser*, *raught.*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fivescore. *Shakspeare.*

To ROU'GHWORK, rŭf'wŭrk. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end. *Moxon.*

ROU'NCEVAL, rŏŭn'sĕ-văl.[313] *n. s.* [from *Rouncesval*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See PEA, of which it is a species.

Dig garden,
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease. *Tusser.*

ROUND, rŏŭnd.[313] *adj.* [*rond*, French; *rondo*, Italian; *rund*, Dutch; *rotundus*, Latin.]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long and *round* thick ram'd. *Milton.*

2. Circular.

The queen of night
In her increasing hornes, doth *rounder* grow,
Till full and perfect she appears in show. *Brown.*

His pond'rous shield large and *round* behind him. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outside bare of this *round* world. *Milton.*

4. [*rotundo ore*, Latin.] Smooth; without defect in sound.

In his satyrs Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant, and has nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Fell.*

5. Whole; not broken.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price.*

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round sum.* *Shakspeare.*

They set a *round price* upon your head. *Addison.*

It is not easy to foresee what a *round sum* of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the Franche Compte to be seized on. *Addison.*

She called for a *round sum* out of the privy purse. *Hooker.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like allay in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To shew his griefs; let her be *round* with him. *Shakspeare.*

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*

ROUND, rŏŭnd. *n. s.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
Which fate and metaphysick aid doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare.*

I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick *round.* *Shakspeare.*

Three or four we'll dress like urchins,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare.*

Hirsute roots are a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round.* *Bacon.*

What if the sun
Be centre to the world; and other stars
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various *rounds.* *Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick *round.* *Milton.*

He did foretel and prophesy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd. *Denham.*

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar,
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run;
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun. *Dryden.*

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be shew'd,
Where all the parts so equal perfect are? *Dryden.*

The mouth of Vesuvius has four hundred yards in diameter; for it seems a perfect *round.* *Addison.*

This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,
And stampt on British coins shall live. *Addison.*

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. *Shakspeare.*

Many are kicked down ere they have climbed the two or three first *rounds* of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise;
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies. *Dryden.*

This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost *round* of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. *Norris.*

3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal.

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two; when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round.* *Prior.*

4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry quire,
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift *rounds* the months and years. *Milton.*

No end can to this be found,
'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitless *round.* *Cowley.*

If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect, but the ass's *round* of vexatious changes? *L'Estrange.*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath
An endless *round* of still returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?
What torment's this? *Smith.*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the same *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addison.*

Till by one countless sum of woes oppress,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.

Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spoak becomes uppermost in his turn. *Holiday.*

6. [*ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

ROUND, rŏŭnd. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all sides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Genesis.*

All sounds whatsoever move *round;* that is, on all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*

In darkness and with dangers compass'd *round.* *Milton.*

2. [*En rond*, *à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution.

At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes *round* to practise his deceits upon himself. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, sir, they go out;
The way they take is strangely *round* about. *Pope.*

ROUND, rŏŭnd. *prep.*

1. On every side of.

To officiate light *round* this opacous earth. *Milt.*

2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over; here and there in.

Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields, and native home. *Dryden.*

To ROUND, rŏŭnd. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Latin; from the noun.]

1. To surround; to encircle.

Would that th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must *round* my brow,
Were redhot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shaksp.*

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shakspeare.*

This distemper'd messenger of wet,
The many-coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes. *Shaksp.*

The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,
That *rounds* the ample sea. *Prior.*

2. To make spherical, circular, or cylindrical.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the publick stamp, by clipping, washing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moxon.*

Can any one tell, how the sun, planets, and satellites were *rounded* into their particular spheroidical orbs? *Cheyne.*

3. To raise to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addison.*

4. To move about any thing.

To those beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in your sight
Had *rounded* still the horizon, and not known
Or east or west. *Milton.*

5. To mould into smoothness.

These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, *rounded* into periods and cadences, without propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

To ROUND, rŏŭnd. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we shall
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shaksp.*

2. [*runen*, Germ. whence *Chaucer* writes it better *roun.*] To whisper.

Being come to the supping place, one of Kalender's servants *rounded* in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*

France,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own soldier, *rounded* in the ear,
With that same purpose changes. *Shakspeare.*

They're here with me already; whispering, *rounding*
Sicilia is a so forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakspeare.*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was but forty: one that sat by *rounded* him in the ear, she is far more out of the question: Cicero answered, I must believe her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*

The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of secret service that he could do him. *L'Estrange.*

3. To go round, as a guard.

They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

ROU'NDABOUT, rŏŭnd'â-bŏŭt. *adj* [This word is used as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a substantive by a colloquial license of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.]

1. Ample; extensive.

Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question. *Locke.*

2. Indirect; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating, invented to help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in themselves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Felton.*

ROU'NDEL, rŏŭn'dĕl. } *n. s.*
ROU'NDELAY, rŏŭn'dē-lā. }

1. [*rondelet*, Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

Siker, like a *roundle* never heard I none,
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-songs well addrest. *Spenser.*

To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in wastful hills to sing,
I more delight than lark in summer days,
Whose echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenser.*

Come now, a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Shaksp.*

The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howel.*

They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden.*

2. [*rondelle*, French.] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, and their strongest ships walling in the rest, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

ROU'NDER, rŏŭnd'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *round.*] Circumference; enclosure.

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *rounder* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shaksp.*

ROU'NDHEAD, rŏŭnd'hĕd. *n. s.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator.*

ROU'NDHOUSE, rŏŭnd'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*round* and *house.*] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

They march'd to some fam'd *roundhouse*. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH, rŏŭnd'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*

ROU'NDLY, rŏŭnd'lē. *adv.* [from *round.*]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

Injoin gainsayers, giving them *roundly* to understand, that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken pride. *Hooker.*

You'll prove a jolly surly groom,
That take it on you at the first so *roundly*. *Shaksp*

Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propose two means for peace. *Hayward.*

From a world of phœnomena, there is a principle that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evinced, and as *roundly* acknowledged. *More.*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addison.*

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shakspeare.*

This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much distaste him. *Davies.*

ROU'NDNESS, rŏŭnd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *round.*]

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.

The same reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth discontinuance, and therefore casteth itself into a round figure. *Bacon.*

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*

Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a bowl. *Watts.*

2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rŏŭze.[313] *v. a.* [Of the same class of words with *raise* and *rise.*]

1. To wake from rest.

At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the sky. *Dryd.*

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,
To *rouse* the watchman of the publick weal;
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,
And goad the prelate slumb'ring in his stall. *Pope.*

2. To excite to thought or action.

Then *rouse* that heart of thine,
And whatsoever heretofore thou hast assum'd to be,
This day be greater. *Chapman.*

The Dane and Swede, *rous'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addison.*

The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in christendom. *Atterbury.*

3. To put into action.

As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;
So shaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

Blust'ring winds that *rous'd* the sea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beast from his laire.

The blood more stirs,
To *rouze* a lion, than to start a hare. *Shakspeare.*

He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up? *Genesis.*

Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war:
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest walk surround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*

To ROUSE, rŏŭze. *v. n.*

1. To awake from slumber.

Men, sleeping sound by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed. *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action.

Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,

While night's black agents to their prey do *rouze*. *Shakspeare.*

Rouse, rôûze. *n. s.* [*rusch*, German, half drunk.] A dose of liquor rather too large. Not in use.

They have given me a *rouse* already.
—Not past a pint, as I am a soldier. *Shaksp*

No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's *rouse* shall bruit it back again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspeare.*

Rou'ser, rôû'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.

Rout, rôût.[313] *n. s.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd.

Besides the endless *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenser.*

A *rout* of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Spenser.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abjects *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakspeare.*

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon*

Such a tacit league is against such *routs* and showls, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That wand'ring loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton.*

Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride,
By twin chamelcons drawn, does gaily ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about,
Of shapes and airy forms an endless *rout*. *Cowley.*

The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antick tricks. *Roscommon.*

Harley spies
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the *rout*,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*

2. [*route*, French.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wer't down,
Dispers'd in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*

Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd
With many an inroad gor'd; deformed *rout*
Enter'd and foul disorder. *Milton.*

To Rout, rôût *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to *route* him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining. *Spenser.*

That party of the king's horse that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

To Rout, rôût. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon.*

Route, rôût, *or* rôôt. *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake *Gay.*

Row, rô.[324] *n. s.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearls the double *row*. *Sidney.*

After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowres. *Spenser.*

Where any *row*
Of fruit-trees, over-woody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton.*

A triple mounted *row* of pillars laid
On wheels. *Milton.*

Where the bright seraphims in burning *row*
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*

A new born wood of various lines there grows,
And all the flourishing letters stand in *rows*. *Cowley.*

The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal *rows*. *Dryden.*

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux.
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost *rows*? *Pope.*

To ROW, rô. *v. n.* [ræpan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw them toiling in *rowing*, for the wind was contrary. *Mark.*

Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then securely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

To Row, rô. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

The swan *rows* her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

Ro'wel, rôû'îl.[322] *n. s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]

1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.

He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakspeare.*

A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shaksp.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six. *Peacham.*

He spurr'd his fiery steed
With goring *rowels*, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*

2. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To Ro'wel, rôû'îl. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer.*

Ro'wen, rô'în. *n. s.*

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*

Then spare it for *rowen*, till Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou hast. *Tusser.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

Ro'wer, rô'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *row*.] One that manages an oar.

Four gallies first, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden.*

The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. *Addison.*

RO'YAL, rôê'âl.[329] *adj.* [*roial*, French.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.

The *royal* stock of David. *Milton.*

The *royal* bow'rs
Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retir'd, possess their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

2. Noble; illustrious.

What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakspeare.*

Ro'yalist, rôê'âl-îst. *n. s.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king.

Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royalists*, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which dominecring malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their consciences clear. *South.*

To Ro'yalize, rôê'âl-îze. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shaksp.*

Ro'yally, rôê'âl-ê. *adv.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It shall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shaksp.*

His body shall be *royally* interr'd,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his hearse. *Dryden.*

Ro'yalty, rôê'âl-tê. *n. s.* [*roialté*, Fr.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.

Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father. *Shaksp.*

He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shaksp.*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty: a king and a father compoundeth into one, being of a temper like unto God, justice and mercy. *Holiday.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as these. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in state. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? *Milton.*

To Royne, rôêne. *v. a.* [*rogner*, French.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

Ro'ynish, rôê'nîsh.[329] *adj.* [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.

The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shaksp.*

Ro'ytelet, rôê'tîl-ît. *n. s.* [French.] A little or petty king.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king, and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

To RUB, rûb. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their straw-built citadel new *rubb'd* with balm. *Milton.*

In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and smell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balsam, and what would make one suspect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night. *Addison.*

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how she *rubs* her hands.
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands *Shaksp.*

The government at that time was by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expressions of duty and reverence use to *rub* their noses, or stroke their foreheads. *Heylin.*

The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*

Two bones, *rubbed* hard against one another, produces a fetid smell. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well know,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stop'd. *Shaksp.*

5. To polish; to retouch.

The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction: with *off* or *out*.

A forcible object will *rub out* the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Collier.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time and observation will *rub off*; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Locke.*

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

8. *To* Rub *down*. To clean or curry a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryden.*

9. *To* Rub *up*. To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what some heretofore in the city did. *South.*

10. *To* Rub *up*. To polish; to refresh.

To Rub, rŭb. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction.

This last allusion gaul'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore,
Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountaines scale,
And *rub* through woods with toile seeke them all. *Chapman.*

Many lawyers, when once hamper'd, *rub* off as welt as they can. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Estrange.*

Rub, rŭb. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Frication; act of rubbing.

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortunes runs against the bias. *Shaksp.*

3. Collision; hindrance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which shall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shaksp.*

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shaksp*

Those you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The least *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shaksp*

Upon this *rub*, the English embassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions. *Hayward.*

He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary steps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churlish *rub* says nay. *Crashaw.*

He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though conscience checks him, yet those *rubs* gone o'er,
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant*

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it almost executes itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shaksp.*

Rub-stone, rŭb'stōne. *n. s.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen.

A cradle for barlie, with *rub-stone* and sand. *Tusser.*

Ru'bber, rŭb'bŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rub*.]

1. One that rubs.

2. The instrument with which one rubs.

Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryd.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file.

The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon.*

4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.

The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. *Collier.*

5. A whetstone. *Ainsworth.*

Ru'bbage, rŭb'bĭdje.[90] } *n. s.* [from *rub*:
Ru'bbish, rŭb'bĭsh. } as perhaps meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing *Rubbage* is not used.]

1. Ruins of a building; fragments of matter used in building.

What trash is Rome?
What *rubbish*, and what offal? when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

Such conceits seem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville.*

When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in *rubbish*. *L'Estrange.*

Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye,
He saw the towns one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

Knowledge lying under abundance of *rubbish*, his scope has been to remove this *rubbish*, and to dress up crabbed matters as agreeably as he can. *Davenant.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and *rubbish*. *Swift.*

2. Confusion; mingled mass.

That noble art of political lying, ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

Rubble-stone, rŭb'bl-stōne. *n. s.*

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

Rubi'can, rōō'bē-kăn. *adj.* [*rubican*, Fr.]

Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Ru'biound, rōō'bē-kŭnd.[339] *adj.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Latin.] Inclining to redness.

Ru'bied, rōō'bĭd.[283] *adj.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby.

Thrice upon thy finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*

Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton.*

Rubi'fick, rōō-bĭl'fĭk[509] *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red.

While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew.*

Ru'biform, rōō'bē-fŏrm. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red.

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines. *Newton.*

To Ru'bify, rōō'bē-fī.[183] *v. a.* To make red.

This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house. *Brown.*

Ru'bious, rōō'bē-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Shaksp.*

Ru'bricated, rōō'brē-kā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

Ru'brick, rōō'brĭk. *n. s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set. *Milton.*

They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

Ru'brick, rōō'brĭk. *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red making. *Newton.*

What tho' thy name stood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope.*

To Ru'brick, rōō'brĭk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

Ru'by, rōō'bē *n. s.* [from *ruber*, Latin.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.

Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne.*

Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peacham.*

Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With saphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryden.*

2. Redness.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing red.

Desire of wine
Thou could'st repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

He's said to have a rich face, and *rubies* about his nose. *Captain Jones.*

Ru'by, rōō'bē. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shaksp.*

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *ruby*, than thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ shrill and sound. *Shaksp.*

Ructa'tion, rŭk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ructo*, Latin.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To Rud, rŭd. *v. a.* [ꝓuðu, Saxon, redness.] To make red. Obsolete.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudded*. *Spenser.*

Ru'dder, rŭd'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*roeder*, Dut.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' string,
And thou should'st towe me after. *Shakspeare.*

They loosed the *rudder* bands, and hoisted up the main-sail, and made toward shore. *Acts.*

Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh.*

Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand,
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryd.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

RU'DDINESS, rŭd'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ruddy.*] The quality of approaching to redness.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakspeare.*

If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman.*

RU'DDLE, rŭd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [*rudul*, Island-ick.] Red earth.

Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK, rŭd'dŭk. *n. s.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird; the redbreast.

Of singing birds, they have linnets and *ruddocks.* *Carew.*

RU'DDY, rŭd'dē. *adj.* [ꝥuðu, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Otway.*

New leaves on ev'ry bough were seen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear! *Dryden.*

Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddiest* freight bedeckt. *Philips.*

If physick, or issues, will keep the complexion from inclining to coarse, or *ruddy*, she thinks them well employed. *Law.*

2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.

A crown of *ruddy* gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE, rōōd.[339] *adj.* [ꝥeðe, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books, were utterly *rude* and barbarous. *Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakspeare.*

Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. *Waller.*

It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand. *Walsh.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.

Clouds, pushed with winds *rude* in their shock. *Milton.*

The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; because the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge. *2 Corinthians.*

He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton.*

Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*

6. [*rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed.

In their so *rude* abode,
Not the poore swineherd would forget the gods. *Chapman.*

It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for such a senseless fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Irish books. *Spenser.*

One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation. *Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength without art.

To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well suited with a rustick mind. *Dryd.*

RU'DELY, rōōd'lē. *adv.* [from *rude.*]

1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere destroy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* stampt, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shaksp.*

3. Unskilfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke
Cynocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

RU'DENESS, rōōd'nĕs. *n. s.* [*rudesse*, Fr. from *rude.*]

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This *rudeness* is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite. *Shakspeare.*

The publick will in triumphs rudely share,
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*

The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their mistress, were no longer to be born. *Swift.*

The *rudeness*, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into impatience: but it now raises no other passion in him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them. *Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*

3. Artlesness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn. *Spenser.*

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakspeare.*

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudeness* of the season. *Evelyn.*

RU'DENTURE, rōō'dĕn-tshūre. *n. s.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY, rōō'dŭr-ā-rē. *adj.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION, rōō-dŭr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY, rōōdz'bē. *n. s.* [from *rude.*] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now little used.

I must be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen. *Shaksp.*

Out of my sight, *rudesby* be gone. *Shakspeare.*

RU'DIMENT, rōō'dē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*rudiment*, French; *rudimentum*, Lat.]

1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were so made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers usually termed hearers. *Hooker.*

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakspeare.*

Thou soon shall quit
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton.*

Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts? *Locke.*

2. The first part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of musick. *Wotton.*

The skill and *rudiments* austere of war. *Philips.*

3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing.

Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser appearances. *Glanville.*

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,
Which all-maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Spectator.*

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL, rōō-dē-mĕnt'ăl. *adj.* [from *rudiment.*] Initial; relating to first principles.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spectator.*

To RUE, rōō.[339] *v. a.* [ꝥeoꝼꝼian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

Thou temptest me in vain:
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenser.*
You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*
France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. *Shakspeare.*
Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*
Thy will
Chuse freely what it now so justly *rues*. *Milton.*

RUE, rôô. *n. s.* [*rue*, French; *ruta*, Lat.] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *Miller.*

What savor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*? *Tusser.*
Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shaksp*
The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with eating of *rue*. *More.*

RUE'FUL, rôô'fûl. *adj.* [*rue* and *ful.*] Mournful; woful; sorrowful.
When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakspeare.*
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton.*
He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY, rôô'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *rueful.*] Mournfully; sorrowfully.
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*

RUE'FULNESS, rôô'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *rueful.*] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'LLE, rôô-êl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used.
The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*

RUFF, rûf. *n. s.*
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy house. *Shakspeare.*
We'll revel it,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakspeare.*
Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown. *Drayton.*
Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*
The ladies free the neck from those yokes, those linen *ruffs*, in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had enclosed it. *Addison.*
2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations.
I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*
3. [from *rough* scales.] A small river fish.
A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon; he is an excellent fish, and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*
4. A state of roughness. Obsolete.
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman.*
5. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant word, unless it be contracted from *ruffle*.
How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot! *L'Estrange.*

RU'FFIAN, rûf'yân.[113] *n. s.* [*ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffien*, French, a bawd; *roffver*, Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from the old Teutonick word which we now write, *rough.*] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cutthroat; a robber; a murderer.
Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance? Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakspeare.*
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and *ruffian* like falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
The boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians;*
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison.*

RU'FFIAN, rûf'yân. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.
Experienc'd age,
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage;
Convene the tribes. *Pope.*

To RU'FFIAN, rûf'yân. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use.
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise? *Shakspeare.*

To RU'FFLE, rûf'fl.[405] *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.
Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers' hands, my hospitable favour
You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shakspeare.*
In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*
As she first began to rise,
She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*
2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.
Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shaksp.*
We are transported by passions, and our minds *ruffled* by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanville.*
3. To put out of order; to surprise.
The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where best
He might the *ruffled* foe infest. *Hudibras.*
4. To throw disorderly together.
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I *ruffl'd* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits.
A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

To RU'FFLE, rûf'fl. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The night comes on, and the high winds
Do sorely *ruffle;* for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. *Shakspeare.*
The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*
2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.
The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of use.
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shaksp.*
They would *ruffle* with jurors, and enforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon.*

RU'FFLE, rûf'fl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.
The tucker is a slip of fine linnen, run in a small *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

RU'FFTERHOOD, rûf'tûr-hûd. *n. s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, rûg. *n. s.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.
January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish *rug*, or coarse freeze. *Peacham.*
The vungus resembleth a goat, but greater and more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make *rugs*, coverings, and stuffs. *Heylin.*
2. A coarse nappy coverlet, used for mean beds.
A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A *rug;* for night-gown he had none. *Swift.*
3. A rough woolly dog. Not used.
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

RU'GGED, rûg'gîd.[99 366] *adj.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.
His hair is sticking;
His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shak.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'st* hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shak.*
5. Rough or harsh to the ear.
Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryd.*
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryd.*
6. Sour; surly; discomposed.
Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakspeare.*
7. Violent; rude; boisterous.

Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudib.*

3. Rough; shaggy.
The *rugged* Russian bear. *Shakspeare.*
Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

Ru'ggedly, rŭg'gĭd-lē. *adv.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

Ru'ggedness, rŭg'gĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *rugged.*]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughness; asperity.
Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey*
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn. *Ray.*

Ru'gin, rŭ'jĭn. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.
The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman.*

Ru'gine, rŭ'jine. *n. s.* [*rugine*, French.] A chirurgeon's rasp.
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine.* *Sharp.*

Rugo'se, rōō-gōse'. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiseman.*

RU'IN, rōō'ĭn. *n. s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Latin.]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
Loud rung the *ruin*, and with boist'rous fear,
Strait revel'd in the queen's amazed ear. *Beaumont.*
2. The remains of building demolished.
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*
3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakspeare.*
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryd.*
4. Mischief; bane.
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milt.*

To Ru'in, rōō'ĭn. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To subvert; to demolish.
A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.
By thee rais'd, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill grounded creates such a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*
3. To impoverish.
She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

To Ru'in, rōō'ĭn. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins.
Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate.
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or misery.
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

To Ru'inate, rōō'ĭn-āte. *v. a.* [from *ruin.*] This word is now obsolete.
1. To subvert; to demolish.
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*
What offence of such impietie
Hath Priam or his sonnes done thee? that with so high a hate
Thou should'st thus ceaselessly desire to raze and *ruinate*
So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*
We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate.* *Shakspeare.*
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be assailed. *Bacon.*
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

Ruina'tion, rōō-ĭn-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ruinate.*] Subversion; demolition; overthrow. Obsolete.
Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*

Ru'iner, rōō'ĭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *ruin.*] One that ruins.
This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of citie *ruiner.* *Chapman.*

Ru'inous, rōō'ĭn-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineux*, French.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous.* *Hayward.*
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.
The birds,
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton.*
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

Ru'inously, rōō'ĭn-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *ruinous.*]
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Mischievously; destructively.
If real uneasinesses may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE, rōōl.[339] *n. s.* [*regula*, Lat.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
I am asham'd, that women
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakspeare.*
May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be. *Shaksp.*
A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs.*
Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a reluctation. *Bacon.*
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God, that determines which is the positive heir, the right of succession, and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* established by the law of their country. *Addison.*
Instruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir
The tributary provinces to war? *A. Philips.*
Sev'n years the traytor rich Mycenæ sway'd;
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.
If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long levell'd *rule* of streaming light. *Milton.*
A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule.* *South.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.
He lay'd this *rule* before him, which proved of great use; never to trouble himself with the foresight of future events. *Fell.*
This little treatise will furnish you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden.*
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See'st where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dryden.*
We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotson.*
A *rule* that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a *rule.* *Law.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in use.
Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule.* *Shakspeare.*

To Rule, rōōl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority.
It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with such as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *rul'd.* *Shakspeare.*
Marg'ret shall now be queen, and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shak.*
A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Milton.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with lawful sway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestick way. *Dryden.*
2. To manage; to conduct.
He sought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. *1 Maccabees.*
3. To settle as by rule.
Had he done it with the pope's license, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To Rule, rōōl. *v. n.* To have power or command: with *over.*
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with his saints. *Hosea.*
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,

And worship him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton.*

We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures; and use for our own behoof those qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*

He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot shew his divine right to the power of *ruling over* me. *Locke.*

Ru'ler, rôôl'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *rule.*]

1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.

Some *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Raleigh.*

The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*

2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a *ruler.* *Moxon.*

Rum, rûm. *n. s.*

1. A country parson. A cant word.

I am grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rums.* *Swift.*

2. A kind of spirit distilled from molasses. I know not how derived. *Roemer* in Dutch is a drinking glass.

To Ru'mble, rûm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A base's part amongst their consorts oft,
Now fore'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness. *Shak.*

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness. *Jeremiah.*

Our courtier thinks that he's preferred, whom every man envies;
When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*

Apollo darts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipton makes. *Roscom.*

The fire she fan'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain sought issue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryd.*

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burst. *Addison.*

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been shook from their respective thrones by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator.*

Ru'mbler, rûm'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *rumble.*] The person or thing that rumbles.

Ru'minant, rôô'mê-nânt.[359] *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have the power of directing this peristaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*

The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men *Derham*

To Ru'minate, rôô'mê-nâte. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew the cud.

Others fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or bedward *ruminating.* *Milton.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud extremely open. *Arbuthnot.*

On grassy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thoms.*

2. To muse; to think again and again.

Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret, where
To *ruminate* upon her discontent. *Fairfax.*

Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*

I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele.*

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject, and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several ideas which are necessary. *Watts.*

To Ru'minate, rôô'mê-nâte. *v. a.* [*ruminо*, Lat.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated.* *Shakspeare.*

The condemned English
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakspeare.*

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Wou'd not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dryden.*

Rumina'tion, rôô-mê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate.*]

1. The property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection:

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakspeare.*

Retiring full of *rumination* sad,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thom.*

To Ru'mmage, rûm'mîdje.[90] *v. a.* [*rammen*, German, to empty. *Skinner. Rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryd.*

To Ru'mmage, rûm'mîdje. *v. n.* To search places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures; there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for sense. *Dryden.*

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

Ru'mmer, rûm'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [*roemer*, Dut.] A glass; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous *rummer.* *Philips.*

Ru'mour, rôô'mûr.[314 339] *n. s.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakspeare.*

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no less account. *Shaksp.*

Rumour next and chance
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden.*

To Ru'mour, rôô'mûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shaksp.*

All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton.*

He was *rumour'd* for the author, and as such published to the world by the London and Cambridge stationers. *Fell.*

'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

Ru'mourer, rôô'mûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shaks.*

Rump, rûmp. *n. s.* [*rumpff*, German.]

1. The end of the back-bone: used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

At her *rump* she growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Spenser.*

If his holiness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,
He might b' equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*

Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her meazly *rump.* *Swift.*

2. The buttocks.

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And mounchet,—give me, quoth I:
Aroint thee, witch! the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakspeare.*

He charg'd him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras.*

To Ru'mple, rûm'pl.[405] *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

Each vital speck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore.*

I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*

Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

Ru'mple, rûm'pl.[405] *n. s.* [hryмpelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel back. *Dryden.*

To Run, rûn. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick; ýrnnan, Saxon; *rennen*, Dut.]

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Proverbs.*

Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen.*

Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryd.*

He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryd.*

Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes, and *run* of errands. *Swift.*

2. To use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *Ben Jonson.*

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Exodus.*

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges.*

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship shou'd *run* against the rocky coast.
Dryden.

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less dangerous. *Burnet.*

I discover those shoals of life, which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*

6. To take a course at sea.

Running under the island Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts.*

7. To contend in a race.

A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by *away* in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after. *Bacon.*

I do not see a face
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash. *Ben Jonson.*

The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguis'd,
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly.
Daniel.

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog.
Locke.

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shakspeare.*

10. To emit or let flow any liquid.

My statues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakspeare.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shakspeare.*

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water. *Bacon.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

Caicus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives' blood.
Dryden.

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must *run* out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*

11. To stream; to flow; to have a current; not to stagnate.

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and chear'd her blasted face,
With *running* fountains, and with springing grass.
Addison.

See daisies open, rivers *run*. *Parnel.*

12. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of linen, and it will fix and *run* no more and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun,
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison.*

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Addison.*

13. To be fusible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look.
Dryden.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

14. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon.*

15. To pass; to proceed.

You, having *run* through so much publick business, have found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of the future. *Locke.*

16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, *the lines* run *smoothly*.

17. To go away; to vanish; to pass.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

18. To have a legal course; to be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported; and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*

19. To have a course in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shaksp.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shaksp.*

That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison.*

20. To pass in thought or speech.

Could you hear the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day would sooner than the tale be done. *Dryd.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-existence. *Collier.*

Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

21. To be mentioned cursorily, or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account, whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot.*

22. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his religion, had by the sight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Wotton.*

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the king. *Saunderson.*

23. To be busied upon.

His grisly beard his pensive bosom sought,
And all on Lausus *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

24. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

25. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, *the pamphlet* ran *much among the lower people*.

26. To go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire imprest, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

27. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should *run* a certain course. *Shak.*

28. To pass into some change.

It is really desirable, that there should be such a being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confusion, and ruin mankind. *Tillotson.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted?
Addison.

29. To pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

30. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

31. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after contestation of suit. *Ayliffe.*

32. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *run* of himself, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knolles.*

33. To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable protestants make. *Atterbury.*

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe.*

34. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman.*

One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

35. To pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which if once suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

36. To make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

37. To be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history, who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward.*

38. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

39. To grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall. *Genesis.*

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Tatler.*

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope.*

40. To excern pus or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or be stopped, it is his uncleanness. *Leviticus.*

41. To become irregular; to change to something wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *1 Esdras.*

Our king return'd,
The muse *ran* mad to see her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd.
Granville.

42. To get by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this taken up all sorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,
Till both turn'd bankrupts? *Hudibras.*

Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

43. To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune.

If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into;
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shaksp.*

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of justice, which he had so much desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence. *Knolles.*

From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke.*

44. To fall; to pass; to make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another, so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

45. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotick power. *Swift.*

46. To proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*

47. To go on with violence.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

48. *To* Run *after*. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similies, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*

49. *To* Run *away with*. To hurry without deliberation or consent.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

50. *To* Run *in with*. To close; to comply.

Though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning, in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible system. *Baker.*

51. *To* Run *on*. To be continued.

If through our too much security, the same should *run on*, soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*

52. *To* Run *on*. To continue the same course.

Running on with vain prolixity. *Drayton.*

53. *To* Run *over*. To be so full as to overflow.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

54. *To* Run *over*. To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool. *Digby.*

55. *To* Run *over*. To recount cursorily.

I shall *run* them *over* slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

56. *To* Run *over*. To consider cursorily.

These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*

57. *To* Run *over*. To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

58. *To* Run *out*. To be at an end.

When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

59. *To* Run *out*. To spread exuberantly.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildness of essays. *Spectator.*

60. *To* Run *out*. To expatiate.

Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick. *Addison.*

On all occasions, she *run out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long descriptions. *Broome.*

61. *To* Run *out*. To be wasted or exhausted.

He hath *run out* himself, and led forth
His desp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Ben Jonson.*

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

62. *To* Run *out*. To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income.

From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by starving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what she gives,
We really wonder how she lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt,
She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

To Run, rûn. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to stab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song. *Shaksp.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve, he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* through with a sword have been consolidated and healed. *Blackmore.*

2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an overgreat shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniencies, by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick sizy substances. *Cheyne.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close, and frugal of their words. *Felton.*

4. To drive with violence.

They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts.*

This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallies on shore. *Knolles.*

5. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryd.*

Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denham.*

A wretched exil'd crew
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.

Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Felton.*

10. To push.

Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison.*

11. *To* Run *down*. To chase to weariness.

They *run down* a stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange.*

12. *To* Run *down*. To crush; to overbear.

Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*

Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that when we see a man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the person while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can allege for his sin. *South.*

The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryd.*

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

13. This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply progression, and, for the most part, progressive violence.

Run, rûn. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.
The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouthed. *L'Estrange.*
2. Course; motion.
Want of motion; whereby the *run* of humour is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*
3. Flow; cadence.
He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broome.*
4. Course; process.
5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.
Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbuth.*
6. Long reception; continued success.
It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*
7. Modish clamour.
You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift.*
8. *At the long* Run. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.
They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal *in the long run* of the disease. *Wiseman.*
Wickedness may prosper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*
Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it *at the long run*. *L'Estrange.*
Hath falshood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*

Ru'nagate, rŭn'nâ-gâte. *n. s.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.
The wretch compel'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*
God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psalms.*
I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakspeare.*
As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh.*

Ru'naway, rŭn'â-wâ. *n. s.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.
Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are staid for. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakspeare.*

Ru'ndle, rŭn'dl.[405] *n. s.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]
1. A round; a step of a ladder.
The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*
2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.
The third mechanical faculty, stiled *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins.*

Ru'ndlet, rŭnd'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel.
Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon.*

Rung, rŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of *ring*.
The heav'ns and all the constellations *rung*. *Milton.*

Ru'nnel, rŭn'nĭl.[99] *n. s.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.
With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

Ru'nner, rŭn'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
2. A racer.
Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shaksp.*
Here those that in the rapid course delight,
The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*
3. A messenger.
To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*
4. A shooting sprig.
In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*
5. One of the stones of a mill.
The mill goes much heavier, by the stone they call the *runner* being so large. *Mortimer.*
6. [*erythropus*.] A bird. *Ainsw.*

Ru'nnet, rŭn'nĭt.[99] *n. s.* [ȝeþunnen Sax. coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet*.
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon.*
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

Ru'nning, rŭn'ĭng. *adj.* Kept for the race.
He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a *running*-horse. *Law.*

Ru'nnion, rŭn'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*rognant*, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch.
You witch! you poulcat! you *runnion!* *Shaksp.*

Runt, rŭnt. *n. s.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *kefyl*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.
Reforming Tweed
Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleaveland.*
Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts*. *Walton.*
This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure *Addison.*

Ru'ption, rŭp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ruptus*, Latin.] Breach; solution of continuity.
The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman.*

Ru'pture, rŭp'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.
Th' egg,
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*
A lute string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*
The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A breach of peace; open hostility.
When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*
3. Burstenness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.
The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp.*

To Ru'pture, rŭp'tshŭre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.
The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp.*

Ru'pturewort, rŭp'tshŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* [*herniaria*, Latin.] A plant.

RU'RAL, rŏŏ'răl.[88] [339] *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Latin.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.
Lady, reserved to do pastor company honour,
Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* musick of desert. *Sidney.*
Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highness presence;
He brings you figs. *Shakspeare.*
We turn
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*

Rura'lity, rŏŏ-răl'ĕ-tè. } *n. s.* [from *rural*.] The
Ru'ralness, rŏŏ'răl-nĕs. } quality of being rural. *Dict.*

Ru'ricolist, rŏŏ-rĭk'kŏ-lĭst. *n. s.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

Ruri'genous, rŏŏ-rĭd'jĕ-nŭs. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Latin.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE, rŏŏs. *n. s.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary.
I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Ray.*

RUSH, rŭsh. *n. s.* [*juncus*, Latin; ȝiȝc, Saxon.]
1. A plant.
A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Miller.*
He taught me how to know a man in love, in which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakspeare.*
Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakspeare.*
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakspeare.*
Your farm requites your pains;
Though *rushes* overspread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthless.
Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Estrange.*
John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbuthnot.*

Rush-candle, rŭsh-kăn'dl. *n. s.* [*rush* and *candle*.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small

stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakspeare.*

If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*

To Rush, rûsh. *v. a.* [hꝑeoꝑan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews. 1 *Maccabees.*

Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*

Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*

Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden.*

Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life,
With odds oppress'd. *Dryden.*

They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Sprat.*

You say, the sea
Does with its waves fall backward to the west,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the east;
While this revolving motion does endure,
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shoar to shoar. *Blackmore.*

With a *rushing* sound th' assembly bend
Diverse their steps. *Pope.*

Now sunk the sun from his aerial height,
And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night. *Pope.*

Rush, rûsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Violent course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* severed him from the duke. *Wotton.*

Him while fresh and fragrant time
Cherisht in his golden prime,
The *rush* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*

Cruel Auster, thither hy'd him,
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to cast
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet. *Crashaw.*

Ru'shy, rûsh'ê. *adj.* [from *rush.*]

1. Abounding with rushes.

In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Mortimer.*

The timid hare to some lone seat
Retir'd; the *rushy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomson.*

2. Made of rushes.

What knight like him could toss the *rushy* lance. *Tickel.*

Rusk, rûsk. *n. s.* Hard bread for stores.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rusk*. *Raleigh.*

Ru'sma, rûs'mâ. *n. s.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their psilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

Ru'sset, rûs'sît.[99] *adj.* [*rousset*, Fr. *russus*, Lat.]

1. Reddishly brown. Such is the colour of apples called *russetings*.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon eastern hill. *Shaksp.*

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

2. *Newton* seems to use it for gray: but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.

This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first Iris. *Newton.*

3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick dress: in some places, the rusticks still die cloths spun at home with bark, which must make them *russet*.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Figures pedantical: these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shaksp.*

Ru'sset, rûs'sît. *n. s.* Country dress. See Russet, *adj.*

The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russet*. *Dryden.*

Ru'sset, rûs'sît. } *n. s.* A name
Ru'sseting, rûs'sît-îng. } given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour.

The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russeting* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russet*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*

RUST, rûst. *n. s.* [ꝑuꝑt, Sax.]

1. The red desquamation of old iron.

This iron began at length to gather *rust*. *Hooker.*

Rust eaten pikes and swords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husbandman shall oft discover. *May.*

But Pallas came in shape of *rust*,
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to stock. *Hudib.*

My scymitar got some *rust* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the *rust* of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To Rust, rûst. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the culter *rusts*,
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakspeare.*

Our armours now may *rust*, our idle scymitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness.

Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*

To Rust, rûst. *v. a.*

1. To make rusty.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shakspeare.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL, rûs'tê-kâl.[88] *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me to so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whose harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown.*

He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*

Ru'stically, rûs'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *rustical.*] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakspeare.*

Quintius here was born,
Whose shining ploughshare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

Ru'sticalness, rûs'tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *rustical.*] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.

To Ru'sticate, rûs'tê-kâte. *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Latin.] To reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

To Ru'sticate, rûs'tê-kâte. *v. a.* To banish into the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Spectator.*

Rusti'city, rûs-tîs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*rusticité*, Fr. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.

There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the atchievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well exprest in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*

This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole stock of mankind. *Woodward.*

2. Rural appearance.

Ru'stick, rûs'tîk. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Latin; *rustique*, French.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by the muses, as many times the very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his songs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy sord. *Milton.*

With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Nelcus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'stick, rûs'tîk. *n. s.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily railed at. *South.*

Ru'stiness, rûs'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *rusty.*] The state of being rusty.

To Ru'stle, rûs'sl.[472] *v. n.* [hpiꝑtlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle.* *Shaksp.*

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shaksp.*

Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage,
Rustling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,
North, east, and west, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*

All begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks *rustle,* and tough whalebones crack. *Pope*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings. *Pope.*

Ru'sty, rûs'tê. *adj.* [from *rust.*]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *rusty* sword and empty purse. *Howel.*

Part scour the *rusty* shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown. *Shakspeare.*

To Rut, rût. *v. n.* [*ruit,* Fr.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

Rut, rût. *n. s.* [*rut,* French.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut.* *Brown.*

2. [*route,* Fr.] The track of a cart wheel. *Ainsworth.*

From hills raine waters headlong fall,
That always eat huge *ruts,* which, met in one bed fill a vall
With such a confluence of streames, that on the mountaine grounds
Farre off, in frighted shepherds eares the bustling noise rebounds. *Chapman.*

RUTH, rôôth. *n. s.* [from *rue.*]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred
My mind to much *ruth.* *Chapman.*

All *ruth,* compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*

She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth.* *Fairfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth.* *Milt*

2. Misery; sorrow.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth,*
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Spenser.*

Ru'thful, rôôth'fûl. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful: sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them. *Carew.*

Ru'thfully, rôôth'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *ruthful.*]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Knolles.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser.*

3. Wofully; in irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes
Ruthfully smear'd. *Chapman.*

Ru'thless, rôôth'lês. *adj.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit? *Shaksp.*

The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shaksp.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

Ru'thlessly, rôôth'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *ruthless.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

Ru'thlessness, rôôth'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *ruthless.*] Want of pity.

Ru'ttier, rût'tère. *n. s.* [*routiere,* Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.

Ru'ttish, rût'tish. *adj.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish.* *Shakspeare.*

Rye, rî. *n. s.* [ꝑÿge, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye,*
These pretty country folks would lie. *Shakspeare.*

Rye is more acrid, laxitive, and less nourishing than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsw.*

Rye'grass, rî'grâs. *n. s.* A kind of strong grass.

Some sow *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

S.

S, ês. HAS in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z,* as *rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business.* It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose, designation;* for which I know not whether any rules can be given. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s,* as in *this;* and sometimes *z,* as in *as, has;* and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth,* as *gives.* It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house;* and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *sse,* as *ass,* anciently *asse; wilderness,* anciently *wildernesse; distress,* anciently *distresse.*

SABA'OTH, sâb-bâ'ôth. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] Signifying *an army.*

Holy Lord God of *sabaoth;* that is, *Lord of hosts.* *Common Prayer.*

SA'BBATH, sâb'bâth. *n. s.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest; sabbat,* Fr. *sabbatum,* Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shaksp.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath:* only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releast,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys;
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

Sabbata'rian, sâb-bâ-tâ'rê-ân. *n. s.* [from *sabbath.*] One who observes the sab-

bath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

SA'BBATHBREAKER, sâb'bâth-brâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*sabbath* and *break.*] Violater of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL, sâb-bât'tê-kâl. *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. from *sabbath.*] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM, sâb'bâ-tizm. *n. s.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE, sâb'în.[140] *n. s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or savin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE, sâ'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Peacham.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables.* *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE, sâ'bl. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight.
Fairy Queen.

With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton.*

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:
Night, horrour, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLIERE, sâb'lêêr. *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. A sand-pit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE, sâ'bêr.[416] *n. s.* [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryd.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY, sâb-ù-lôs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *sabulous.*] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS, sâb'ù-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE, sâk-kâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE, sâk'kâ-rine.[149 353] *adj.* [*saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL, sâs-êr-dô'tâl.[88] *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL, sâtsh'îl.[99] *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK, sâk. *n. s.* [שק Hebrew; σάκκος; *saccus*, Lat. sæc, Sax. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Rome. *Shaksp.*

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.
3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK, sâk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [from *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sacked* and raised all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakspeare*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities *sack'd?* *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

SACK, sâk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's son bestows
The *sack* of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, Fr. of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandesto*, from *Xeque*, a city of *Morocco*. The *sack* of *Shakspeare* is believed to be what is now called *sherry.*]

Please you drink a cup of *sack.* *Shaksp.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of *sack.* *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT, sâk'bût. *n. s.* [*sacabuche*, Span. *sambuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries and fife,
Make the sun dance. *Shaksp.*

SA'CKCLOTH, sâk'klôth. *n. s.* [*sack* and *cloth.*] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goat's hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because hair-cloths were strait and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore. *Spenser.*

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CKER, sâk'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sack.*] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL, sâk'fûl. *n. s.* [*sack* and *full.*] A full bag.

Wood goes about with *sackfuls* of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET, sâk-pôs'sît. *n. s.* [*sack* and *posset.*] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sackposset.* *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT, sâk'krâ-mênt.[503] *n. s.* [*sacrement*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments;* our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament.* *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the *sacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shaksp.*

As we have ta'en the *sacrament*,
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shaksp.*

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

SACRAME'NTAL, sâk-krâ-mênt'âl. *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament.*] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *sacramental* elements receive from *sacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *sacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY, sâk-krâ-mênt'âl-ê. *adv.* [from *sacramental.*] After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is *sacramentally* contained in this sacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumcision was meant by God *sacramentally* to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED, sâ'krêd. *adj.* [*sacre*, French; *sacer*, Latin.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *sacred* mysteries of heav'n
To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton.*

Before me lay the *sacred* text,
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made a conscience of helping themselves for the honour of that most *sacred* day. *Maccabees.*

They with wine-off'rings pour'd, and *sacred* feast
Shall spend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton.*

This temple, and his holy ark,
With all his *sacred* things. *Milton.*

3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: with *to*.

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *sacred to* the queen of love. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to religion; theological.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song. *Milton.*

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentring all their precious beams
Of *sacred* influence. *Milton.*

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

The honour's *sacred*, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lackt it. *Shaksp.*

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held;
There sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY, sâ'krêd-lê. *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh; how *sacredly* did he preserve this privilege? *South.*

SA'CREDNESS, sâ'krêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place. *South.*

This insinuates the *sacredness* of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*

SACRI'FICK, sâ-krîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE, sâ-krîf'ê-kâ-bl. *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR, sâk-krê-fê-kâ'tûr. *n. s.* [*sacrificateur*, French; from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SA'ORIFICATORY, sâk-krîf'fê-kâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE, sâk'krê-fize. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr. *sacrifico*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to*.

Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the *sacrificing* fire. *Shaksp.*

This blood, like *sacrificing* Abel's, cries
To me for justice. *Shakspeare.*

I *sacrifice to* the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Exodus.*

Men from the herd or flock
Of *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else: with *to*.

Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice* the peace of the church *to* a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men *sacrifice to* when they break it. *Locke.*

Syphax loves you, and would *sacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour, *to* your service. *Addison.*

A great genius sometimes *sacrifices* sound *to* sense. *Broome.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ign'rance, and *to* empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'ORIFICE, sâk'krê-fize. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

He that *sacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Let us go to *sacrifice* to the Lord. *Exodus.*

Some mischief is befallen
To that meek man who well had *sacrific'd*. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE, sâk'krê-fize.[361] *n. s.* [*sacrifice*, Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites
Of *sacrifice*. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.

Upon such *sacrifice*
The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakspeare.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet *sacrifice*,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Moloch besmear'd with blood
Of human *sacrifice*. *Milton.*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy *sacrifice* shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee. *Spectator.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else: as, he made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'ORIFICER, sâk'krê-fi-zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shaksp.*

When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *sacrificers*. *Addison.*

SACRIFI'CIAL, sâk'krê-fîsh-âl. *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Peforming sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrop. *Shakspeare.*

Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE, sâk'krê-lîdje. *n. s.* [*sacrilege*, French; *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then 'gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS, sâk-krê-lê'jûs. *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat. from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it great misery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, sâk-krê-lê'jûs-lê. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befell him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading God's house. *South.*

SA'CRING, sâ'krîng.[410] *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,
Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shaksp.*

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST, sâ'krîst. } SA'CRISTAN, sâk'rîs-tân. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, French.] He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY, sâk'krîs-tê. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
A sconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

SAD, sâd. *adj* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

The hapless pair
Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n, from Paradise in haste
Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

I now must change
Those notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministreth unto men, and other creatures, all

celestial influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance. *Matthew.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katharine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wise valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband, *Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours when the dyers make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *Fairy Queen.*

9. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN, sâd'd'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *sad.*]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

SA'DDLE, sâd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [ꝼaðl, Saxon; *sadel*, Dut.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE, sâd'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Samuel.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddl'd* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burden.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED, sâd'dl-bâkt. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back.*]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

SA'DDLEMAKER, sâd'dl-mâ-kûr. } *n. s.*
SA'DDLER, sâd'lûr. } [from *saddle.*] One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had,
To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper,
The *saddler* had it. *Shaksp.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, *saddlers*, and smiths. *Digby.*

The smith and the *saddler's* journeymen ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift.*

SA'DLY, sâd'lê. *adv.* [from *sad.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakspeare.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *sadly* pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dryd.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day *sadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS, sâd'nês. *n. s.* [from *sad.*]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham.*

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and *sadness* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of *sadness*. *Dryden.*

SAFE, sâfe. *adj.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the *safer*; where we are,
There's daggers in men smiles. *Shakspeare.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove. *Dryden.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*. *Philippians.*

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay. *Pope.*

4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe.*

——Ay, my good lord; *safe*, in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare.*

Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE, sâfe. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT, sâfe-kôn'dûkt. *n. s.* [*saufconduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to sir William Waller, to desire a *safeconduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD, sâfe'gârd. *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard.*]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered. *Atterbury.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shaksp.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SAFE'GUARD, sâfe'gârd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shaksp.*

SA'FELY, sâfe'lê. *adv.* [from *safe.*]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

I'll keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FENESS, sâfe'nês. *n. s.* [from *safe.*] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. *South.*

SA'FETY, sâfe'tè. *n. s.* [from *safe.*]
1. Freedom from danger.
To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety.* *Shaksp.*
2. Exemption from hurt.
If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*
3. Preservation from hurt.
Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties:* you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shakspeare.*
4. Custody; security from escape.
Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety,* and return. *Shaksp.*

SA'FFLOW, sâf'flô. *n. s.* A plant.
An herb they called *safflow,* or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON, sâf'fûrn.[417] *n. s.* [*safran,* Fr. from *safar,* Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary. *Crocus,* Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of *saffron.* *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Bastard,* sâf'fûrn. *n. s.* [*carthamus,* Lat.] A plant.
This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are destitute of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dyers. It spreads into many branches, each producing a flower, which, when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON, sâf'fûrn. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.
Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shaksp.*
Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman.*
Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

To SAG, sâg. *v. n.* To hang heavy.
The mind I say by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspeare.*

To SAG, sâg. *v. a.* To load; to burden.

SAGA'CIOUS, sâ-gâ'shûs. *adj.* [*sagax,* Latin.]
1. Quick of scent: with *of.*
So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air!
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*
With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire *sagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.
Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY, sâ-gâ'shûs-lè. *adv.* [from *sagacious.*]
1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, sâ-gâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *sagacious.*] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY, sâ-gâs'sê-tè. *n. s.* [*sagacité,* French; *sagacitas,* Latin.]
1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery.
It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*
Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*
Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worthy our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE, sâg'â-môre. *n. s.*
1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*
2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE, sâdje. *n. s.* [*sauge,* French; *salvia,* Latin.] A plant of which the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this verse:
Cur moriatur homo cui salvia *crescit in horto?*
By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*
Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE, sâdje *adj.* [*sage,* French; *saggio,* Italian.] Wise; grave; prudent.
Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage,* quoth she, I hither came. *F. Queen.*
Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*
Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

SAGE, sâdje. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.
Though you profess
Yourselves such *sages;* yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*
At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages,* who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*
For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*
Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY, sâdje'lè. *adv.* [from *sage.*] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS, sâdje'nês. *n. s.* [from *sage.*] Gravity; prudence.

SAGI'TTAL, sâd'jè-tâl. *adj.* [from *sagitta,* Latin, an arrow.]
1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.
His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone. *Wiseman.*

SAGI'TTARY, sâd'jè-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*sagittarius,* Latin; *sagittaire,* Fr.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.
The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shaksp.*

SA'GO, sâ'gô. *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK, sâ'îk. *n. s.* [*saica,* Italian; *saique,* French.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID, sêd.[203] The pret. and part. pass. of *say.*
1. Aforesaid.
King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*
2. Declared; showed.

SAIL, sâle.[202] *n. s.* [segl, Saxon; *seyhel, seyl,* Dutch.]
1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.
He came too late; the ship was under *sail.* *Shakspeare.*
They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main-*sail* to the wind. *Acts.*
The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails.* *Dryden.*
2. [In poetry.] Wings.
He cutting away
With his broad *sails,* about him soared around;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*
3. A ship; a vessel.
A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addison.*
4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.
So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shaksp.*
It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail.* *Raleigh.*
A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail.* *Denham.*
He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail,* that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail.* *Arbuthnot.*
5. *To strike* SAIL. To lower the sail.
Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake sail,* and so were driven. *Acts.*
6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.
Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail,* and learn awhile to serve
Where kings command. *Shaksp.*

To SAIL, sâle. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be moved by the wind with sails.
I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons. *Mortimer.*
2. To pass by sea.
When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*
3. To swim.
To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*
4. To pass smoothly along.
Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heav'n,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shaksp.*

To SAIL, sâle. *v. a.*
1. To pass by means of sails.
A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*
View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*
2. To fly through.
Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SA'ILER, SA'ILOR, { sâ'lûr.[166 416] } *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual,

sailer more analogical; from *sail.*] A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors.* *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn canvass play,
And flagging sails on heartless *sailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and, lo! descends the *sailer* train. *Pope.*

SAILYA'RD, sâle'yârd. *n. s.* [*sail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the *sailyards.* *Dryden.*

SAIM, sâme. *n. s.* [*saime*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in the northern counties, and in Scotland: as, swine's *saim.*

SAIN, sâne. [a participle, obsolete, from *say.*] Said.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain.* *Shakspeare.*

SA'INFOIN, sân'fôin. *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. *medica.*] A kind of herb.

SAINT, sânt.[202] *n. s.* [*saint*, Fr. *sanctus*, Latin.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy *saints* for aye. *Shakspeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *saint* seducing gold. *Shakspeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint* when most I play the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Addison.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT, sânt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over-against the church stands a large hospital erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted.* *Addison.*

Thy place is here, sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT, sânt. *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.

SA'INTED, sânt'êd. *adj.* [from *saint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakspeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort*, sânt-jônz'wûrt. *n. s.* [*hypericum.*] A plant.

SA'INTLIKE, sânt'like. *adj.* [*saint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY, sânt'lê. *adj.* [from *saint.*] Like a saint; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Milton.*

SA'INTSHIP, sânt'ship. *n. s.* [from *saint.*] The character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licenses him to censures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship.* *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE, sâke. *n. s.* [ȝac, Saxon; *saecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake.* *Milton.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's *sake.* *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake.* *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne! *Shakspeare.*

The general so likes your musick, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it. *Shakspeare.*

SA'KER, sâ'kûr. *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies a hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham.*

SA'KERET, sâk'êr-ît.[99] *n. s.* [from *saker.*] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon. *Bailey.*

SAL, sâl. *n. s.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salsoacids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward.*

Sal Ammoniac, is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients; and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS, sâ-lâ'shûs. *adj.* [*salacis*, Latin; *salace*, French.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
Outbids, and buys her. *Dryden.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind. *Dryden.*

Animals spleened, grow extremely *salacious.* *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY, sâ-lâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *salacious.*] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY, sâ-lâs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Latin; from *salacious.*] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lympha produces *salacity.* *Floyer.*

SA'LAD, sâl'lâd. *n. s.* [*salade*, French; *salaet*, German.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *sallet.*

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shaksp.*

My *sallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakspeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad:* if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER, sâl'â-mân-dûr. *n. s.* [*salamandre*, French; *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are *salamanders* which dwell therein. *Glanville.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison.*

SALAMA'NDER'S *Hair*, sâl'â-mân-dûrz-hâre'.
SALAMA'NDER'S *Wool*, sâl'â-mân-dûrz-wûl'. *n. s.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget: the finer, spaad, earth flax, or *salamander's hair.* *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE, sâl-lâ-mân'drîn.[140] *adj.* [from *salamander.*] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY, sâl'lâ-rê. *n. s.* [*salaire*, French; *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *salary*, is derived from *sal.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shaksp.*

Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE, sâle. *n. s.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.
2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale*. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakspeare.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They'd set to *sale*. *Milton.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fishes are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE, sâ'lâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS, sâ'lâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY, sâ'lâ-blê. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS, sâl'ê-brûs. *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN, sâlz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK, sâle'wûrk. *n. s.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework*. *Shakspeare.*

SA'LIANT, sâ'lê-ânt. *adj.* [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris.*

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT, sâ'lê-ênt.[113] *adj.* [*saliens*, Lat.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns comprest,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT, sâl'ê-gôt. *n. s.* [*tribulus aquaticus*.] Waterthistle.

SA'LINE, sâ-line', *or* sâ'line.[503] } *adj.* [*salinus*, Lat.]
SA'LINOUS, sâ-lî'nûs.[503] }
Consisting of salt; constituting salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water, but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

SALI'VA, sâ-lî'vâ.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wiseman.*

SALI'VAL, sâl'ê-vâl, *or* sâ-lî'vâl. } *adj.*
SA'LIVARY, sâl'ê-vâ-rê. }
[from *saliva*.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE, sâl'lê-vâte. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA'TION, sâl-lê-vâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*. *Grew.*

SALI'VOUS, sâ-lî'vûs, *or* sâl'ê-vûs. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiseman.*

SA'LLET, sâl'lît.[99] } *n. s.* [corrupted
SA'LLETING, sâl'lît-îng. } by pronunciation from *salad*.]

I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*
Sow some early *salleting*. *Mortimer.*

SA'LLIANCE, sâl'lê-ânse.[113] *n. s.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally. Not inelegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *salliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet. *F. Queen.*

SA'LLOW, sâl'lô.[327] *n. s.* [*salix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW, sâl'lô. *adj.* [*salo*, German, black; *sale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath washt thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline? *Shaksp.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roses bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes:
But haggard Grief, lean looking *sallow* Care,
And pining Discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS, sâl'lô-nês. *n. s.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addison.*

SA'LLY, sâl'lê. *n. s.* [*sallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Denham.*

We have written some things which we may wish never to have thought on: some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The episodical part, made up of the extravagant *sallies* of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

To SA'LLY, sâl'lê. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight;
They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryd.*

The summons take of the same trumpets call,
To *sally* from one port, or man one public wall. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT, sâl'lê-pôrt. *n. s.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that she stopp'd the *sallyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful *sallyports*,
Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGU'NDI, sâl-mâ-gûn'dê. *n. s.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *salé à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON, sâm'mûn.[401] *n. s.* [*salmo*, Lat. *saûmon*, Fr.] A fish.

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become samlets early in the spring: they haste to the sea before winter, both the melter and spawner.—Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he be-

comes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Carew.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *salmon*, and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT, sâm-mŭn-trŏŭt'. *n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON, sâl-pē'kŭn. *n. s.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS, sâl-sâ-mĕn-tâ'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY, sâl'sē-fi. *n. s.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salsify, or the common sort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp-pointed towards the end. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'CID, sâl-sō-âs'sĭd.[84] *adj.* [*salsus*, and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as sal prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS, sâl-sŭ'jē-nŭs. *adj.* [*salsugo*, Latin.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT, sâlt.[84] *n. s.* [*salt*, Gothick; ȝealt, Saxon; *sal*, Latin; *sel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salts*, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed *salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water; after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the *salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *salt*. Volatile *salt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, and liberality, the spice and *salt* that seasons a man? *Shakspeare.*

He perfidiously has given up,
For certain drops of *salt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakspeare.*

Since *salts* differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystalizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT, sâlt. *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt: as, *salt* fish.

We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *salter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into *salt* waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jeremiah.*

4. [*salax*, Latin.] Lecherous; salacious.

Be a whore still:
Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakspeare.*

This new married man, approaching here,
Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakspeare.*

To SALT, sâlt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.

If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN, sâlt'pân. } SA'LT-PIT, sâlt'pĭt. } *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where salt is got.

Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt-pits*, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph.*

Cicero prettily calls them salinas, *salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*

The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's *salt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward.*

SA'LTANT, sâl'tânt. *adj.* [*saltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION, sâl-tâ'shŭn.[84] *n. s.* [*saltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman.*

SA'LTCAT, sâlt'kât. *n. s.*

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTCELLAR, sâlt'sĕl-lŭr.[88] *n. s.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the table.

When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *saltcellar*. *Swift.*

SA'LTER, sâlt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *salt*.]

1. One who salts.

2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN, sâlt'ĕrn. *n. s.* A salt-work.

A saltcat made at the *salterns*. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO, sâlt-ĭn-bâng'kō. *n. s.* [*saltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æsop alive, the Piazza and Pontneuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SA'LTIER, sâl'tēĕr. *n. s.* [*saultiere*, Fr.] Term of heraldry.

A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH, sâlt'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.

Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS, sâlt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY, sâlt'lē. *adv.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS, sâlt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltness*, and bitterness. *Bacon.*

SALTPE'TRE, sâlt-pēĕ'tŭr.[416] *n. s.* [*sal petræ*, Latin; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY, sâl-vâ-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

Why do we christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect? *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE, sâl'vâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have an event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE, sâl'vĭdje.[90] *adj.* [*saulvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian, from *silva*, Latin.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage*.

May the Essexian plains
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay
But *savage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*

A *savage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALVA'TION, sâl-vâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so oppo-

site, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the most High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
Did as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY, sâl'vâ-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS, sâ-lû'brê-ûs. *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

SALU'BRITY, sâ-lû'brê-tê. *n. s.* [from *salubrious.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE, sâlv.[78] *n. s.* [This word is originally and properly *salf*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: ȝealf, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Lat.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

Let us hence, my sovereign, to provide
A *salve* for any sore that may betide. *Shakspeare.*

Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go study *salve* and treacle: ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To SALVE, sâlv. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many skilful leeches him abide,
To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser.*

It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which, if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperature. *Shakspeare.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Swift.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved:* they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*

My more particular,
And that which most with you should *salve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakspeare.*

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phænomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Broome*

4. [from *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again
Him answered as courtesy became. *Spenser.*

SA'LVER, sâl'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO, sâl'vô. *n. s.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as, *salvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*

If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvoes* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*

SA'LUTARINESS, sâl'lû-tâ-rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *salutary.*] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SA'LUTARY, sâl'lû-tâ-rê. *adj.* [*salutaire*, French; *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION, sâl-lû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*salutation*, Fr. *salutatio*, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shaksp.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakspeare.*

On her the angel hail
Bestow'd the holy *salutation* used
To blest Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons. *Taylor.*

Court and state he wisely shuns;
Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALU'TE, sâ-lûte'. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Latin; *saluer*, French.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden sun *salutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach. *Shaksp.*

One hour hence
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shaksp.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakspeare.*

3. To kiss.

SALU'TE, sâ-lûte'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof; so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *salute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton.*

Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed. *South.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALU'TER, sâ-lû'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *salute.*] He who salutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS, sâl-lû-tîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis.*

SAME, sâme. *adj.* [*samo*, Gothick; *sammo*, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,
And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden.*

If itself had been colour'd, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinctured with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same*. *Locke.*

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS, sâme'nês. *n. s.* [from *same.*]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *K. Charles.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliamentmen's friends. *Swift.*

SA'MLET, sâm'lêt. *n. s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet.*] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE, sâm'fîr.[140] *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr. *rithmum*, Lat.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire:* dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head *Shaksp*

SA'MPLE, sâm'pl.[405] *n. s.* [from *example.*] A specimen; a part of the whole shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden*

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss *Woodward.*

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*

From most bodies
Some little bits ask leave to flow;
And, as through these canals they roll,
Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE, sâm'pl. *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SA'MPLER, sâm'pl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is sometimes written *samplar.*] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible? *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Shaksp.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion;
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakspeare.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The *sampler*, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE, sân'nâ-bl.[535] *adj.* [*sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION, sâ-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiseman.*

SA'NATIVE, sân'nâ-tîv.[153] *adj.* [from *sano*, Latin.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS, sân'nâ-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION, sângk-tê-fê-kâ'shûn.[408] *n. s.* [*sanctification*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of this *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER, sângk'tê-fi-ûr. *n. s.* [from *sanctify.*] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham.*

To SA'NCTIFY, sângk'tê-fi. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, French; *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Hebrews.*

2. To make holy.

What actions can express the entire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it: but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

4. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

5. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, sângk-tê-mô'nê-ûs. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY, sângk'tê-mô-nê. *n. s.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shakspeare.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplish'd. *Shakspeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty relief to the robes of *sanctimony.* *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION, sângk'shûn.[408] *n. s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mix'd with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben Jonson.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The satisfactions of the christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE, sângk'tê-tûde. *n. s.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milt.*

SA'NCTITY, sângk'tê-tê. *n. s.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakspeare.*

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakspeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more encreased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utt'rance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE, sângk'tshû-â-rize. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise.* *Shakspeare.*

SA'NCTUARY, sângk'tshû-â-rê.[463] *n. s.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there? *Shakspeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary.* *Shaksp.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shaksp.*

Oft have I heard of *sanctuary* men;
But *sanctuary* children ne'er till now. *Shakspeare.*

He fled to Beverley, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted, will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

SAND, sând. *n. s.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *sands*
Thee I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shaksp*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shakspeare.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to rescribe, king Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Howel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands* *Knolles.*

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan *sands*. *Milton.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

SA'NDAL, sân'dâl.[88] *n. s.* [*sandale*, French; *sandalium* Lat.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills
While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milt.*

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*
His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The *sandals* of celestial mold,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope.*

SAN'DARAK, sân'dâr-râk. *n. s.* [*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND, sând'blind. *adj.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not *Shakspeare.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree*, sând'bôks-trêê. *n. s.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED, sân'dêd. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakspeare.*

SA'NDERLING, sân'dûr-ling. *n. s.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS, sân'dûrz. *n. s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wiseman.*

SA'NDEVER, sând'êv-ûr. *n. s.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH, sând'îsh. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia and ranunculus in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE, sând'stône. *n. s.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone*, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY, sând'ê. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shaksp.*

Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,
Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakspeare.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones
And gravel o'er-abounding. *Philips.*

O'er *sandy* wilds were yellow harvests spread. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon.*

SANE, sâne. *adj.* [*sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state.

SANG, sâng. The preterit of *sing*.

Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

Thee next they *sang*, of all creation first. *Milton.*

SANGUI'FEROUS, sâng-gwîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION, sâng-gwê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instruments of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbuthnot.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER, sâng'gwê-fî-ûr. *n. s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY, sâng'gwê-fî.[340] *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY, sâng'gwê-nâ-rê. *adj.* [*sanguinarius*, Latin; *sanguinaire*, Fr. from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and make us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY, sâng'gwê-nâ-rê. *n. s.* [*sanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE, sâng'gwîn.[340] *adj.* [*sanguin*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire;
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The cholerick fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Brown.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE, sâng'gwîn. *n. s.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.

A grisly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'NGUINENESS, sâng'gwîn-nês. } *n. s.*
SANGUI'NITY, sâng-gwîn'ê-tê. }

[from *sanguine*.] Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrenzy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS, sâng-gwîn'ê-ûs. *adj.* [*sanguineus*, Latin; *sanguin*, Fr.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethoriek constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM, sân'hê-drim. *n. s.* [*synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SA'NICLE, sân'ê-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES, sâ'nê-êz. *n. s.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wiseman.*

SA'NIOUS, sâ'nê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiseman.*

SA'NITY, sân'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
A happiness that often madness hits on,
Which *sanity* and reason could not be
So prosp'rously delivered of. *Shakspeare.*

SANK, sângk. The preterit of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon.*

SANS, sânz. *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shakspeare.*

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakspeare.*

SAP, sâp. *n. s.* [sæpe, Sax. *sap*, Dut.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the same bathing his tender feet *Spenser.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *sap* consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp.*

Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
Lest, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itself. *Shaksp.*

His presence had infus'd
Into the plant sciential *sap*. *Milton.*

The *sap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP, sâp. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryd.*

To SAP, sâp. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain my heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PHIRE, sâf'fîr.[140 413] See SAPPHIRE.

SA'PID, sâp'îd.[544] *adj.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Brown.*

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY, sâ-pîd'ê-tê. } *n. s.* [from *sapid*.]
SA'PIDNESS, sâp'îd-nês. } Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown.*

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE, sâ'pê-ênse. *n. s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
Did'st to the top of honour erst advance:
They now, puft up with 's deignful insolence,
Despise the blood of blessed *sapience* *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immense, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

O sov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In paradise! of operation blest
To *sapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *sapience*,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT, sâ'pê-ênt. *adj.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage.

There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS, sâp'lês. *adj.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.

Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shakspeare.*

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*

This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; husky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare
Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING, sâp'ling. *n. s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shaksp.*

Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS, sâp-ô-nâ'shûs.[357] } *adj.*
SA'PONARY, sâp'pô-nâ-rê. } [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR, sâ'pôr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown.*

The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK, sâp-ô-rîf'fîk.[530] *adj.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'PPHIRE, sâf'fîr.[140 413] *n. s.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphire*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *saphire* pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shaksp.*

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the *saphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE, sâf'fîr-îne.[149] *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too *saphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *saphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PPINESS, sâp'pê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY, sâp'pê. *adj.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryd.*

The *sappy* boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND, sâr'râ-bând. *n. s.* [*carabande*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'RCASM, sâr'kâzm. *n. s.* [*sarcasme*,

Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story. *Government of the Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm* or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICAL, sâr-kâs'tê-kâl. } *adj.* [from
SARCA'STICK, sâr-kâs'tik.[509] } *sarcasm.*]
Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY, sâr-kâs'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *sarcastical.*] Tauntingly; severely.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SA'RCENET, sârse'nêt. *n. s.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be *sericum*, *saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse. *Shakspeare.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd silks, and under *sarcenets* sweat. *Dryd.*

She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or, with familiar airs,
Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE, sâr'kl. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE, sâr-kô-sêle'. *n. s.* [σάρξ and κηλη; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA, sâr-kô'mâ. *n. s.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS, sâr-kôf'fâ-gûs.[518] *adj.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY, sâr-kôf'fâ-jê.[518] *n. s.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown*

SARCO'TICK, sâr-kôt'tik.[509] *n. s.* [from σάρξ; *sarcotique*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; an incarnative.

The humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wiseman.*

SARCULA'TION, sâr-kû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL, sâr'dêl. }
SA'RDINE *Stone*, sâr'dîne-stône.[140] }
SA'RDIUS, sâr'dê-ûs, *or* sâr'jê-ûs.[293 294] }
n. s. A sort of precious stone.

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a *sardine stone.* *Revelation.*

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stone; the first row shall be a *sardius.* *Exodus*

SA'RDONYX, sâr'dô-nîks. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx.* *Woodward.*

SARK, sârk. *n. s.* [ȝcýȝk, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk.
2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN, sârn. *n. s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SA'RPLIER, sâr'plêêr. *n. s.* [*sarpilliere*, Fr.] A piece of canvass for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE, sâr'râ-sên. *n. s.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA, sâr'sâ. }
SARSAPARE'LLA, sâr-sâ-pâ-rêl'lâ. } *n. s.*
Both a tree and an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE, sârse. *n. s.* [perhaps because made of *sarcenet.*] A sort of fine lawn sieve *Bailey.*

To SARSE, sârse. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

SART, sârt. *n. s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH, sâsh. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *sçache*, of *sçavoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.
2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

She ventures now to lift the *sash;*
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON, sâsh'ôôn. *n. s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS, sâs'sâ-frâs. *n. s.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

SAT, sât. The preterit of *sit.*

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
Was lost, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the Rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SATA'NICAL, sâ-tân'nê-kâl. } *adj.* [from *Sa-*
SATA'NICK, sâ-tân'nîk.[509] } *tan*, the prince of hell.] Devilish; infernal.

The faint *satanick* host,
Defensive scarce. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL, sâtsh'îl.[99] *n. s.* [*seckel*, German; *sacculus*, Lat. Perhaps better *sachel.*] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare.*

Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE, sâte. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

How will their bodies stript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast? *Philips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SA'TELLITE, sât'têl-lîte.[155] *n. s.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four: I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites.* *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS, sât-têl-lîsh'ûs. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE, sâ'shê-âte. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiate* clos'd. *Philips*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE, sâ'shê-âte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When

it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *satiate of* applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY, sâ-tî'ê-tê.[460] *n. s.* [*satietas*, Lat. *satieté*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaksp.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waining-time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety;* and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They satiate and soon fill,
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN, sât'tîn. *n. s.* [*satin*, Fr. *drapo di setan*, Italian; *sattin*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence *satin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryd.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SATIRE, sâ'tûr, sât'ûr, sâ'tire, *or* sât'ire. [544] *n. s.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has *on* before the subject.

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr on* the most of human kind *Dryden.*

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear. *Young.*

SATI'RICAL, sâ-tîr'rê-kâl. } *adj.* [*satiricus*,
SATI'RICK, sâ-tîr'rîk. } Lat. *satirique*, Fr. from *satire*.]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Roscommon.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY, sâ-tîr'rê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST, sât'tûr-îst. *n. s.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist*. *Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrist* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topicks of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay;
Blest *satyrist!* who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE, sât'tûr-îze. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and point his raillery, at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Spectator.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION, sât-tîs-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, Fr.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The state of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction*, a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakspeare.*

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE, sâ-tîs-fâk'tîv. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.] Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY, sât-tîs-fâk'tûr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] So as to content

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS, sât-tîs-fâk'tûr-rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY, sât-tîs-fâk'tûr-ê. *adj* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Lat.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

To SA'TISFY, sât'tîs-fî. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Proverbs.*

I'm *satisfy'd*. My boy has done his duty. *Addison.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who has caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil; my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied;*
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shaksp.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Milt.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardi de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when its *satisfied* that body itself can move into it! *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY, sât'tîs-fî. *v. n.*

1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE, sât'tshû-râ-bl. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet

if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT, sât'tshû-rânt. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE, sât'tshû'râte. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*

SA'TURDAY, sât'tûr-dê.[223] *n. s.* [ſæteꝛꝛ-dæg, or ſæteꝛnꝛdæg, Sax. according to *Verstegan*, from ſæteꝛ, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni.*] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY, sâ-tû'rê-tê. *n. s.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*, Lat.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SA'TURN, sâ'tûrn, *or* sât'ûrn. *n. s.* [*saturne*, Fr. *saturnus*, Latin.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE, sât'tûr-nine.[148] *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn.*] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine:* the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN, sâ-tûr'nê-ân. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn.*

Th' Augustus, born to bring *saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR, sâ'tûr, *or* sât'ûr. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS, sâ-têr-ê'â-sîs. *n. s.* [from *satyr.*]

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SA'VAGE, sâv'vîdje.[90] *adj.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakspeare.*

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage;*
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Sprat.*

SA'VAGE, sâv'vîdje. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages.* *Raleigh.*

The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages;* to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE, sâv'vîdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, Love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY, sâv'vîdje-lê. *adv.* [from *savage.*] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakspeare.*

SA'VAGENESS, sâv'vîdje-nês. *n. s.* [from *savage.*] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakspeare.*

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakspeare.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY, sâv'vîdje-rê. *n. s.* [from *savage.*]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savag'ry*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eye'd Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery.* *Shakspeare.*

SAVA'NNA, sâ-vân'nâ. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey.*] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,
And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE, sâwse.[215] *n. s.* [*sauce*, *saulse*, Fr. *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shaksp.*

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces;* they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sâwse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakspeare.*

SA'UCEBOX, sâwse'bôks. *n. s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN, sâwse'pân. *n. s.* [*sauce* and *pan.*] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan.* *Swift.*

SA'UCER, sâw'sûr.[98 218] *n. s.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce.*]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY, sâw'sê-lê. *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakspeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*? *Addis.*

SA'UCINESS, sâw'sê-nês. *n. s.* [from *saucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.

With how sweet saws she blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakspeare.*

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Shakspeare.*

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply *Bramhall.*

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden.*

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier.*

SA'UCISSE, sâw'sêse. *n. s.* [Fr.] In gunnery a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*

SA'UCISSON, sâw-sîs-sôn'. *n. s.* [Fr.] In military architecture, fagots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY, sâw'sê.[218] *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce;* it may come more properly from *salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with the lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakspeare.*

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from others' books. *Shaksp.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shaksp.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man: and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscom.*

No *saucy* citizens shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Spectator.*

To SAVE, sâve. *v. a.* [*sauver*, *saulver*, Fr. *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

☞ Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isaiah.*

A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*

Will no superior genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakspeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Hebrews.*

His merits *save* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that of which he desired. *Job.*

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living *sav'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

6. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryd.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

These sinews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden*

6. To salve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances: how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To SAVE, sâve. *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE, sâve. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL, sâve'âll.[406] *n. s.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER, sâ'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injured man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver;* for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN, sâv'in. *n. s.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *sabin*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING, sâ'vîng.[410] *adj.* [from *save.*]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot.*

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid down of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING, sâ'vîng. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she. *Spens.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray.*

SA'VING, sâ'vîng. *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four *per cent*, there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY, sâ'vîng-lê. *adv.* [from *saving.*] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS, sâ'vîng-nês. *n. s.* [from *saving.*]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR, sâve'yûr.[113] *n. s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent. *Milton.*

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addison.*

To SAU'NTER, sân'tûr, *or* sâwn'tûr.[214] *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of

going *á la sainte terre*, to the holy land: or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *L'Estr.*

Tell me, why *sauntering* thus from place to place
I meet thee, Nævolus, with clouded face? *Dryden.*

So the young 'squire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *saunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Dunciad.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *saunt'ring* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickel.*

SA'VORY, sâ'vûr-ê. *n. s.* [*savorée*, French; *satureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR, sâ'vûr. *n. s.* [*saveur*, French.]

1. Scent; odour.

What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tuss.*

Benzo calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *savour.* *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shaks.*

I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakspeare.*

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR, sâ'vûr. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savoureth* of good conceit and some reading. *Spens.*

The duke's answers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *savour* of an humble spirit. *Wotton.*

That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Denham.*

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR, sâ'vûr. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths *savour* but themselves. *Shakspeare.*

2. To exhibit taste of.

Thou *savourest* not the things that be of God. *Matthew.*

SA'VOURILY, sâ'vûr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *savoury.*]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *savourily.* *L'Estr.*

This mufti is some English renegado, he talks so *savourily* of toaping. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS, sâ'vûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *savoury.*]

1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURY, sâ'vûr-ê. *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *savour.*]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton.*

From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milt.*

2. Picquant to the taste.

Savoury meat, such as my father loveth. *Genesis.*

The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAV'OY, sâ-vôê'. *n. s.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colewort.

SA'USAGE, sâu'sîdje, *or* sâs'sîdje. *n. s.* [*saucisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW, sâw.[219] The preterit of *see.*

I never *saw* till now
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*

SAW, sâw. *n. s.* [*sawe*, Danish; ȝaȝa, or ȝige, Saxon; *scie*, French.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw.* *Moxon.*

The roach is a leather mouth'd fish, and has *saw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton.*

Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*

If they cannot cut,
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [ȝaȝa, Sax. *saeghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw:*
Thou out of heav'n's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakspeare.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakspeare.*

His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shaksp.*

Strict age and sour severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW, sâw. *v. a.* part. *sawed* and *sawn.* [*scier*, French; from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder. *Hebrews.*

A carpenter after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall. *Wisdom.*

Master workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the saw through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*

It is an incalescency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing.* *Ray.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST, sâw'dûst. *n. s.* [*saw* and *dust.*] Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wiseman.*

Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH, sâw'fîsh. *n. s.* [*saw* and *fish.*] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT, sâw'pît. *n. s.* [*saw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shakspeare.*

They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak saw-dust therein. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT, sâw'wûrt. *n. s.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed, in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST, sâw'rêst. *n. s.* [*saw* and *wrest.*] A sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon.*

SA'WER, sâw'ûr. } SA'WYER, sâw'yûr.[113] } *n. s.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw.*] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers.* *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE, sâk'sê-frâdje. *n. s.* [*saxifrage*, French; *saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

Saxifrage, quasi saxum frangere, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow*, sâk'sê-frâdje-mêd'-dô. *n. s.* [*silanum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS, sâk-sîf'râ-gûs. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it became to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. *Brown.*

To SAY, sâ.[220] *v. a.* pret. *said.* [ȝecȝan, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight. *Spenser.*

In this slumbry agitation what have you heard her *say?* *Shakspeare.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

2. To allege by way of argument.

After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotson.*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.
With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*.
Fairy Queen.
4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson.
5. To pronounce without singing.
Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.
Common Prayer.

To SAY, sâ. *v. n.*
1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.
He *said*, moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and she *said*, *say* on. *1 Kings.*
The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Thucydides *said* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*
The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to *say*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Estrange.*
Of some propositions it may be difficult to *say* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *say*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*
2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.
Say first what cause
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent. *Swift.*
And who more blest, who chain'd his country; *say*,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

SAY, sâ. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A speech; what one has to say.
He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snap. *L'Estrange.*
2. [for *assay*.] Sample.
So good a *say* invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*
Since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I disdain. *Shakspeare.*
3. Trial by a sample.
This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick '*say* masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*
4. [*soie*, French.] Silk. Obsolete.
5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SAY'ING, sâ'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.
I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' *saying* true. *Shaksp.*
Moses fled at this *saying*, and was a stranger in Midian. *Acts.*
Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude. *Milton.*
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible *sayings*, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson.*
We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd *sayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*
The sacred function can never be hurt by their *sayings*, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB, skâb. *n. s.* [ȝcæb, Saxon; *scabbia*, Ital. *schabbe*, Dutch; *scabies*, Lat.]
1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.
What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourself *scabs*? *Shakspeare.*
That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from *scabs* produc'd by freezing air. *Dryd.*
2. The itch or mange of horses.
3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.
I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsom'st *scab* in Greece. *Shakspeare.*
Well said, Wart, thou art a good *scab*: there is a tester for thee. *Shakspeare.*
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *scab* of a currier. *L'Estrange.*
This vap'ring *scab* must needs devise
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD, skâb'bûrd.[418] *n. s.* [*schaft*, German. *Junius*.] The sheath of a sword.
Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *scabbard* sheath that famous blade,
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*
What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd; they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' *scabbard*. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBED, skâb'bêd, *or* skâb'd.[366] *adj.* [from *scab*.]
1. Covered or diseased with scabs.
The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed*. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.
To you such *scabb'd* harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS, skâb'bêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabby.

SCA'BBINESS, skâb'bê-nês. *n. s.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCA'BBY, skâb'bê. *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.
Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *scabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Fairy Queen.*
A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*
If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

SCA'BIOUS, skâ'bê-ûs. *adj.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.
In the spring *scabious* eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS, skâ'bê-ûs. *n. s.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS, skâ'brûs.[314] *adj.* [*scabreux*, French; *scaber*, Latin.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.
Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or *scabrous*, wounding the small blood-vessels; if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical.
Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged. *Ben Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS, skâ'brûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT, skâb'wûrt. *n. s.* [*helenium*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SCAD, skâd. *n. s.* A kind of fish. Probly the same with *shad*.
Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad*. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD, skâf'fûld.[169] *n. s.* [*eschafaut*, French; *schavot*, Dutch, from *schawen*, to show.]
1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.
Pardon
The flat unraised sprit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakspeare.*
The throng
On banks and *scaffolds* under sky might stand. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.
Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a *scaffold* of execution should grow a *scaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.
These outward beauties are but the props and *scaffolds*
On which we build our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without those supports. *Denham.*
Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate, then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a *scaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD, skâf'fûld. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, skâf'fûl-dîdje. *n. s.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.
A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage*. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING, skâf'fûl-dîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *scaffold*.]
1. Temporary frames or stages.
What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the *scaffolding*
Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*
2. Building slightly erected.
Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and *scaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE, skâ-lâde'. } *n. s.* [French; *scalada*, Spanish;
SCALA'DO, skâ-lâ'dô. } from *scala*, Latin, a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.
What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*
Thou raisedest thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY, skâl'â-rê. *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.
He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown.*

To SCALD, skâld.[84] *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Ital. *calidus*, Latin.]
1. To burn with hot liquor.
I am *scalded* with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shakspeare.*
O majesty!
When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *scalds* with safety. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Shakspeare.*

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair;
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, sputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden.*

It depends not on his will to persuade himself that what actually *scalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplasms discuss; but *scalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body: for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a *scalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

Scald, skåld. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head.

Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scruff and filthy *scald.* *Spenser.*

Scald, skåld. *adj.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare.*

Sca'ldhead, skåld-hĕd'. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. *Hicks.*] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and *scaldhead* are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALE, skåle. *n. s.* [ꝥcale, Sax. *schael*, Dutch; *skal*, Islandick.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakspeare.*

Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the *scales*, against either *scale*. *Shakspeare.*

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

The world's *scales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley.*

2. The sign Libra in the zodiac.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*

3. [*escaille*, French; *squama*, Lat.] Small shell or crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's *scale*. *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone. *Peacham.*

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation *Sharp.*

5. [*scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milton.*

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison.*

6. The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton.*

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings. *Cheyne.*

We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings, all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1658, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.

They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *scale* i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Shakspeare.*

To Scale, skåle. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a *ladder*.] To climb as by ladders.

Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*

They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders *scaled* the walls. *Knolles.*

The way seems difficult and steep, to *scale*
With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton.*

Heav'n with these engines had been *scal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhæus *scal'd* the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. [from *scale*, a *balance*.] To measure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shaksp.*

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tobit.*

4. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*

To Scale, skåle. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

Sca'led. skål'd.[359] *adj* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for *scal'd* snakes. *Shaksp.*

SCALE'NE, skå-lēne'. *n. s.* [Fr. *scalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

Sca'liness, skå'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.

Scall, skåwl.[84] *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. See Scaldhead.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.

Upon thy bald hede maist thou have the *scall*. *Chaucer.*

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head. *Levit.*

Sca'llion, skål'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* [*scalogna*, Italian; *ascalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

Sca'llop, skŏl'lŭp.[166] *n. s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce bustles
With periwincles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras.*

The sand is in Sicily glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*

To Sca'llop, skŏl'lŭp. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

Scalp, skålp. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Dut. a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp.*

2. The integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps*
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare.*

The hairy *scalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
Th' ensanguin'd field. *Philips.*

To Scalp, skålp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the skull by *scalping*, but that the scalp itself is contused. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL, skål'pĕl. *n. s.* [French; *scalpellum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

Sca'ly, skå'lē. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.

The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*
A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCA'MBLE, skâm'bl. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Meric Casaubon;* but, as is usual, to no purpose.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys,
That lie and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakspeare.*

That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shaksp.*

He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton.*

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More*

To SCA'MBLE, skâm'bl. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled*, and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER, skâm'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [Scotish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY, skâm'bl-ing-lê. *adv.* [from *scambling.*] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE, skâm-mô'nê-âte.[91] *adj.* [from *scammony.*] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines *Wiseman.*

SCA'MMONY, skâm'mô-nê. *n. s.* [Lat. *scammonée*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER, skâm'pûr.[98] *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange.*

You will suddenly take a resolution in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And, as you're *scamp'ring*, stop you in your coach. *King.*

To SCAN, skân. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Latin.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers. *Walsh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,
And so am I reveng'd; that would be *scann'd* *Shakspeare.*

The rest the great architect
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton.*

Every man has guilts, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned;* and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Government of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calamy.*

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*

One moment and one thought might let him *scan*
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

SCA'NDAL, skân'dâl.[88] *n. s.* [σκάνδαλον; *scandle*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the bill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare.*

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden.*

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL, skân'dâl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

Yon repin'd,
Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shaksp.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. *Shaksp.*

To SCA'NDALIZE, skân'dâ-lize. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *scandaliser*, French; from *scandal.*]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond.*

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Thou do'st appear to *scandalize*
The publick right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel*

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*

SCA'NDALOUS, skân'dâ-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*scandaleux*, Fr. from *scandal.*]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker*

Something savouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shaksp.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY, skân'dâ-lûs-lê. *adv.* [from *scandalous.*]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS, skân'dâ-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *scandalous.*] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION, skân'shûn. *n. s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, skânt. *v. a.* [ȝeꝑcænan, Sax. to break; *skaaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.

You think
I will your serious and great business *scant*,
For she is with me. *Shaksp.*

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon.*

We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville.*

Starve them,
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should *scant* the passage, and confine the room. *Dryden.*

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT, skânt. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant:* so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*

A single violet transplant:
The strength, the colour, and the size,
All which before was poor and *scant*,
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*

To find out that,
In such a *scant* allowance of star-light,
Would over-task the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,
Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shakspeare.*

SCANT, skânt. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden.*

We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast. *Abbot.*

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY, skân'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *scanty.*]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shaksp.*

SCA'NTINESS, skân'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *scanty.*]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroick verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of

nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET, skânt'lêt. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING, skânt'ling.[410] *n. s.* [*eschantillon*, Fr. *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that 's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*

2. A certain proportion.

The success,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakspeare.*

3. A small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Taylor.*

A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY, skânt'lê. *adv.* [from *scant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantly* one. *Camden.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myself the lie;
The very hope is a full happiness.
Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS, skânt'nês. *n. s.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville.*

SCA'NTY, skân'tê. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;
A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessaries of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*

3. Sparingly; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

They with such *scanty* wages pay
The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*

To SCAPE, skâpe. *v. a.* [contracted from escape.] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakspeare.*

What can *scape* the eye
Of God all-seeing. *Milton.*

To SCAPE, skâpe. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But slain revive, and, taken, *scape* again? *Dryden.*

SCAPE, skâpe. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disast'rous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you
Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
Dispute and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away it's nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shak.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shaksp.*

Thou lurk'dst
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA, skâp'ù-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULAR, skâp'ù-lâr. } *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr.
SCA'PULARY, skâp'ù-lâ-rê. } from *scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches. *Wiseman.*

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR, skâr.[78] *n. s.* [from *eschar*, *escare*, French; ἐσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *scar* of it. *Shaksp.*

The soft delicious air,
To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*

It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR, skâr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shaksp.*

SCA'RAB, skâr'âb. *n. s.* [*scarabée*, French; *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH, skâr'â-mòùtsh. *n. s.* [*escaramouche*, French.] A buffoon in motley dress.

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE, skârse. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schaers*, Dutch.]

1. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce* now in England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE, skârse. } *adv.* [from the
SCA'RCELY, skârse'lê. } adjective.]

1. Hardly; scantly.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shaksp.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryd.*

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS, skârse'nês. } *n. s.* [from
SCA'RCITY, skâr'sê-tê.[51] } *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty: penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakspeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, insomuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collier.*

To SCARE, skâre. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Italian; *Skinner*.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakspeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shaksp.*
The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost.
Shakspeare.

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that, being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd;*
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCA'RECROW, skâre'krô. *n. s.* [*scare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence, any vain terrour.

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud.
Spenser.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows:* I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shaksp.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shakspeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows.* *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCA'REFIRE, skâre'fire. *n. s.* [*scare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire,* and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF, skârf. *n. s.* [*escharfe,* French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakspeare.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf?* *Shaksp.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child:
They swath'd him with their *scarfs.* *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves.* *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf,* and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF, skârf. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarft* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her naive bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!
Shakspeare.

Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shaksp.*

SCA'RFSKIN, skârf'skîn. *n. s.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarfskin,* being uppermost, is composed of several lays of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION, skâr-ê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*scarificatio,* Latin; *scarification,* Fr. from *scarify.*] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR, skâr-ê-fê-kâ'tûr. *n. s.* [from *scarify.*] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER, skâr'rê-fi-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scarify.*]

1. He who scarifies.
2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY, skâr'rê-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*scarifico,* Latin; *scarifier,* French.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wiseman.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET, skâr'lêt.[99] *n. s.* [*escarlate,* French; *scarlato,* Italian.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth died with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet,*
Farewel nobility. *Shakspeare.*

As a bull
Amid the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant over-turned? *Locke.*

SCA'RLET, skâr'lêt. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shaksp.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet.* *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown.
Dryden.

SCA'RLETBEAN, skâr-lêt-bêne'. *n. s.* [*scarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLET-OAK, skâr-lêt-ôke'. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE, SCA'RMOGE, } skâr'mîdje. } *n. s.* For *skirmish.* *Spenser.* It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmige.*

Such cruel game my *scarmages* disarms;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms.
Spenser.

SCARP, skârp. *n. s.* [*escarpe,* Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH, skâtsh. *n. s.* [*escache,* French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES, skâtsh'êz. *n. s.* [*chasses,* Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE, skâte. *n. s.* [*skidor,* Swedish; *skid,* Islandick.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

To SCATE, skâte. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE, skâte. *n. s.* [*squatus,* Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS, skât'tê-brûs. *adj.* [from *scatebræ,* Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH, skâth. *v. a.* [ȝceaðan, ȝceaðan, Saxon; *schaeden,* Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Both the verb and noun are now obsolete.

As when heav'n's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth, though bare
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton.*

SCATH, skâth. *n. s.* [ȝceað, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turned to *scath.* *Spenser.*

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath,*
By many a sea, and many an unknown shore.
Fairfax.

SCA'THFUL, skâth'fûl. *adj.* [from *scath.*] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakspeare.*

To SCA'TTER, skât'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [ȝcatepan, Saxon; *schatteren,* Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter,* as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, still
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Proverbs.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. 1 *Samuel.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* sp'rits return'd.
Milton.

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryd.*

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms th' ensanguin'd field.
Milton.

To SCA'TTER, skât'tûr. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thomson.*

SCA'TTERINGLY, skât'tûr-îng-lê. *adv.* [from *scattering.*] Loosely; dispersedly,

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to desecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING, skăt'tŭr-lĭng. *n. s.* [from *scatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but disused.

Such losels and *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

SCATU'RIENT, skă-tū'rē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS, skă-tū-rĭd'jĕ-nŭs. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Lat.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER, skăv'ĭn-jŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from scapan, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men's judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Fasting 's nature's *scavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT, sĕl'ĕr-ăt. *n. s.* [Fr. *scelerratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scotish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY, sĕĕn'ĕr-ē. *n. s.* [from *scene.*]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. VII. on the sounding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play *Dryden.*

SCENE, sĕĕn. *n. s.* [*scæna*, Latin; σκηνη; *scene*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene;* and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton*

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry sev'ral place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakspeare.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhime,
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK, sĕn'nĭk.[544] *adj.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonymous.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL, sĕn-ō-grăf'fĕ-kăl. *adj.* [σκηνη and γραφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY, sĕn-ō-grăf'fĕ-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *scenographical.*] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically.* *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY, sē-nŏg'grā-fē.[518] *n. s.* [σκηνη and γραφω; *scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.

SCENT, sĕnt. *n. s.* [*sentir*, to smell, Fr.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent.* *Watts.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Bellman cried upon it at the meerest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent.* *Shakspeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits *refine* *Davies.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense,
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham*

Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior*

3. Chase followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To SCENT, sĕnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So *scented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scent* the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

Actæon spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or snuff the vapour from the *scented* grass. *Addison.*

SCE'NTLESS, sĕnt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *scent.*] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCE'PTICK, sĕp'tĭk. *n. s.* *See* SKEPTICK.

SCE'PTRE, sĕp'tŭr.[416] *n. s.* [*sceptrum*, Lat. *sceptre*, Fr.] The ensign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist. *Shaksp.*

How, best of kings, do'st thou a *sceptre* bear!
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *Ben Jonson.*

I sing the man who Judah's *sceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal *sceptre*, in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *sceptres* are conferred gratis *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED, sĕp'tŭr'd.[369] *adj.* [from *sceptre.*] Bearing a sceptre.

The *sceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton.*

To Britain's queen the *scepter'd* suppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends *Tickel.*

SCHE'DULE, sĕd'jūle, *or* skĕd'jūle.[353] *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat. *schedule*, Fr.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unsavory sentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shakspeare.*

SCHE'MATISM, skĕ'mā-tĭzm. *n. s.* [σχηματισμος.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST, skĕ'mā-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME, skēme.[353] *n. s.* [σχημα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite

another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe*

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heav'n,
As th' aspects are disposed this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER, skē'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS, skē'sîs. *n. s.* [σχεσις.] A habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *scheses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

SCHISM, sîzm. *n. s.* [σχισμα; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errours by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Sprat.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismaticks: in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL, sîz-mât'tē-kâl. *adj.* [*schismatique*, Fr. from *schismatick.*] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY, sîz-mât'tē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *schismatical.*] In a schismatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK, sîz'mâ-tîk. *n. s.* [from *schism.*] One who separates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismaticks* bravado's:
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE, sîz'mâ-tîze. *v. a.* [from *schism.*] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR, skŏl'lûr.[88] [353] *n. s.* [*scholaris*, Lat. *écolier*, Fr.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the antients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confess
The diff'rence but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res augusta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning *Wilkins.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar:* they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education

My cousin William is become a good *scholar:* he is at Oxford still, is he not? *Shaksp.*

SCHO'LARSHIP, skŏl'lûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *scholar.*]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship.* *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL, skŏ-lâs'tē-kâl. *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY, skŏ-lâs'tē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *scholastick.*] According to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK, skŏ-lâs'tîk. *adj.* [from *schola*, Lat. *scholastique*, Fr.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastick* learning. *Digby.*

Scholastick education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet.*

2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST, skŏ'lē-âst.[353] *n. s.* [*scholiaste*, Fr. *scholiastes*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts* 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHO'LION, skŏ'lē-ŏn. } *n. s.* [Latin.]
SCHO'LIUM, skŏ'lē-ûm. } A note; an explanatory observation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the exposition of old words, and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Spenser.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY, skŏ'lē. *n. s.* [*scholie*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY, skŏ'lē. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy.* *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, skôôl.[353] *n. s.* [*schola*, Latin; *école*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools.* *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of christian religion should not be forced with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysicks, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL, skôôl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakspeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;
I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shaksp.*
Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shaksp.*
School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*
If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Atterbury.*

SCHO'OLBOY, skôôl'bôê. *n. s.* [*school* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shaksp.*
He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY, skôôl'dâ. *n. s.* [*school* and *day.*] Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shaksp.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW, skôôl'fêl-lô. *n. s.* [*school* and *fellow.*] One bred at the same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryd.*
The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE, skôôl'hôûse. *n. s.* [*school* and *house.*] House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLMAN, skôôl'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*school* and *man.*]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*
Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the *schoolmen.* *Bacon.*
To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*
Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was drest up by the *schoolmen.* *Baker.*
Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHO'OLMASTER, skôôl'mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*school* and *master.*] One who presides and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shaksp.*
Adrian VI. was some time *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*
The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*
A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn *schoolmaster.* *South.*

SCHOO'LMISTRESS, skôôl'mîs-três. *n. s.* [*school* and *mistress.*] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress.* *Dryden.*
My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT, skrêt. *n. s.* [*turdus viscivorus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY, skî'â-grâ-fê. *n. s.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr. σκιαγραφια.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL, skî-â-*th*êr'ê-kâl. } *adj.*
SCI'ATHERICK, skî-â-*th*êr'îk. } *sciaterique*, Fr. σκιαθηρικος.] Belonging to a sundial. *Dict.*

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun dials by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIA'TICA, sî-ât'tê-kâ.[509] } *n. s.* [*sci-*
SCIA'TICK, sî-ât'tîk.[509] } *atique*, Fr. *ischiadica passio*, Lat.] The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica?* *Shakspeare.*
Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shaksp.*
The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown.*
Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL, sî-ât'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *sciatica.*] Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate *sciatical* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE, sî'ênse. *n. s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*
The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glanv.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *science.* *Berkeley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*
Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*
I present you with a man
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences.* *Shaksp.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no *science*, fairly worth the seven. *Pope.*

SCIE'NTIAL, sî-ên'shâl. *adj.* [from *science.*] Producing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *sciential* sap deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton.*

SCIENTI'FICAL, sî-ên-tîf'fê-kâl. } *adj.* [*sci-*
SCIENTI'FICK, sî-ên-tîf'fîk. } *entifique*, Fr. *scientia* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown.*
Nowhere are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howel.*
No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South.*
The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY, sî-ên-tîf'fê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *scientifical.*] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR, sîm'mê-tûr.[88] *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

SCINK, skîngk. *n. s.* A cast calf. *Ainsw.*
In Scotland and in London they call it *slink.*

To SCINTI'LLATE, sîn'tîl-lâte. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION, sîn-tîl-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate.*] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*
He saith the planets' *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glanville.*

SCI'OLIST, sî'ô-lîst. *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] One who knows many things superficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists.* *Glanville.*
These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'OLOUS, sî'ô-lûs. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

SCI'OMACHY, sî-ôm'mâ-kê. *n. s.* [*schiamachie*, French; σκια and μαχη.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *sciamachy.*

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

SCI'ON, sī'ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*scion*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
And make conceive a bark of baser kind
By bud of nobler race. *Shakspeare.*

March is drawn, in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer.*

SCIRE FA'CIAS, sī-rē-fā'shās. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to show cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment given. *Cowel.*

SCIRRHO'SITY, skĭr-rŏs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [from *scirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'RRHOUS, skĭr'rŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *scirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scirrhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wiseman.*

SCI'RRHUS, skĭr'rŭs.[109 360] *n. s.* [*scirre*, Fr. This should be written *skirrhus*, not merely because it comes from σκιρρος, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that *scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wiseman.*

SCI'SSIBLE, sĭs'sē-bl. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

SCI'SSILE, sĭs'sĭl.[140] *adj.* [*scissile*, French; *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION, sĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*scission*, French; *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wiseman.*

SCI'SSOR, sĭz'zŭr. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cædo*, or *incido;* others *scissors*, from *scindo;* and some *cisars*, *cizars*; or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair;
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool. *Shaksp.*

Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE, sĭzh'ŭre. *n. s.* [*scissūm*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK, sklē-rŏt'ĭk. *adj.* [*sclerotique*, Fr. σκληρος.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicles of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

SCLERO'TICKS, sklē-rŏt'ĭks. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT, skōte. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel
To SCOTCH, skŏtsh. } by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF, skŏf. *v. n.* [*schoffen*, Dut.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at*.

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell, truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophanely to *scoff at* religion. *Tillotson.*

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs at* the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rowe.*

SCOFF, skŏf.[170] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is, no; to their *scoffs*, nothing. *Hooker.*

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shaksp.*

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South.*

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER, skŏf'fŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scoff.*] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakspeare.*

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of; not that there was a deluge, but he tells them that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet.*

SCO'FFINGLY, skŏf'fĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *scoffing.*] In contempt; in ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

To SCOLD, skōld. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dut.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakspeare.*

The one as famous for a *scolding* tongue,
As th' other is for beauteous modesty. *Shakspeare.*

They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift.*

Scolding and cursing are her common conversation. *Swift.*

SCOLD, skōld. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A shrew in domestick life is now become a *scold* in politicks. *Addison.*

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between:
Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift.*

SCOLOPE'NDRA, skŏl-ŏ-pĕn'drā. *n. s.* [*scolopendre*, Fr. σκολοπενδρα.]

1. A sort of venomous serpent.
2. [*scolopendrium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCOMM, skŏm. *n. s.* [perhaps from *scomma*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The *scomms*, or buffoons, of quality are wolvish in conversation. *L'Estrange.*

SCONCE, skŏnse. *n. s.* [*schantz*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach. *Shakspeare.*

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel, of the body. A low word.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakspeare.*

3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden.*

Triumphant Umbriel, on a *sconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to view the fight. *Pope.*

Put candles into *sconces*. *Swift.*

4. A mulct or fine.

To SCONCE, skŏnse. *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *sconce*, as it signifies the head; to *sconce*, being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

SCOOP, skōōp.[306] *n. s.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scoop*. *Mortimer.*

2. A chirurgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy *scoop*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp.*

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *swoop*.

O hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *scoop!* *Shakspeare.*

To SCOOP, skōōp. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryd.*

2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Thomson*.

Melted Alpine snows
The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of water *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*

3. To empty by laving.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,

And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky staff we dext'rously applied,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. To cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the arbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison.*

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

It much conduces how to scare
The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Insatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*

The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER, skôôp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scoop.*] One who scoops.

SCOPE, skôpe. *n. s.* [*scopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shakspeare.*

His coming hither hath no farther *scope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shaksp.*

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. *Hub. Ta.*

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the *scope*
Of all his aim. *Milton.*

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton.*

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it resteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*

Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakspeare.*

5. Liberty beyond just limits; license.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them
For what I bid them do. *Shakspeare.*

Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspeare.*

6. Act of riot; sally.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shakspeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies.*

8. It is out of use, except in the first three senses.

SCO'PULOUS, skôp'pû-lûs. *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL, skôr-bû'tê-kâl. } *adj.*
SCORBU'TICK, skôr-bû'tîk.[509] }
[*scorbutique*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy.

A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion. *Wiseman.*

Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY, skôr-bû'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *scorbutical.*] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wiseman.*

SCORGE, skôrse. *n. s.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse, or power of reason: in imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompens'd him with a better *scorce;*
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCORCH, skôrtsh.[352] *v. a.* [ꝓcoꝓnɛd, Sax. burnt.]

1. To burn superficially.

Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air but fire:
The fainty knights were *scorch'd.* *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to *scorch* men with fire. *Revelations.*

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat, but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Waller.*

The same beams that shine, *scorch* too. *South.*

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death. *Dryd.*

He, from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lives himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To SCORCH, skôrtsh. *v. n.* To burn superficially; to be dried up.

The swarthy Africans complain
To see the chariot of the sun
So nigh their *scorching* country run. *Roscommon.*

The love was made in autumn, and the hunting followed properly when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*, and to receive the moisture that falls. *Mortimer.*

SCORCHING *Fennel*, skôrtsh'ing-fên'nêl. *n. s.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM, skôr'dê-ûm, *or* skôr'jê-ûm.[293 294 376] *n. s.* [Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCORE, skôre. *n. s.* [*skora*, Islandick; a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shakspeare.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They say he parted well and paid his *score*. *Shaksp.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it? *South.*

4. Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new *score*. *Tillotson.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou dost love her, strikes some *scores* away
From the great compt. *Shakspeare.*

6. Reason; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade; as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship. *L'Estrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *score*. *Collier.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryd.*

Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score.

How many *score* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakspeare.*

The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a *score*. *Pope.*

For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poesy. *Watts.*

9. *A song in* SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE, skôre. *v. a.*

1. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *scor'd* me ten. *Swift.*

2. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

3. To mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounded sun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA, skô'rê-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dross; recrement.

The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newton.*

Sco'rious, skô'rè-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN, skôrn. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dut. *escorner*, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *scorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job.*

To Scorn, skôrn. *v. n.*

1. To scoff; to treat with contumely.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me. *Shaks.*

Our souls is filled with the *scorning* of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud. *Psalms.*

2. To disdain; to think unworthy.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he *scorn'd* to think of night. *Crashaw.*

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To despise; to contemn.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Proverbs.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to *scorn*
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

4. To neglect; to disregard.

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *scorn* shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more. *Milton.*

Scorn, skôrn. *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Afric's sun
Than in the pride and salt *scorn* of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Why should you think that I should woo in *scorn*? *Scorn* and derision never come in tears. *Shaksp.*

If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to *scorn*. *Judith.*

Diogenes was asked in *scorn*, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

Whosoever hath any thing in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence, as exposed to *scorn*. *Bacon.*

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *scorn* of him that made us? *Tillotson.*

Numedia's grown a *scorn* among the nations,
For breech of publick vows. *Addison.*

3. *To think* Scorn. To disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in use.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should *think scorn* of him. *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: *think* no *scorn* of me, lest, if thou make as though thou hearest not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Psalms.*

4. *To laugh to* Scorn. To deride as contemptible.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall *laugh* them *to scorn*; the Lord shall have them in derision. *Psalms. Common Prayer.*

Sco'rner, skôrn'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scorn*.]

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active; vigilant in their enterprizes, present in perils, and great *scorners* of death. *Spenser.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *scorner* should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Estrange.*

They, in the *scorner's* or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which thay hate. *Prior.*

Sco'rnful, skôrn'fûl. *adj.* [*scorn* and *full*.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

The enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsels shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior*

Sco'rnfully, skôrn'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.

He used us *scornfully*: he would have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shakspeare.*

The sacred rights of the christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury.*

Sco'rpion, skôr'pè-ûn. *n. s.* [*scorpion*, Fr. *scorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous sting.

Well, fore-warning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a *scorpion's* nest. *Shaks.*

Full of *scorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shaks.*

2. One of the signs of the zodiack.

The squeezing crab and stinging *scorpion* shine. *Dryden.*

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 *Kings.*

4. [*scorpius*, Lat.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

Scorpion *Sena*, skôr'pè-ûn-sè'nâ. *n. s.* [*cmerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Scorpion *Grass*, skôr'pè-ûn-grâs'.
Scorpion's *Tail*, skôr'pè-ûnz-tâle'.
Scorpion *Wort*, skôr'pè-ûn-wûrt'.
} *n. s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*

Scot, skôt. *n. s.* [*écot*, Fr.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. Scot *and Lot*. Parish payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *scot and lot* too. *Shakspeare.*

Protogenes, historians note,
Liv'd there a burgess, *scot and lot*. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay *scot and lot*, for about these six months, is Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison. *Addison.*

To SCOTCH, skôtsh. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.

He was too hard for him; directly before Corioli, he *scocht* and nocht him like a carbonado. *Shakspeare.*

Scotch, skôtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six *scotches* more. *Shakspeare.*

Give him four *scotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly, and these *scotches*, sweet herbs. *Wotton.*

Scotch Collops, skôtsh-kôl'lûps.
Sootch'd Collops, skôtsh'd-kôl'lûps.
} *n. s.* [from *to scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces.

Sootch *Hoppers*, skôtsh'hôp-pûrz. *n. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *scotch hoppers* would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*

Scotfree', skôt-frêê'. *adj.* Without scot or mulct; unhurt; *impune*.

Sco'tomy, skôt'tô-mê. *n. s.* [σκότωμα.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *Ainsworth. Bailey.*

Sco'ttering, skôt'tûr-îng. *n. s.* A provincial word, which denotes, in Herefordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*

Sco'vel, skôv'vl. *n. s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth. Bailey.*

Sco'undrel, skôûn'drîl.[99] *n. s.* [*scondaruolo*, Italian, a hider: *Skinner*.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Now to be baffled by a *scoundrel*,
An upstart sect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*

Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

To SCOUR, skôûr.[312] *v. a.* [*skurer*, Dan. *scheuren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be *scoured* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakspeare.*

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And *scour* his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden.*

Part *scour* the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was *scour'd*. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself; and, if they stay, they moulder away. *Bacon.*

A garden worm should be well *scoured* eight days in moss, before you fish with him. *Walton.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *scour'd* manteau, and the slattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakspeare.*

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall *scour* my shame with it. *Shakspeare.*

Then in the clemency of upward air
We *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*

5. [*scorrere*, Italian.] To range about, in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some

gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *scour* these seas, infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by night,
And dost in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field.
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn and skims along the main. *Pope.*

To Scour, skoůr. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakspeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another. *Graunt.*

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*. *Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth choak the air with dust. *Shakspeare.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan to *scour*. *Fairy Queen.*

I saw men *scour* so on their way: I eyed them
Even to their ships. *Shakspeare.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth. *L'Estrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are post upon the outguards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

Scou'rer, skoůr'ůr. *n. s.* [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skůrje.[314] *n. s.* [*escourgée*, Fr. *scoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Lat.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John.*

The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakspeare.*

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shakspeare.*

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. *2 Esdras.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei.*

Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Shakspeare.*

Such conquerors are not the favourites but *scourges* of God, the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury.*

In all these trials I have borne a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey;
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To Scourge, skůrje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shakspeare.*

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman? *Acts.*

He *scourg'd* with many a stroke th' indignant waves. *Milton*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged.* *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate, with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Maccabees.*

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

Sco'urger, skůr'jůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punishisher or chastiser.

To Scourse, skorse. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.* It seems a corruption of *scorsa*, Italian, exchange; and hence a *horse scourser.*

Scout, skoůt.[312] *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter; auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scolta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin! *Shakspeare.*

As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milton.*

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations *Wilkins.*

The *scouts* to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts. *Dryden.*

To Scout, skoůt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout;*
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryd.*

Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout.* *Dryd.*

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To Scowl, skoůl. *v. n.* [ȝcȳlian, to squint, Sax. *skeela sig*, to look sour, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance. *Fairy Queen.*

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes.
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shakspeare.*

The dusky clouds o'erspread
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r. *Milton.*

Fly, fly, profane fogs! far hence fly away
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heav'ns
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson.*

Scowl, skoůl.[322] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

Sco'wlingly, skoůl'ing-lė. *adv.* [from *scowl.*] With a frowning and sullen look.

To Scra'bble, skrâb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffelen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feign'd himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *1 Samuel.*

SCRAGG, skrâg. *n. s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

Scra'gged, skrâg'gėd.[366] *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley.*

Scra'ggedness, skrâg'gėd-nės. *n. s.* [from *scragged.*]

Scra'gginess, skrâg'gė-nės. *n. s.* [from *scraggy.*]

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

Scra'ggy, skrâg'gė.[383] *adj.* [from *scrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin;

Such a constitution is easily known, by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,

Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut sampire. *Philips.*

To SCRA'MBLE, skrâm'bl. *v. n.* [the same with *scrabble; scraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

England now is left
To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd interest of proud swelling state. *Shaks.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts. *Ray.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE, skrâm'bl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER, skrâm'bl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scramble*.]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, skrânsh. *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL, skrân'nil.[99] *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

SCRAP, skrâp. *n. s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shaksp.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakest colds. *Granville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps!*
The offals of a church distrest,
A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.

Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE, skrâpe. *v. a.* [ȝcȝeopan, Saxon; *chrapen*, Dutch; *'sasrôcpitigh*, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezekiel.*

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by avarice he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE, skrâpe. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsw.*
4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE, skrâpe. *n. s.* [*skrap*, Swedish.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.
2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.
3. A bow.

SCRA'PER, skrâ'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten: surely, use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT, skrât. *n. s.* [ȝcȝitta, Saxon.] A hermaphrodite. *Skinner. Junius.*

To SCRATCH, skrâtsh. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*

A sort of small sand-colour'd stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand? *Fairy Queen.*

I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shaksp.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.

——Keep your ladyship still in that mind; so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratcht* face.

——*Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face as yours were. *Shaksp.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch till the blood come; they'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland.*

To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childish as to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound slightly.
4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shakspeare.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH, skrâtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon.*

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches* by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress't. *Prior.*

3. A slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmane, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare.*

SCRA'TCHER, skrâtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.

Scra'tches, skrâtsh'iz.[99] *n. s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsw.*

Scra'tchingly, skrâtsh'ing-lê. *adv.* [from *scratching.*] With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*

SCRAW, skrâw. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To Scrawl, skrâwl.[219] *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part;
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

To Scrawl, skrâwl. *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a berlin. *Swift.*

2. [from *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

Scrawl, skrâwl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot.*

Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl.* *Pope.*

Scra'wler, skrâwl'ûr. *n. s.* [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

Scray, skrâ.[220] *n. s.* [*hirundo marina.*] A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsworth, Bailey.*

Sore'able, skrê'â-bl. *adj.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To Screak, skrêke.[227] *v. n.* [properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Danish.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*

To Scream, skrême.[227] *v. n.* [hpeman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound
As of a dame distress'd, who cried for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply,
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shaksp.*

Scream, skrême. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' the air, strange *screams* of death. *Shaksp.*

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH, skrêêtsh.[246] *v. n.* [*skræ-kia*, to cry, Islandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguish.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

Screech, skrêêtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguish.
2. Harsh horrid cry.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screeches* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

Scree'chowl, skrêêtsh'ôûl. *n. s.* [*screech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shaksp.*

Let him, that will a *screechowl* aye be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shaksp.*

By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
By the black night-raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

Screen, skrêên.[246] *n. s.* [*escran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shaksp.*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon*

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between;
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen.* *Pope.*

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To Screen, skrêên. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and feats of men,
From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton.*

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*cerno, crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.

Let the cases be fill'd with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened.* *Evelyn.*

Screw, skrôô.[265] *n. s.* [*scroeve*, Dut. *escrou*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer.*

To Screw, skrôô. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.

Some, when the press, by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakspeare.*

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw.* *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*

With *screw'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

Let others *screw* their hypocritic face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel.*

No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some imitations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.
6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

Screw *Tree*, skrôô'trêê. *n. s.* [*isora*, Lat.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE, skrîb'bl.[405] *v. a.* [*scribo, scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbled* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

2. To write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

To Scri'bble, skrîb'bl. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

Scri'bble, skrîb'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble.* *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

Scri'bbler, skrîb'bl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scrib-*

ble.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers.* *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

SCRIBE, skrîbe. *n. s.* [*scribe*, Fr. *scriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakspeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes.* *Grew.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe.* *Spectator.*

2. A public notary. *Ainsworth.*

SCRI'MER, skrî'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencingmaster. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakspeare.*

SCRINE, skrîne. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are reposited.

Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there be hidden still. *Fairy Queen.*

SCRIP, skrîp. *n. s.* [*skræpha*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakspeare.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip.* *Shakspeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE, skrîp'pîdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *scrip.*] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dict.*

SCRI'PTORY, skrîp'tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRI'PTURAL, skrîp'tshû-râl. *adj.* [from *scripture.*] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE, skrîp'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shaksp.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition, for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall not eat. *Seed.*

SCRI'VENER, skrîv'nûr. *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener.* *Shakspeare.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free! *Dryden.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbuth.*

SCRO'FULA, skrôf'ù-lâ. *n. s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as χοῖρας.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores, commonly called the kingsevil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula.* *Wiseman.*

SCRO'FULOUS, skrôf'ù-lûs.[314] *adj.* [from *scrofula.*] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. *Arbuthnot.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure. *Swift.*

SCROLL, skrôle.[406] *n. s.* [supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *roll;* by *Skinner* derived from an *escrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou.*] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakspeare*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakspeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll.* *Milt.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take yon beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it like an useless parchment *scroll.* *Prior.*

SCROYLE, skrôêl. *n. s.* [This word I remember only in *Shakspeare:* it seems derived from *escrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *King John.*

To SCRUB, skrûb. *v. a.* [*scrobben*, Dut.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB, skrûb. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRU'BBED, skrûb'bîd.[366] } *adj.* [*scrubet*,
SCRU'BBY, skrûb'bê. } Dan.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself. *Shaksp.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF, skrûf. *n. s.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE, skrôô'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Lat.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those prepositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends

The smallest *scruple* of her excellence;
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shakspeare.*

To SCRU'PLE, skrôô'pl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER, skrôô'pl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *scruple.*] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptized, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptized by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULO'SITY, skrôô-pû-lôs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous.*]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS, skrôô'pû-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, Fr. *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple.*]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous.* *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shakspeare.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.* *Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY, skrôô'pû-lûs-lê. *adv.* [from *scrupulous.*] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS, skrôô'pû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous.*] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE, skrôô'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION, skrôô'tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*scrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR, skrôô-tâ'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*scrutateur*, French; from *scrutor*, Latin.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTINE'ER, skrôô-tê-nêêr'. *n. s.* [*scrutator*, Latin.] A searcher; an examiner.

To SCRU'TINIZE, skrôô'tîn-îze. } *v. a.*
To SCRU'TINY, skrôô'tê-nê. } [from *scrutiny.*] To search; to examine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize.* *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS, skrôô'tîn-ûs. *adj.* [from *scrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parsimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY, skrôô'tê-nê. *n. s.* [*scrutinium*, Lat.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is required whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton.*

They that have design'd exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectified must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonished of want of charity towards others, and want of a christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny.* *Atterbury*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Locke.*

SCRUTOI'RE, skrôô-tôre'. *n. s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire.*] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE, skrôôze. *v. a.* [perhaps from *screw.* This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, to *scrouge*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruz'd* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCUD, skûd. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skictur*, swift, Islandick.] To flee; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frightful satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE, skûd'dl. *v. n.* [from *scud.*] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle.*

SCU'FFLE, skûf'fl.[405] *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *shuffle.*] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shakspeare.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison.*

To SCU'FFLE, skûf'fl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To SCULK, skûlk. *v. n.* [*sculcke*, Dan.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of opening arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

SCU'LKER, skûlk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL, skûl. *n. s.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *shull;* as *testa*, and *teste*, or *tête*, signify the head. *Lye* observes, more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [ȝceole, Saxon; an assembly.] In *Milton's* style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP, skûl'kâp. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap.*]

1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER, skůl'lůr.[98] *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is, in Islandick, a vessel; and *escueille*, in Fr. a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY, skůl'lůr-ė. *n. s.* [from *skiola*; a vessel, Islandick; or *escueille*, French, a dish.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION, skůl'yůn.[113] *n. s.* [from *escueille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shaksp.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stable-men, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift.*

To SCULP, skůlp. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin. *sculpter*, French.] To carve; to engrave. Not in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE, skůlp'til. *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR, skůlp'tůr.[166] *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, French.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape 's in ev'ry part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art. *Dryd.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trisulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison.*

SCU'LPTURE, skůlp'tshůre.[461] *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Lat. *sculpture*, Fr.]

1. The act of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Milt.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCU'LPTURE, skůlp'tshůre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM, skům. *n. s.* [*escume*, French; *schiuma*, Ital. *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dut.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise,
Others to bear the same away did mind,
And others it to use according to his kind. *Fairy Queen*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed and self-consum'd. *Milton.*

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryd.*

They mix a med'cine, to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryden.*

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. *Raleigh.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails. *Dryden.*

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

To SCUM, skům. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim*.

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross. *Milton.*

Hear, ye sullen pow'rs below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead!
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead! *Dryden and Lee.*

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mortimer.*

SCU'MBER, skům'bůr. *n. s.* [from *scum*.] The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCU'MMER, skům'můr.[28] *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed: commonly called a *skimmer*.

SCU'PPER *Holes*, skůp'půr.[98] *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers; and the nails with which they are fastened, *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*

The blood at *scupper holes* run out. *Ward.*

SCURF, skůrf. *n. s.* [ȝcuȝf, Sax. *skarfa*, Islandick; *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Fairy Queen.*

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison*

SCU'RFINESS, skůrf'ė-nės. *n. s.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL, skůr'ril. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day,
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the antients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryd.*

SCURRI'LITY, skůr-ril'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakspeare.*

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS, skůr'ril-ůs.[314] *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty. *Hooker.*

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in 's tunes. *Shaksp.*

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY, skůr'ril-ůs-lė. *adv.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS, skůr'ril-ůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *scurrilous*.] Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY, skůr'vė-lė. *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben Jonson.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY, skůr'vė. *n. s.* [from *scurf*. This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY, skůr'vė. *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Leviticus.*

2. Vile, bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler *Shakspeare.*

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakspeare.*

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakspeare.*

A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

Scu'rvygrass, skûr'vè-grâs. *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass; cochlearia*, Lat.] The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*

'Scu'ses, skû'sès. for *excuses.*

I shifted him away,
And laid good *'scuses* on your ecstasy. *Shaksp.*

Scut, skût. *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distension inclines into the coccix or *scut.* *Brown.*

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift*

Scu'tcheon, skûtsh'ûn.[259] *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Italian, from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See Escutcheon.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shakspeare.*

Honour is a meer *scutcheon.* *Shakspeare.*

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryd.*

Scute'llated, skût'tl-â-tèd. *adj.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

Scu'tiform, skû'tè-fôrm. *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.

Scu'ttle, skût'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*scutella*, Lat. *scutell*, Celtick. *Ainsworth.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer.*

3. [from *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *scuddle.*

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To Scu'ttle, skût'tl. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle.*] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuth.*

To Sdeign, zdâne. *v. a.* [*Spenser. Sdegnare*, Italian; *Milton*, for *disdain.*]

Lifted up so high,
I *sdeign'd* subjection. *Milton.*

Sde'ignful, zdâne'fûl. *adj.* [Contracted for *disdainful.*]

They now, puft up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA, sè. *n. s.* [ȝæ, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water opposed to the *land.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare.*

The rivers run into the *sea.* *Carew.*

He made the *sea* and all that is therein. *Exodus.*

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*

Amphibious, between *sea* and land,
The river horse. *Milton.*

Some leviathan,
Haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the *sea.* *Milton.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbuthnot.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

By the *sea* of Galilee. *Matthew.*

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. *Half* Seas *over.* Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spect.*

Sea, sè. is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

Se'abar, sè'bâr. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *bar; hirundo piscis*, Lat.] The sea swallow.

Se'abeat, sè'bête. *adj.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,
That one *seabeat* will to sea again. *Spenser.*

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope.*

Se'aboat, sè'bôte. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seaboats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbuthnot.*

Se'aborn, sè'bôrn. *adj.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden.*

Se'aboy, sè'bôè. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

Se'abreach, sè'brêtsh. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

Se'abreeze, sè'brêze. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze.* *Mortimer.*

Se'abuilt, sè'bîlt. *adj.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea.

Born each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

Seaca'bbage, sè-kâb'bîdje. *n. s.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Sea colewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*

Se'acalf, sè-kâf'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf; phoca.*] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf, his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess, and other viviparous fishes. *Grew.*

Se'acap, sè'kâp. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakspeare.*

Se'acarp, sè'kârp. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *carp; turdus marinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

Se'achart, sè-kârt'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts.*

Se'acoal, sè'kôle. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to *London* by sea; pitcoal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. *Shakspeare.*

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

Se'acoast, sè-kôste'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that same his seamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

Se'acob, sè'kôb. *n. s.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called also seagull.

Se'acompass, sè-kûm'pâs. *n. s.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden.*

Se'acoot, sè'kôôt. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *coot; fulica marina*, Lat.] A seafowl like the moor-hen.

Se'acormorant, or *Seadrake*, sè-kôr'mô-rânt. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *cormorant; corvus marinus*, Lat.] A seacrow.

Se'acow, sè-kôû'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee.* The female has two round breasts plac-

ed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Hill.*

SE'ADOG, sē-dŏg'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the shark.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends. *Ros.*

When stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope.*

SE'AEAR, sē'ēēr. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *ear; auris marina*, Latin.] A sea plant.

SEAFA'RER, sē'fā-rûr. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers.* *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd,
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING, sē-fā'rĭng.[410] *adj.* [*sea* and *fare.*] Travelling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shaksp.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL, sē-fĕn'nĭl.[99] The same with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT, sē-fīte'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight.* *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight.* *Arbuth.*

SE'AFOWL, sē-fŏŏl'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGIRDLES, sē-gĕrd'lĕs. *n. s.* pl. [*fungus phasganoides*, Latin.] A sort of sea mushrooms.

SE'AGIRT, sē'gĕrt. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir,
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGRASS, sē'grăs. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *grass; alga*, Latin.] An herb growing on the seashore.

SE'AGREEN, sē'grēēn. *adj.* [*sea* and *green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN, sē'grēēn. *n. s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL, sē-gŭl'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A waterfowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Bacon.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG, sē-hĕdje'hŏg. *n. s.* [*echinus.*] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG, sē-hŏg'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY, sē-hŏl'lē. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLM, sē-hōlm'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.

Cornwal bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and samphire than any other country. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE, sē-hŏrse'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse.*]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill.*
2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering; a tusk of the morse, or waltron, called by some the *seahorse.* *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the seahorse *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'AMAID, sē'mâde. *n. s.* [*sea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *seamaids'* musick. *Shaksp.*

SE'AMAN, sē'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*sea* and *man.*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's falchion, and a *seaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet, and the most *seamen*, of any state in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen.* *Locke.*

SE'AMARK, sē'mârk. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakspeare.*

They were executed at divers places upon the sea-coast, for *seamarks*, or light-houses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coast. *Bacon.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others sway
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*

SEAME'W, sē-mū'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and rocks, and *seamews* clang. *Milton.*

The chough, the *seamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope.*

SE'AMONSTER, sē-mŏns'tûr. *n. s.* [*sea* and *monster.*] Strange animal of the sea.

Seamonsters give suck to their young. *Lam.*

Where luxury late reign'd, *seamonsters* whelp. *Milton.*

SE'AMOSS, sē'mŏs. *n. s.* [*sea* and *moss; corallium*, Latin.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

SE'ANAVELWORT, sē-nā'vĭl-wûrt. *n. s.* [*androsaces*, Latin.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SE'ANYMPH, sē-nĭmf.' *n. s.* [*sea* and *nymph.*] Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ships into *seanymphs.* *Broome.*

SE'AONION, sē-ŭn'yŭn. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'AOOSE, sē-ōōze'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore.

All *seaoose*, or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortim.*

SE'APAD, sē'pâd. *n. s.* [*stella marina*, Lat.] The star fish.

SE'APANTHER, sē-pân'*th*ûr. *n. s.* [*sea* and *panther; gabos*, Latin.] A fish like a lamprey.

SE'APIECE, sē'pēēse. *n. s.* [*sea* and *piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *seapieces.* *Addison.*

SE'APOOL, sē'pōōl. *n. s.* [*sea* and *pool.*] A lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *seapool.* *Spenser.*

SE'APORT, sē'pŏrt. *n. s.* [*sea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE, sē'rĭsk. *n. s.* [*sea* and *risque.*] Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET, sē'rŏk-kĭt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM, sē'rōōm. *n. s.* [*sea* and *room.*] Open sea; spacious main.

There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEARO'VER, sē'rō-vûr. *n. s.* [*sea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ARUFF, sē'rŭf. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ruff; orphus*, Latin.] A kind of sea fish.

SE'ASERPENT, sē'sēr-pĕnt. *n. s.* [*sea* and *serpent; hydrus*, Latin.] A water serpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE, sē'sēr-vĭs. *n. s.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift.*

SE'ASHARK, sē-shärk'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shark.*] A ravenous sea fish.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *seashark.* *Shakspeare.*

SE'ASHELL, sē-shĕl'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shell.*] Shells found on the shore.

Seashells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE, sē-shōre'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryd.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore.* *Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore.* *Locke.*

SE'ASICK, sē'sĭk. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;
Women are never *seasick.* *Dryden.*

Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*

SEASI'DE, sē-sīde'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *side.*] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *seaside.* *Judith.*

There disembarking on the green *seaside*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON, sē'sūr-jŭn. *n. s.* [*sea* and *surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon.* *Wiseman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED, sē-sūr-rŏŭnd'ĕd. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tracts of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM, sē'tĕrm. *n. s.* [*sea* and *term.*] Word of art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER, sē'wä-tūr. *n. s.* [*sea* and *water.*] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *seawater* upon the wells of Alexandria *Bacon.*

I bathed the member with *seawater* *Wiseman.*

Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SE'AWITHWIND, sē'wĭth-wĭnd. *n. s.* [*soldinella*, Lat.] Bindweed.

SE'AWORMWOOD, sē-wūrm'wŭd. *n. s.* [*sea* and *wormwood; seriphium*, Latin.] A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.

SEAL, sēle.[227] *n. s.* [*phoca;* ȝeol, ȝele, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The seacalf.

The *seal* or soyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in music, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water: they also come on land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of *seals*, and orcks, and seamews clang. *Milton.*

SEAL, sēle. *n. s.* [ȝiȝel, Saxon; *sigillum*, Latin.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *seal.* *Shakspeare.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal;* or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the *seal* will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three *seal* rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakspeare.*

Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *seal?* *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from a letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal.* *Milton.*

To SEAL, sēle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *seal* up thy mind. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, and afterwards *seal* it. *Shaksp.*

2. To confirm or attest by seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shaksp.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love. *Shakspeare.*

When I have performed this, and *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Romans.*

4. To shut; to close: with *up.*

Seal up your lips, and give no words but mum! *Shakspeare.*

At my death
Thou hast *seal'd up* my expectation. *Shaksp.*

The sense is like the sun; for the sun *seals up* the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make fast.

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

6. To mark with a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts. *Shakspeare.*

To SEAL, sēle. *v. n.* To fix a seal.

I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shaksp.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests *seal* unto it. *Nehemiah.*

SE'ALER, sē'lūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *seal.*] One that seals.

SE'ALINGWAX, sē'lĭng-wăks. *n. s.* [*seal* and *wax.*] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealingwax.* *Boyle.*

SEAM, sēme.[227] *n. s.* [ȝeam, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dry.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse *seam* may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch the *seams* instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [ȝeam, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*

5. SEAM *of Glass.* A quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.

6. [ȝeme, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, Fr.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipp'd? *Shaksp.*

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

To SEAM, sēme. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS, sēme'lĕs. *adj.* [from *seam.*] Having no seam.

SE'AMRENT, sēme'rĕnt. *n. s.* [*seam* and *rent.*] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS, sēm'strĭs.[234] [515] *n. s.* [ȝeamȝtre, Sax.] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress.*

They wanted food and raiment: so they took
Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY, sē'mē. *adj.* [from *seam.*] Having a seam; showing the seam.

Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
And made me to suspect you. *Shaksp.*

SEAN, sēne. *n. s.* [ȝeȝne, Saxon; *sagena*, Lat.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine.*

SEAR, sēre.[227] *adj.* [ȝeaȝian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser* uses it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shaksp.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear.* *Milton.*

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear* wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR, sēre. *v. a.* [ȝeaȝian, Sax.] To burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed all his face,
And through his armour all his body *sear'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron. 1 *Timothy.*

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up those of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, till the scorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe.*

To SEARCE, sêrse. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift finely.

Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into a flat-bottomed and well-heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran. *Mortimer.*

SEARCE, sêrse. *n. s.* A sieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER, sêrs'êr. *n. s.* [from *searce.*] He who searces.

To SEARCH, sêrtsh.[234] *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shakspeare.*

They returned from *searching* of the land. *Numbers.*

Through the void immense
To *search* with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have *search'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *search* them through the vast ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shaksp.*

With this good sword,
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this bosom. *Shaksp.*

For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searchings* of heart. *Judges.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiseman.*

4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deuteronomy.*

They may sometimes be successful to *search out* truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH, sêrtsh. *v. n.*

1. To make a search; to look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me. *Shaksp.*

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Tickel.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shaksp.*

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them *Locke.*

SEARCH, sêrtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milt.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: with *of*, *for*, or *after.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *search.* *Shaksp.*

Who great in *search of* God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dryd.*

Now mourn thy fatal *search*:
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search after* knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search for* the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search after* truth. *Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

Stay him for his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakspeare.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER, sêrtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *search.*]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Baruch.*

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies;
The *searcher* follows fast, the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died *Graunt.*

SE'ARCLOTH, sêre'klôth. *n. s.* [ȝaȝclaȝ, Sax. from ȝaȝ, pain, and claȝ, a plaster; so that *cerecloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASON, sê'z'n.[227 443] *n. s* [*saison*, Fr.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter.

The fairest flowers o' th' *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shak.*

Then summer, autumn, winter did appear;
And spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

2. A time, as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' *season.* *Shakspeare.*

The *season*, prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season.* *L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire; her grief is out of *season.* *Philips.*

There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*

The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakspeare.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high relish.

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shaks.*

To SE'ASON, sê'z'n.[170] *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Leviticus.*

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown.*

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*

The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and *season'd* all the sea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then shew likest God's
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shakspeare.*

Season your admiration but a while
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakspeare.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton.*

Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured in a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cacking, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren;
How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection! *Shakep.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shakspeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare.*

The archers of his guard shot two arrows, every man together, against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber *Hayward.*

His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON, sē'z'n. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season.* *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE, sē'z'n-ā-bl. *adj.* [*saison*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus.*

If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS, sē'z'n-ā-bl-nēs. *n. s.* [from *seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY, sē'z'n-ā-blē. *adv.* [from *seasonable.*] Properly, with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably*, advise you all. *Sprat.*

SE'ASONER, sē'z'n-ūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING, sē'z'n-ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavening and *seasoning:* so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *Ben Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings.* *Addison.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Spectator.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAT, sēte.[227] *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat. *sett*, old German. *Skinner.*]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their *seats.* *Milton.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When, lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly *seat,*
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words. *Shakspeare.*

Thus we debase
The nature of our *seats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shakspeare*

Whatsoever be the manner of the world's end, most certain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall appear before the judgment *seat* of Christ, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill.*

3. Habitation; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a new *seat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heav'n? if not preferr'd
Most justly, *seat* worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton.*

In Alba he shall fix his royal *seat;*
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*

Has winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *seat,*
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promis'd *seat* of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the *seat* of Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops houses, were pulled down to make a *seat* for his new building. *Hayward.*

He that builds a fair house upon an ill *seat*, committeth himself to prison. *Bacon.*

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *seat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben Jonson.*

To SEAT, sēte. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard *seated.* *Shaksp.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories, to inshrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *seat*
Their kings. *Milton.*

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species *seated* above them in a sort of perfection. *Pope.*

3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had *seated* themselves in Nova Guiana? *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *seated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my *seated* heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shakspeare.*

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD, sē'wārd.[88] *adv.* [*sea* and peapd, Saxon.] Toward the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*

SE'CANT, sē'kānt. *n. s.* [*secans*, Lat. *secante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE, sē-sēēd'. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER, sē-sēēd'ūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *secede.*] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN, sē-sērn'. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts, from which it is *secerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SSION, sē-sēsh'ūn. *n. s.* [*secessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE, sē'kl. *n. s.* [*siecle*, Fr. *seculum*, Latin] A century. Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years, in the genealogies. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE, sē-klūde'. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

None is *secluded* from that function, of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from us; to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The number of birds described may be near five hundred, and of fishes, *secluding* shell-fish, as many; but, if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number. *Ray.*

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

SE'COND, sēk'kūnd.[166] *adj.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat. It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of *two;* as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of *duo.* What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term oðep, or æpcepa.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the christian world. *Bacon.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less. *Milton.*

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain:
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *second* rate. *Addison.*

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*

Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND, sēk'kūnd-hānd. *n. s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SE'COND-HAND, sēk'kūnd-hānd, is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At SECOND-HAND, ât-sêk'kûnd-hând. *adv.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with satires and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and *at second-hand* to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at second-hand.* *Swift.*

SE'COND, sêk'kûnd. *n. s.* [*second*, French, from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him.

Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton.*

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds* *Addison.*

Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. *A* SECOND *Minute*, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second minutes*, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds.* *Wilkins.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second minute* of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*

To SE'COND, sêk'kûnd. *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shaksp.*

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded.* *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *seconds* all his soft desires. *Roscommon*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody *seconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakspeare.*

Having formerly discoursed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton.*

Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

SECOND *Sight*, sêk-kûnd-site'. *n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scotish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight:* the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. *Addison.*

SECOND *sighted*, sêk-kûnd-site'êd. *adj.* [from *second sight.*] Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel it *secondarily* to a sloping motion! *Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily.* *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *secondary.*] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê. *adj.* [from *secondarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the north over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary.* *Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way, from the west to the east, and that in the same plane? *Bentley.*

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son? *Milton.*

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the smallpox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY, sêk'kûn-dâ-rê. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY, sêk'kûnd-lê. *adv.* [from *second.*] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*, trespassed against her husband. *Ecclesiasticus.*

First, metals are more durable than plants; and *secondly*, they are more solid and hard *Bacon.*

The house of commons in Ireland, and *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'COND-RATE, sêk-kûnd-râte'. *n. s.* [*second* and *rate.*]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate.* *Addison.*

2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] Of the second order: a colloquial license.

He was not then a *second-rate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY, sê'krê-sê. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy.* *Shakspeare.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shaksp.*

In nature's book of infinite *secrecy*
A little can I read. *Shakspeare.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that, being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shakspeare.*

Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. *Burnet.*

SE'CRET, sê'krît.[99] *adj.* [*secret*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deuteronomy.*

Be this, or aught
Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* she retire:
And I perhaps am *secret.* *Milton.*

There *secret* in her sapphire cell
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakspeare.*

4. Private; affording privacy.

The *secret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton.*

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite

With *secret* amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton.*
My heart, which by a *secret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet. *Milton.*

6. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET, sē'krĭt. *n. s.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shakspeare.*
There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezekiel.*
We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shaksp.*
All *secrets* of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*
The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Proverbs.*
In *secret* riding through the air she comes. *Milt.*

To SE'CRET, sē'krĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the *secreting* of their consultations. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP, sĕk'krē-tā-rē-shĭp. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY, sĕk'krē-tā-rē. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shaksp.*
That which is most of all profitable is, acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men, of ambassadors. *Bacon.*
Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To SECRE'TE, sē-krēte'. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRE'TION, sē-krē'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluids secreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS, sĕk-rē-tĭsh'ŭs.[530] *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST, sē'krē-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *secret*.] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal; not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY, sē'krĭt-lē. *adv.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakspeare.*
Now *secretly* with inward grief he pin'd;
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Add.*
Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS, sē'krĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *secret*.]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY, sē-krē'tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT, sĕkt. *n. s.* [*secte*, Fr. *secta*, Latin; from *sectando*.]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakspeare.*
The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions; the true religion is built upon a rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time *Bacon.*
The jealous *sects*, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryd.*
The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*
A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers. *Bentley.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Othello.*

SE'CTARISM, sĕk'tā-rĭzm. *n. s.* [from *sect*.] Disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY, sĕk'tā-rē. *n. s.* [*sectaire*, Fr. from *sect*.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;
That's the plain truth. *Shakspeare.*
Romish catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon*
The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR, sĕk-tā'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*sectateur*, French; *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION, sĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read, of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*
The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*
Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR, sĕk'tŏr.[166] *n. s.* [*secteur*, Fr.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR, sĕk'kū-lŭr.[88] *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral, in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*
Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton.*

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*
In France, vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*

3. [*seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

SECULA'RITY, sĕk-kū-lăr'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet.*

To SE'CULARIZE, sĕk'kū-lā-rĭze. *v. a.* [*sécularisier*, French; from *secular*.]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY, sĕk'kū-lŭr-lē. *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS, sĕk'kū-lŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE, sĕk'kŭn-dine.[149] *n. s.* [*secon-*

dines, *secondes*, French; *secundæ*, viz. *partes*, *quod nascentem infantem sequantur*. Ainsworth.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*

If the fœtus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE, sè-kûre'. *adj.* [*securus*, Lat.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

2. Confident; not distrustful: with *of*.

But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden*

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.

Haply too *secure of* our discharge
From penalty. *Milton.*

It concerns the most *secure of* his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *secure*. *Judges.*

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*

Messapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses: but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil*.

To SECU'RE, sè-kûre'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince, who shall be so wise as, by established laws of liberty, to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *secur'd* him, when I sought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*

3. To insure.

SECU'RELY, sè-kûre'lè. *adv.* [from *secure*.]

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenser.*

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakspeare.*

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden.*

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

SECU'REMENT, sè-kûre'mènt. *n. s.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY, sè-kû'rè-tè. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Latin; from *secure*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

How senseless then and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security*? *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakspeare.*

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts.*

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

SEDA'N, sè-dân'. *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. I believe because first made at *Sedan*.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament, and *sedan*, exceeding 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny, should pay 30*s.* in the hundred pounds value. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE, sè-dâte'. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden.*

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY, sè-dâte'lè. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS, sè-dâte'nès. *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison.*

SE'DENTARINESS, sèd'dèn-tâ-rè-nès. *n. s.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY, sèd'dèn-tâ-rè. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, Fr. *sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, Latin.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and for want of stirring the body, suffer the spirits to lie dormant. *Harvey.*

The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. *Milton.*

Till length of years,
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Spectator.*

SEDGE, sèdje. *n. s.* [ræcʒ, Sax. whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet musick with th' enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shaksp.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shaksp.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,

Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*
Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn.
Dryden.

SE'DGY, sĕd'jĕ. *adj.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
Shakspeare.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SE'DIMENT, sĕd'ĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*sediment*, Fr. *sedimentum*, Latin.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION, sĕ-dĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*sedition*, French; *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That sun-shine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home *Shaksp.*

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition* *Shaks.*

SEDI'TIOUS, sĕ-dĭsh'ŭs. *adj* [*seditieux*, French; *seditiosus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakspeare.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *seditious* strife,
In everlasting darkness must she lie;
Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY, sĕ-dĭsh'ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *seditious.*] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDITI'OUSNESS, sĕ-dĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *seditious.*] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDU'CE, sĕ-dūse'. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be *seduc'd?* *Shaksp.*

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

A beauty-waining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shakspeare.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 *Timothy.*

I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any sinister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *seduced.* *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce*
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CEMENT, sĕ-dūse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *seduce.*] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them. *Milton.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magick bow'r.
Pope.

SEDU'CER, sĕ-dū'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *seduce.*] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakspeare.*

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He, whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE, sĕ-dū'sĕ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *seduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our error to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. *Glanville.*

SEDU'CTION, sĕ-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Latin.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, was sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction.* *Glanville.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction.* *Clarissa.*

SEDU'LITY, sĕ-dū'lĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. *Hooker*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

SE'DULOUS, sĕd'dū-lŭs, *or* sĕd'jū-lŭs. [293 294 376] *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthæa, reach'd her teat, distent
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SE'DULOUSLY, sĕd'dū-lŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, perceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most religiously guarded by them. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS, sĕd'dū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE, sĕĕ.[246] *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocess of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shaks.*

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy *see.* *Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE, sĕĕ. *v. a.* prĕt. *I saw;* part. pass. *seen.* [seon, Sax. *sien*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again *Shakspeare.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the *seeing* of it. *Isaiah.*

I speak that which I have *seen* with my father, and ye do that which you have *seen* with yours. *John.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see.*
Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *see* her sober over her sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never *saw* for badness. *Genesis.*

Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issued forth a spy. *Milton.*

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used, by the greatest poet of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to descry.

Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not,
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought?
Shakspeare.

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison.*

To SEE, sêê. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the bliad? have not I, the Lord? *Exodus.*

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou? for the fail
Of any point in 't shall be death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me *see* now;
To get his place. *Shakspeare.*

SEE, sêê. *interjection.* [originally the imperative of the verb *see.*] Lo; look; observe; behold.

See! see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know. *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED, sêêd.[246] *n. s.* [ȝæð, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *saed*, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakspeare.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others. *Bacon.*

That every plant has its *seed*, is an evident sign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a *seed*
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But, three fair daughters which were well up-train'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed.* *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed.* *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED, sêêd. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEE'DCAKE, sêêd'kâke. *n. s.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmety pot. *Tusser.*

SEE'DLIP, sêêd'lip. } *n. s.* A vessel in
SEE'DLOP, sêêd'lôp. } which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'DPEARL, sêêd-pêrl'. *n. s.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEE'DPLOT, sêêd'plôt. *n. s.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature; that is, the matter and *seedplot:* these are the seats of all argument and invention. *B. Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEE'DTIME, sêêd'time. *n. s.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Genesis.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterbury.*

SEE'DLING, sêêd'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn.*

SEE'DNESS, sêêd'nês. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyson *Shakspeare.*

SEE'DSMAN, sêêdz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*seed* and *man.*]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes the harvest. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that sells seed.

SEE'DY, sêêd'ê. *adj.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING, sêê'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. *Shaksp.*

SEE'ING, sêê'ing. } *adv.* [*vû que*, Fr.
SEE'ING *that*, sêê'ing-thât. } from *see.* It would be more grammatically written, as *vû que*, *pourvû que*, in French; *seen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts. *Bentley.*

To SEEK, sêêk. *v. a.* pret. *I sought;* part. pass. *sought.* [ȝecan, Sax. *soecken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for; often with *out.*

He did range the town to *seek* me *out.* *Shaksp.*

I have a venturous fairy, that shall *seek*
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakspeare.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against us, and take us for bondmen. *Genesis.*

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Isaiah.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tobit.*

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *sought* thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace was there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *seek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to *seek* temptation *out!*
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must *seek out* some other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. *Psalms.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we *seek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryd.*

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge our labour more,
And *seek* Atrides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life. *Shakspeare.*

David saw that Saul was come out to *seek* his life. 1 *Samuel.*

To SEEK, sēēk.[246] *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Isaiah.*

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Spectator.*

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm? *Milton.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Psalms.*

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 *Kings.*

Unto the habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK, sēēk. [an adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new *to seek;* and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still *to seek.* *Milton.*

But they misplace them all;
And are as much *to seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Roscommon.*

SEE'KER, sēēk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *seek.*]

1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. *Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

SEE'KSORROW, sēēk'sŏr-rō. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation.

A field they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among;
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL, sēēl.[246] *v. a.* [*sceller*, to seal, Fr.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.

Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shaksp.*

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him. *Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seel'd* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham.*

To SEEL, sēēl. *v. n.* [ȳllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

SEEL *or* SEE'LING, sēēl, *or* sēēl'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *seel.*] The agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'LY, sēēl'ē. *adj.* [from ȝeel, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple.

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*

To SEEM, sēēm.[246] *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr. unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shaksp.*

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st.* *Shakspeare.*

So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

In holy nuptials tied;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden.*

2. To have the appearance of truth.

It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*

3. In *Shakspeare*, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful.

Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is yours. *King Lear.*

4. *It* SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth. Id mihi datur negotii* scilicet. *This*, it seems, *is to be my task.*

The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult (so chance, *it seems*, enjoin'd)
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore.*

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison.*

The raven, urged by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addis.*

He had been a chief magistrate; and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

6. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Roderigo, meant t' have sent. *Shaksp.*

It seems, the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown.*

SEE'MER, sēēm'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *seem.*] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'MING, sēēm'ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *seem.*]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villany. *Shaksp.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming.* *Shaksp.*

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long. *Shaksp.*

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming.* *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY, sēēm'ĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *seeming.*] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shaksp.*

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glanville.*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS, sēēm'ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *seeming.*] Plausibility; fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of those reasons persuade us on the other side. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS, sēēm'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY, sēēm'lē. *adj.* [*soommeligt*, Danish; from *soome*, Islandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shaksp.*

The wife
Safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milton.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY, sēēm'lē. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN, sêên.[246] *adj.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick. *Shaksp.*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*

SEER, sêêr. *n. s.* [from *see.*]

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath, and mystick types of woe. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD, sêêr'wûd. *n. s.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *seerwood;*
Yet from the wound ensued no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW, sê'sâw. *n. s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW, sê'sâw. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH, sêêth.[246] *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed;* part. pass. *sodden.* [ȝeoðan, Sax. *soiden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish. *Spenser.*

Go suck the subtile blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shaksp.*

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the prophets. *2 Kings.*

To SEETH, sêêth.[467] *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon. *Fairy Queen.*

I will make a complimental assault upon him; for my business *seeths.* *Shaksp.*

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shaksp.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*, with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan *1 Samuel.*

SEE'THER, sêêth'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden*

SE'GMENT, sêg'mênt. *n. s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles, for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SE'GNITY, sêg'nê-tê. *n. s.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE, sêg'grê-gâte. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Latin; *segreger*, Fr.] To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGA'TION, sêg-grê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate.*] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?
——A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shaks.*

SE'JANT, sê'jânt. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL, sê-nû'rê-âl.[250] *adj.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independent.

Those lands were *seigneurial.* *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR, sêne'yûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *senior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY, sêne'yûr-rê.[113] *n. s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*

Were you not restor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories?* *Shaksp.*

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seigniory* over themselves; which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seigniory* successively. *Davies.*

SE'IGNORAGE, sêne'yûr-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [*seigneuriage*, Fr. from *seignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seignorage.* *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE, sêne'yûr-îze. *v. a.* [from *seignior.*] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE, sêne. *n. s.* [ȝegne, Saxon; *seine*, *senne*, *seme*, Fr.] A net used in fishing.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER, sêne'ûr. *n. s.* [from *seine.*] A fisher with nets.

Seiners complain, with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. *Carew.*

To SEIZE, sêze.[250] *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr.]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied,
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both,
Both griped in each paw. *Milton.*

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*
The sceptre, and regard not David's sons. *Milton.*

3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take forcible possession of by law.

An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

5. To make possessed; to put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fairy Queen.*

So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid.
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envied Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addis.*

To SEIZE, sêze. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be 't lawful I take up what 's cast away? *Shaksp.*

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing; even Jezebel projects not to *seize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Decay of Piety.*

SE'IZIN, sê'zîn. *n. s.* [*saisine*, Fr.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law. *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin*, in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowell.*

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulgent sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*

Seisin is the same, in the canon law, as livery and *seisin* at the common law. *Ayliffe.*

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seisin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE, sê'zhûre.[460] *n. s.* [from *seize.*]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands. *Shaksp.*

In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shaksp.*

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH, sêl'kôôth. *adj.* [ȝelð, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon: *Spenser.* The same with *uncouth.*

SE'LDOM, sêl'dům.[166] *adv.* [ſeldan, rarely; ſeldon, more rarely; ſeldoſt, most rarely. Seldan is supposed to be contracted from ſeldæn, or ſeld, rare, and hpænne, when, Sax. *selden*, Dutch; *seltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOMNESS, sêl'dům-nês. *n. s.* [from *seldom.*] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftenness of doing well. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN, sêld'shône. *adj.* [*seld* and *shown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldshown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs. *Shaksp.*

To SELE'CT, sê-lêkt'. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To choose in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *selects.* *Dryden.*

SELE'CT, sê-lêkt'. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION, sê-lêk'shůn. *n. s.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select.*] The act of culling or choosing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown.*

SELE'CTNESS, sê-lêkt'nês. *n. s.* [from *select.*] The state of being select.

SELE'CTOR, sê-lêk'tůr.[166] *n. s.* [from *select.*] He who selects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL, sêl-lê-nô-grâf'ê-kâl. } SELENOGRA'PHICK, sêl-lê-nô-grâf'ik. } *adj.* [*selenographique*, Fr. from *selenography.*] Belonging to selenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY, sêl-lê-nôg'grâf-ê.[518] *n. s.* [*selenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF, sêlf. *pronoun;* plur. *selves.* [*silba*, Gothick; ſýlf, ſýlfa, Sax. *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective. Very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shaksp.*

The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shaksp.*

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himself; the *people hiss* me, *but I clap* myself; *thou lovest* thyself, *though the world scorns* thee.

They cast to build a city,
And get *themselves* a name. *Milton.*

He permits
Within *himself* unworthy pow'rs to reign
Over free reason. *Milton.*

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; I *myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves.*

No more be mention'd then of violence
Against *ourselves*, or wilful barrenness. *Milton.*

5. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself.*

A horse well bitted, which *himself* did dress. *Dryden.*

And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,
I learn to pity woes so like my own. *Dryden.*

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And strive your excellent *self* to excel. *F Queen.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, *i. e.* the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakespeare* is often harsh.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self*-accusing look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound? *Sid.*

Before the door sat *self*-consuming care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fairy Queen.*

My strange and *self*-abuse
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Shaksp.*

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have spoke thereof;
But being over-full of *self*-affairs,
My mind did lose it. *Shakspeare.*

Nor know I aught
By me that's said or done amiss this night,
Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
When violence assails us. *Shakspeare.*

He walks and that *self* chain about his neck,
Which he forswore. *Shakspeare.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shakspeare.*

His treasons will sit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shakspeare.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues. *Shakspeare.*

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakspeare.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight
The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakspeare.*

He may do some good on her:
A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakspeare.*

But lest myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakspeare.*

He conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
Got praises of the king
For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd. *Shaksp.*

The Everlasting fixt
His cannon 'gainst *self*-slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

Know if his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught
To change the course. He's full of alteration
And *self*-reproving. *Shakspeare.*

More nor less to others paying,
Than by *self*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whose cruel striking
Kills for faults of his own liking. *Shakspeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,
Point against point. *Shakspeare.*

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self*-neglecting. *Shakspeare.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*

His lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride. *Shakspeare.*

You promis'd
To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,
And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shaksp.*

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self*-will they digged down a wall. *Genesis.*

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as

to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she
To where the king's proudly reposed head,
If any can be soft to tyranny,
And *self*-tormenting sin, had a soft bed. *Crashaw.*

With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
Thou canst avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milton.*

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that *self*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay here while a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton.*

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him: longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide. *Hakewill.*

Thyself from flattering *self*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend.
Denham.

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;
And my just anger, be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *self*-devouring silence.
Denham.

They are yet more mad to think that men may rest by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin. *Graunt.*

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by common experience? *South.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self*-denying frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious course to obtain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul. *South*

A fatal *self*-imposture, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force, of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited fop will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neigh'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden*

Below you sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden.*

All these receiv'd their birth from other things,
But from himself the phœnix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryd.*

The burning fire, that shone so bright,
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze.
Dryden.

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Pow'r, *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryd.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same *self*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet greater pride and *self*-conceitedness, when we take upon us to set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self*-consciousness, as I am for what I did the last moment. *Locke*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *self*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself; for he that is above, or existeth without any cause, that is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence. *Grew*

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-movent; for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may have a definitive conception of body abstracted from that of motion; wherefore motion is something else besides body, something without which body may be conceived to exist. *Grew.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,
Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,
Who form'd and rules all nature, is assign'd.
Blackmore.

If a first body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self*-existence call?
Blackmore.

Shall nature, erring from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self*-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Addison*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errours? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were only governed by the light of reason. *Addison.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we see, in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, much needs be infinitely *self*-imparting and communicative. *Norris*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving, *self*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbuthnot.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,
We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which is life and sense. *Bentley.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self*-sufficiency of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put; it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *self*-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self* denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete this island's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came
Self-banish'd thence. *Pope.*

Achilles' courage is serious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wand'ring *self*-consuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And, while *self*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self*-praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion, or *self*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL, sêlf'hêle. *n. s.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant, the same with *sanicle.*

SE'LFISH, sêlf'ish. *adj.* [from *self.*] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it? *Spectator.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
List under reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.
Pope.

SE'LFISHNESS, sêlf'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *selfish.*] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle.*

SE'LFISHLY, sêlf'ish-lê. *adv.* [from *self*-

fish.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME, sĕlf'sāme. *adj.* [*self* and *same.*] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the *self-same* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker.*

Flight pursued one way the *self-same* hour. *Milton.*

I have been base,
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give:
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryd.*

SE'LION, sē'lē-ŭn. *n. s.* [*selio*, low Lat.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL, sĕl. *pronoun.* [for *self.*] *Sell* is retained in *Scotland* for *self*, and *sells* in the plural for *selves.*

They turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives, and *sells.*
Ben Jonson.

SELL, sĕl. *n. s.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Lat.] A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty steed with golden *sells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there.
Fairy Queen.

To SELL, sĕl. *v. a.* [ȳllan, Saxon; *sela*, Islandick.]

1. To give for a price; to vend; the word correlative to *buy.*

The Midianites *sold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Genesis.*

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites. *Genesis.*

This sense is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth *sell.*
Davies.

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to furnish themselves with corn, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addison.*

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three-halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude. *Shaksp.*

To SELL, sĕl. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shaksp.*

Consult not with a buyer of *selling.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

SE'LLANDER, sĕl'lăn-dûr.[98] *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

SE'LLER, sĕl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sell.*] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs. *Shaksp.*

The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and witnesses, are in both instruments. *Addison.*

SE'LVAGE, sĕl'vĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvage* in the coupling. *Exodus.*

SELVES, sĕlvz. The plural of *self.*

Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE, sĕm'blā-bl. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains. *Shaksp*

With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown.*

SE'MBLABLY, sĕm'blā-blē. *adv.* [from *semblable*] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself. *Shaksp.*

SE'MBLANCE, sĕm'blānse. *n. s.* [*semblance*, French; from *semblant.*]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise:
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakspeare.*

She's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour;
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!
O, what authority and shew of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakspeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.
Milton.

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier, for you likest are,
For manly *semblance*, and for skill in war. *Spenser.*

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face.
Fairfax.

All that is fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton.*

SE'MBLANT, sĕm'blānt. *adj.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that, as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,
Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth'd, her look was thus serene.
Prior.

SE'MBLANT, sĕm'blānt. *n. s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser.*

SE'MBLATIVE, sĕm'blā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *semblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ shrill and sound;
And all as *semblative* a woman's part. *Shakspeare.*

To SE'MBLE, sĕm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Little used.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

SE'MI, sĕm'mē. *n. s.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULAR, sĕm-mē-ăn'nū-lăr. *adj.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF, sĕm'mē-brĕf. *n. s.* [*semibreve*, French.]

Semibref is a note in musick relating to time and is the last in augmentation. It is commonly called the master-note, or measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a still which stays
A *semibref* 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kl. *n. s.* [*semicirculus*, Latin; *semi* and *circle.*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*
Or a half moon, made with a pen. *Shakspeare.*

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakspeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backward and forward in a *semicircle.* *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kl'd. } SEMICI'RCULAR, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kū-lăr.[88 359] } *adj.* [*semi* and *circular.*] Half round.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale. *Shakspeare.*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a rorid and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, some refracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown.*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles that surround it. *Addison.*

SEMICO'LON, sĕm-mē-kō'lŏn. *n. s.* [*semi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER, sĕm-mē-dī-ăm'ē-tûr.[89] *n. s.* [*semi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre: the disproportion is just nothing. *More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY, sĕm-mē-dī-ă-fā-nē'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies, may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS, sĕm-mē-dē-ăf'ā-nŭs. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodw.*

SE'MIDOUBLE, sĕm-mē-dŭb'bl. *n. s.* [*semi* and *double.*] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO'SCULOUS, sém-mé-flós'kú-lús. *adj.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

SE'MIFLORET, sém-mé-fló'rét. *n. s.* [*semi* and *floret.*] Among florists, an half floret, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID, sém-mé-flú'íd. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a sort of *semifluid;* it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR, sém-mé-lú'nár.[88] } *adj.*
SEMILU'NARY, sém-mé-lú'nár-é. } [*semilunaire*, French; *semi* and *luna*, Latin.] Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SEMIME'TAL, sém'mé-mét-tl. *n. s.* [*semi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL, sém'é-nál.[88] *adj.* [*seminal*, Fr. *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. *Glanville.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY, sém-é-nál'é-té. *n. s.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of darnel. *Brown.*

SE'MINARY, sém'é-ná-ré.[512] *n. s.* [*seminaire*, French; *seminarium*, from *semino*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterward transplanted; seedplot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. *Brown.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from which scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries* in any christian country. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION, sém-é-ná'shún. *n. s.* [from *semino*, Latin.] The act of sowing.

SEMINI'FICAL, sém-é-nif'é-kál. } *adj.* [*semen* and
SEMINI'FICK, sém-é-nif'ík.[509] } *facio*, Lat.] Productive of seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION, sém-é-nif-é-ká'shún. *n. s.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS, sém-mé-ó-pá'kús. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE, sém-mé-ór'dé-náte. *n. s.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and bissected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL, sé-mip'é-dál.[518] *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID, sém-mé-pél-lú'síd. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS, sém-mé-pér-spík'ú-ús. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns. *Grew.*

SE'MIPROOF, sém'mé-próóf. *n. s.* [*semi* and *proof.*] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE, sém-mé-kwá'drát.[91] }
SEMIQUA'RTILE, sém-mé-kwár'til.[140] } *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER, sém'mé-kwá-vér. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of a quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE, sém-mé-kwín'til.[140] *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE, sém-mé-séks'til.[140] *n. s.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL, sém-mé-sfér'ré-kál.[88] *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical.*] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL, sém-mé-sfé-róíd'ál. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal.*] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN, sém-mé-tér'shún. *n. s.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'MITONE, sém'mé-tóne. *n. s.* [*semiton*, French.] In musick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL, sém'mé-vóú-íl. *n. s.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels*. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE, sém'pér-vive. *n. s.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Latin; that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greatest *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL, sém-pé-tér'nál. *adj.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper* and *æternus*, Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *a parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *a parte post;* but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run
To some one man whose being ne'er begun
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY, sém-pé-tér'né-té. *n. s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world being admitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS, sém'strés.[515] *n. s.* [ȝeamȝtȝe, Saxon.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *semstresses* were employed to make me shirts and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds. *Gulliver.*

The tuck'd-up *semstress* walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY, sén'ná-ré. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SE'NATE, sén'nát.[91] *n. s.* [*senatus*, Lat. *senat*, Fr.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debase
The nature of our seats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakspeare.*

There they shall sound
Their government, and their great *senate* chuse. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The *senate's* name our counsel had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The *senate* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE, sĕn'nāt-hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*senate* and *house.*] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senatehouse;* some news is come. *Shaksp.*

SE'NATOR, sĕn'nā-tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless *senators.* *Shakspeare.*

As if to every fop it might belong,
Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL, sĕn-nā-tō'rē-ăl. } *adj.*
SENATO'RIAN, sĕn-nā-tō'rē-ăn. } [*senatorius*, Latin; *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

To SEND, sĕnd. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent.* [*sandgan*, Gothick; *ſendan*, Sax. *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things.

He *sent* letters by posts on horseback. *Esther.*

His citizens *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke.*

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakspeare.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree,
And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran. *Jeremiah.*

But first, whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*
The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milton.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring.

They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go.

God will deign
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a distant place; as, if God *send* life.

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master. *Genesis.*

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon.*

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate.

Cherubic songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial music *send.* *Milton.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through th' Achaian cities *send* the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND, sĕnd. *v. n.*

1. To despatch a message.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakspeare.*

This son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To send for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me, some few of you, and see the place; and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *sent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER, sĕnd'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *send.*] He that sends.

This was a merry message.
—We hope to make the *sender* blush at it. *Shakspeare.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shaksp.*

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE, sĕ-nĕs'sĕnse.[510] *n. s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay; without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL, sĕn'nĕs-kăl.[352] *n. s.* [*seneschal*, Fr. of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war. *Carew.*

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneschals;*
The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton.*

The *seneschal* rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope.*

2. It afterward came to signify other offices.

SE'NGREEN, sĕn'grēĕn. *n. s.* [*sedum.*] A plant.

SE'NILE, sē'nīle.[140] *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR, sē'nē-ŭr, *or* sēne'yŭr. *n. s.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY, sē-nē-ŏr'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *senior.*] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity; so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be consigned to his care by the right due to his *seniority.* *Broome.*

SE'NNA, sĕn'nā. *n. s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence? *Shakspeare.*

Senna tree is of two sorts; the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna;* both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SE'NNIGHT, sĕn'nīt.[144] *n. s.* [contracted from *sevennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made, on Monday, of Thursday *sennight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday, is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *se'nnight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakspeare.*

SENO'CULAR, sē-nŏk'kŭ-lăr. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular.* *Derham.*

SENSA'TION, sĕn-sā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*sensation*, Fr. *sensatio*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations;* and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanville.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise *Harvey.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation.* *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE, sĕnse. *n. s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste.

This pow'r is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense's* organs be;
And in those five all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature which contains
The pow'r of *sense* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and use the *sense's* pains;
But fits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty

Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton.*

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing. *Holder.*

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they
Should have sound minds which have their senses sound;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakspeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*. *Shakspeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*,
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense:*
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense*, to be preserved from sin is not impossible. *Hooker.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. *Shaksp.*

A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. *More.*

All before Richard I is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *sense*, it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words. *Watts.*

Se'nsed, sĕn'sĕd. *part.* [from *sense.*] Perceived by the senses. Not in use.

Let the sciolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville.*

Se'nseful, sĕnse'fŭl. *adj.* [from *sense* and *full.*] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

Se'nseless, sĕns'lĕs. *adj.* [from *sense.*]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk. *Fairy Queen.*

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shaksp.*

You blocks! you worse than *senseless* things! *Shakspeare.*

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taste:
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion. *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkies, little wiser than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolitus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and over-cold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: with *of.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross;
He sins and sees not, *senseless of* his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

Se'nselessly, sĕns'lĕs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *senseless.*] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

Se'nselessness, sĕns'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *senseless.*] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

Sensibi'lity, sĕn-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

2. Quickness of perception; delicacy.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addison.*

Se'nsible, sĕn'sĕ-bl[405] *adj.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambrick were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakspeare.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty. *Glanville.*

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible:* it resteth therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things unsensible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:
Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? *Shaksp.*

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the sense. *Glanville.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible* resistance, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability so to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

This must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton.*

I saw you in the east at your first arising: I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

The versification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broome.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a shew of zeal. *Shaksp.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong,
Restrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue.
Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLENESS, sĕn'sĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SE'NSIBLY, sĕn'sĕ-blĕ. *adv.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed
Of that self-blood that first gave life to you. *Shaks.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly.* *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciously; reasonably.

SE'NSITIVE, sĕn'sĕ-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin, yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant*, sĕn'sĕ-tĭv-plănt. *n. s.* [*mimosa*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which well
We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand?
Prior.

The *sensitive plant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY, sĕn'sĕ-tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *sensitive.*] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭm. } *n. s.*
SE'NSORY, sĕn'sō-rĕ.[557] } [Lat.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As sound in a bell, or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL, sĕn'shŭ-ăl.[452] *adj.* [*sensual*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose
Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell;
The *sensuallest*, and after Asmodai
The fleshliest, incubus. *Milton.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *sensual.*] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY, sĕn-shŭ-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *sensual.*] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality.* *Shakspeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning power with surfeitings;
Mar not her sense with *sensuality:*
Cast not her serious wit on idle things,
Make not her free-will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-ĭze. *v. a.* [from *sensual.*] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *sensual.*] In a sensual manner.

SE'NSUOUS, sĕn'shŭ-ŭs.[452] *adj.* [from *sense.*] Tender; pathetick; full of passion. Not in use.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

SENT, sĕnt. The participle passive of *send.*

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezra.*

SE'NTENCE, sĕn'tĕnse. *n. s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jeremiah.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence.* *South.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton.*

3. A maxim, an axiom, generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE, sĕn'tĕnse. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold consid'rance *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shak.*

Came the mild judge and intercessor both
To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY, sĕn-tĕn-shē-ŏs'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs.[292 314] *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

He is very swift and *sententious.* *Shakspeare.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious.* *Addison.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously:* they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon.*

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY, sĕn'tĕr-ē. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel.*] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT, sĕn'shē-ĕnt.[542] *adj.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, presseth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT, sĕn'shē-ĕnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT, sĕn'tē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*sentiment*, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments.* *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL, sĕn'tē-nĕl. *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels.* *Shaksp.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r,
Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts,
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

These senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

SE'NTRY, sĕn'trē. *n. s.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel.*]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakspeare.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

SEPARABI'LITY, sĕp-pâr-â-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE, sĕp'pâr-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate.*]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that tho' they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS, sĕp'pâr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold *Boyle*

To SE'PARATE, sĕp'pâr-âte. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.
———To Ireland I: our *separated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakspeare.*

Resolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate.* *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. 1 *Chronicles.*

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyself from me: if thou will take the left, I will go to the right. *Genesis.*

To SE'PARATE, sĕp'pâr-âte. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE, sĕp'pâr-ât.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *sep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY, sĕp'pâr-ât-lē. *adv.* [from *separate.*] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their counsel both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS, sĕp'pâr-ât-nĕs. *n.s.* [from *separate.*] The state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION, sĕp-pâr-â'shŭn. *n.s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate.*]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporated with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations.* *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakspeare.*

SE'PARATIST, sĕp'pâr-â-tĭst. *n. s.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR, sĕp'pâr-â-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider

SE'PARATORY, sĕp'pâr-â-tûr-ē.[530] *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

SE'PILIBLE, sĕp'pĭl-ē-bl. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT, sĕp'pē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION, sĕp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT, sĕpt. *n. s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, of *septs*, of the Irish, as did possess this island. *Davies.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR, sĕp-tăng'gŭ-lâr. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER, sĕp-tĕm'bûr. *n. s.* [Lat. *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham.*

SE'PTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-âr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*septenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seven.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY, sĕp'tĕn-âr-ē. *n. s.* The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'nē-âl.[113] *adj.* [*septennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.
2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr. *septentrio*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good
As the Antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shakspeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn. } *adj.*
SEPTE'NTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-âl. } [*septentrionalis*, Lat. *septentrional*, Fr.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton.*

If the spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoaky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-âl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-âl-lē. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ō-nāte.[90] *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL, sĕp'tē-kâl. *adj.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septical* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL, sĕp-tē-lăt'tĕr-âl. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY, sĕp-tshŭ-ăd'jē-nâ-rē.[463] [628] *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagenary* determination. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL, sĕp-tshŭ-â-jĕs'sē-mâl. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown.*

SE'PTUAGINT, sĕp'tshŭ-â-jĭnt. *n. s.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE, sĕp'tŭ-pl.[405] *adj.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL, sē-pŭl'krâl. *adj.* [*sepulcral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulcrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope.*

SE'PULCHRE, sĕp'pŭl-kûr.[416] [503] *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulcrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and 's heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakspeare.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There, where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung,
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join. *Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE, sē-pŭl'kûr. *v. a.* [from the noun] It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakspeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Jonson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the least, in hers *sepulchre* thine. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou so *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surcharg'd, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE, sĕp'pŭl-tûre.[177] *n. s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepulture* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;
With speed to Melesinda bring relief,
Recal her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England, *sepulture* or burial of the dead may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS, sē-kwā'shŭs.[414] *adj.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above those superstitious horrours that enslave
The fond *sequacious* herd, to mystick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious stranger hail. *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY, sē-kwăs'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL, sē'kwēl. *n. s.* [*sequelle*, French; *sequela*, Lat.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,

Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shakspeare.*

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised. *South.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail or swerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In these he put two weights,
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE, sē'kwēnse *n. s.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word, but little used.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shaksp.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT, sē'kwĕnt. *adj* [*sequens*, Lat.]

1. Following; succeeding.

Let my trial be mine own confession:
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shaksp.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Subjected to a *sequent* king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton.*

2. Consequential.

SE'QUENT, sē'kwĕnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

To SEQUE'STER, sē-kwĕs'tŭr. *v. a.* [*sequestrer*, Fr *secrestar*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Latin.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train? *Shakspeare.*

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shaksp.*

In shady bow'r,
More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,
Bear me, oh bear me, to *sequester'd* scenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aside; to remove

Although I had wholly *sequester'd* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to segregate.

A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker*

4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others: as, his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him: and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE, sē-kwĕs'trā-bl. *adj.* [from *sequestrate.*]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE, sē-kwĕs'trāte.[91] *v. n.* To sequester; to separate.

In general contagions, more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA'TION, sĕk-wĕs-trā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*sequestration*, French; from *sequestrate.*]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courses vain;
I never noted in him any study;
Any retirement, any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakspeare.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes much fixt upon inferior objects. *South.*

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shaksp.*

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration.* *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR, sĕk-wĕs-trā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *sequestrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO, sē-rāl'yō.[388] *n. s.* [Italian; perhaps of oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio.* *Norris.*

SE'RAPH, sĕr'rāf.[413] *n. s.* [שרף] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote, in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope*

SERA'PHICAL, sē-rāf'fē-kāl. } *adj.* [*seraphique*, Fr.
SERA'PHICK, sē-rāf'fĭk.[509] } from *seraph.*]

1. Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

'Tis to the world a secret yet,
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
Talks in a high romantick strain;
Or whether he at last descends
To like with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM, sĕr'rā-fĭm. *n. s.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Isaiah.*

Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE, sēre. *adj.* [ȝeapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muses that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *sere.* *Spenser.*

He is deform'd, crooked, old, and *sere*,
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where,
Vitious, ungentle. *Shakspeare.*

Ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected may with matter *sere* foment. *Milton.*

The *sere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

On a *sere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still. *Rowe.*

SERE, sēre. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from ȝeȳpan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That mounted on the wings, together still
Their strokes extended; but arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threat'ning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres.* *Chapman.*

SERENA'DE, sĕr-ē-nādē'. *n. s.* [*serenade*, French; *serenata*, Italian; whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin; the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or *serenade*, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*

Foolish swallow, what dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had not he broke windows and disturbed honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To SERENA'DE, sĕr-ē-nādē'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE, sē-rēne'. *adj.* [*serein*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; showing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene*
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them by a due remembrance of all that is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation of the future life. *Grew.*

Gutta-SERE'NA, gŭt-tā-sē-rē'nā. *n. s.* An obstruction in the optick nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs.
Milton.

SERE'NE, sẻ-rẻne'. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth please t' appear,
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sickness, all are there.
Ben Jonson.

To SERE'NE, sẻ-rẻne'. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY, sẻ-rẻne'lẻ. *adv.* [from *serene.*]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS, sẻ-rẻne'nẻs. *n. s.* [from *serene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE, sẻ-rẻn'nẻ-tůde. *n. s.* [from *serene.*] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY, sẻ-rẻn'nẻ-tẻ.[530] *n. s.* [*serenité*, French; from *serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*

Pure *serenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and stamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE, sẻrdje. *n. s.* [*serge*, French; *xerga*, Spanish, which *Covaruvias* derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *serge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad cloths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT, sẻr'jẻnt.[100] *n. s.* [*sergent*, French; *sergenté*, Italian, from *serviens*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, as this fell *sergeant*, Death,
Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Shakspeare.*

When it was day, the magistrates sent the *sergeants*, saying, Let these men go. *Acts.*

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *sergeant*,
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought. *Shaksp.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

None should be made *sergeants*, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant-chirurgeon;* that is, a chirurgeon *servant* to the king.

SE'RGEANTRY, sẻr'jẻnt-rẻ. *n. s.* [from *sergeant.*]

Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *service*, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP, sẻr'jẻnt-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *sergeant.*] The office of a sergeant.

SE'RIES, sẻ'rẻ-ẻz. *n. s.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward.*

The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS, sẻ'rẻ-ůs.[314] *adj.* [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Latin.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the holy scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the holy sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious:* how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shaksp.*

There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RIOUSLY, sẻ'rẻ-ůs-lẻ. *adv.* [from *serious.*] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SE'RIOUSNESS, sẻ'rẻ-ůs-nẻs. *n. s.* [from *serious.*] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison.*

SERMOCINA'TION, sẻr-mỏ-sẻ-nẻ'shůn. *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR, sẻr-mỏ-sẻ-nẻ'tůr. *n. s.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a speech-maker.

These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON, sẻr'můn.[100 166] *n. s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shaksp.*

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons* have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON, sẻr'můn. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:
No villanous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*, sẻr'mỏůn-tĭn. *n. s.* [*silex*, Latin.] A plant.

SERO'SITY, sẻ-rỏs'sẻ-tẻ. *n. s.* [*serosité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematose, or schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS, sẻ'růs. *adj.* [*sereux*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.
2. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT, sẻr'pẻnt. *n. s.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often ve-

nomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *F. Queen.*

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shaksp.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*

The chief I challeng'd; he, whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search. *Pope.*

SE'RPENTINE, sêr'pên-tîne.[149] *adj.* [*serpentinus*, Latin; from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*. *Donne.*

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine* yet constant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits on Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*

SE'RPENTINE, sêr'pên-tîne. *n. s.* [*dracantium.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SERPENTINE *Stone*, sêr-pên-tîne-stône'. *n. s.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green also, but variegated with spots of white, the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be infused therein for four-and-twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spa-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SERPENT'S *Tongue*, sêr-pênts-tûng'. *n. s.* [*ophioglosson.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPET, sêr'pît. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsw.*

SERPI'GINOUS, sêr-pîd'jê-nûs. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Lat.] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales. *Wiseman.*

SERPI'GO, sêr-pî'gô.[112] *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Shakspeare.*

She had a node, with pains, on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on her right hand. *Wiseman.*

To SERR, sêr. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike. *Bacon.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE, sêr'râte.[91] } *adj.* [*serratus*,
SE'RRATED, sêr'râ-têd. } Lat.] Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes, with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge. *Derham.*

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges: a scurvy weapon. *Grew*

SERRA'TION, sêr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *serra*; Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE, sêr'râ-tûre. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest! *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY, sêr'rê. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrato*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry*, *Bacon* uses *serr*; but neither *serr* nor *serry* are received.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array,
Of death immeasurable. *Milton.*

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT, sêr'vânt.[100] *n. s.* [*servant*, Fr. *servus*, Lat.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command: the correlative of *master*. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shaksp.*

I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shaksp.*

He disdain'd not,
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milton.*

For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two was all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shaksp.*

3. A word of civility used to superiours or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT, sêr'vânt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts. *Shaksp.*

To SERVE, sêrv.[100] *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought. *Genesis.*

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, show thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands, both bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it *up* so drest,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing; as, the curate *served* two churches.

They that *serve* the city, shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

8. To obey in military actions: as, he *served* the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *serve* them but riding. *L'Estrange.*

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy;
And, in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*se servir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himself of.* To make use of. A mere gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby.*

They would *serve themselves of* this form. *Taylor.*

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingw.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends *of* those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden.*

16. To treat; to requite; in an ill sense: as, he *served* me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the supreme Being.

Matters bid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*

18. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. *To* SERVE *an office.* To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE, sêrv. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isaiah.*

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *serving*, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? *Luke.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none *serve* with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shaksp.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that, as she used these ornaments not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared all would not *serve.* *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and, when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shaksp.*

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shaksp.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve.* *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessons thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Holder.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he *served* at the publick dinner.

SE'RVICE, sêr'vîs.[142] *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shaksp.*

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;
A most unnatural and faithless *service.* *Shaksp.*

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service.* *Shaksp.*

By oppressing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service.* *Shaksp.*

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues now they be out of *service.* *Shaksp.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain, for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shaksp.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service.* *Shaksp.*

Riches gotten by *service*, though it be of the best rise, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons;
Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shaksp.*

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law
My *services* are bound. *Shaksp.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service.* *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in sea-*service*, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton.*

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shaksp.*

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*

That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due,
My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp.*

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, No sermon, no *service.* *Hooker.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence, that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service* book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

17. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antonia a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE, sêr'vîs-â-bl. *adj.* [*servissable*, old Fr. from *service.*]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shaksp.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shaksp.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS, sêr'vîs-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *serviceable.*]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE, sêr'vîl.[140] *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying, pays death's *servile* breath. *Shaksp.*

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Even fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degree of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

SE'RVILELY, sêr'vîl-lê. *adv.* [from *servile.*] Meanly; slavishly.

T' each changing news they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryden.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS, sêr'vîl-nês. } *n. s.* [from
SERVI'LITY, sêr-vîl'ê-tê. } *servile.*]

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and dæmons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility;*
For princes should be free. *Shaksp.*

SE'RVING-MAN, sêr'vîng-mân. *n. s.* [*serve* and *man*] A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man* than ever she bestowed on me. *Shaksp.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men.* *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR, sêr'vê-tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shaksp.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who acts under another; a follower.

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor.* *Shaksp.*

4. One of the lowest order in the university.

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE, sêr'vê-tûde. *n. s.* [*servitude*, French; *servitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shaksp.*

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in use.

After him a cumb'rous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude.* *Milton.*

SE'RUM, sê'rûm. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body; the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER, sês-kwê-âl'têr. } *adj.*
SESQUIA'LTERAL, sês-kwê-âl'têr-âl. }
[*sesquialtere*, Fr. *sesquialter*, Latin.] In geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them, in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley*

SE'SQUIPEDAL, sês-kwîp'pê-dâl. }
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN, sês-kwê-pê-dâ'lê-ân.[518] *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, Lat.] Containing a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature *Addison*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE, sês-kwîp'plê-kât.[91] *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN, sês-kwê-têr'shûn. [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between 6 and 8.

SESS, sês. *n. s.* [for *asses*, *cess*, or *cense.*] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies.*

SE'SSION, sêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session.* *Brown.*

2. A state assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready t' appear
Where you shall hold your *session.* *Shakspeare.*

Summon a *session*, that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Shakspeare.*

The old man, mindful still of moan,
Weeping, thus bespake the *session.* *Chapman.*

Of their *session* ended they bid cry
The great result. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,
Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session.* *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance in the first *session*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordain'd by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of the peace.

SE'STERCE, sês'têrse. *n. s.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny *sterling.* *Dict.*

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds *sterling.* *Addison.*

To SET, sêt. *v. a.* preterit *I set;* part. pass. *I am set.* [*satgan*, or *satyan*, Gothick; ſettan, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakspeare.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave constable had *set* me i' th' common stocks for a witch. *Shakspeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have *set* with the dogs of my flock. *Job.*

He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to his seal, that God is true. *John.*

They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain. *Ezekiel.*

God *set* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Genesis.*

She *sets* the bar that causes all my pain;
One gift refus'd, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryd.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he *set* abroach! *Shakspeare.*

Our princely general,
Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *set* off
That might so much as think you enemies. *Shaksp.*

This present enterprize *set* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakspeare.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return. *Jeremiah.*

Every sabbath ye shall *set* it in order. *Leviticus.*

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. *Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and *set* aside that which is full. *2 Kings.*

The beauty of his ornament he *set* in majesty, but they made images; therefore have I *set* it far from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open. *Nahum.*

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge. *Jeremiah.*

The shipping might be *set* on work by fishing, by transportations from port to port. *Bacon*

This wheel, *set* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, some hours must be *set* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *set* over his horse. *Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring
To *set* himself in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal success has *set* these champions high,
And both resolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for it *sets* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature. *L'Estrange.*

The fire was form'd she *sets* the kettle on. *Dryd.*

Leda's present came
To ruin Troy, and *set* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

Over-labour'd with so long a course,
'Tis time to *set* at ease the smoking horse. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall *set* my soul at ease,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appease. *Dryd.*

Jove call'd in haste
The son of Maia, with severe decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit. *Locke.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong. *Locke.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness, which determines his will, and *sets* him at work in pursuit of his choice on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire. *Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addison.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can *set* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to *set* them a-going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and *setting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *setting* such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman, with a *set* gesture and countenance, still soberly related; until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the sun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery which by custom they are *set* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's ulest dominions,
And *sets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration;
Pleas'd when his reason he deceives,
And *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to musick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;
But when I have done so,
Some man, his art or voice to show,
Doth *set* and sing my pain;
And, by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verse did restrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant; not sow.

Whatsoever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate. *Bacon.*

I prostrate fell,
To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *set* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To intersperse or variegate with any thing.

As with stars, their bodies all,
And wings, were *set* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this it is *set* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour *set* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then? no. *Shaksp.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *setting*. *Wiseman.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but, if broken, is never well *set* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Colossians.*

They should *set* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Psalms.*

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully *set* in them to do evil. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Some I found wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite. *Milton.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are *set*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower. *L'Estrange.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on. *Dryden and Lee.*

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come unto the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves. *Tillotson.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper. *Addison.*

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon. *Spect.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being. *Addison.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge. *Addison.*

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute, did frame his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other, on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar. *Dryden.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. *Nehemiah.*

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection. *Job.*

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times, for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice. *Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time. *Locke.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit. *Woodward.*

13. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? *Job.*

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us. *Addison.*

14. To exhibit; to display: with *before*.

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set before* us to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milton.*

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place,
To *set before* your sight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* the unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addison.*

When his fortune *sets before* him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addison.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation. *Broome.*

15. To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotson.*

16. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at nought,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench? *Shak.*

The backwardness parents shew in indulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has given thee all. *Rowe.*

Though the same sun, with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *set* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desp'rate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore. *Prior.*

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all. *Shakspeare.*

19. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. *Locke.*

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset:* as,

Adam, hard *beset*, replied. *Milton.*]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins. *Psalms.*

22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. *Deuteronomy.*

With whate'er gall thou *sett'st* thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

23. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jeremiah.*

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

24. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Ecclesiasticus.*

25. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country. *Knolles.*

26. To station; to place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doomed to die. *Dryden.*

27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakspeare.*

28. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.

29. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds.

30. *To* Set *about*. To apply to.

They should make them play games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it. *Locke.*

31. *To* Set *against*. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezekiel.*

The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*

32 *To* Set *against*. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet.*

33. *To* Set *apart*. To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set apart*. *Knolles.*

34. *To* Set *aside*. To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiership *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lye in your throat. *Shakspeare.*

In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlisle; in the which I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson*

35. *To* Set *aside*. To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside*. *Prior.*

36. *To* Set *aside*. To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set aside*. *Addison.*

There may be
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He shews what absurdities follow upon such a supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that supposition. *Atterbury.*

37. *To* Set *by*. To regard; to esteem.

David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*. 1 *Samuel.*

38. *To* Set *by*. To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*

39. *To* Set *down*. To explain, or relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*. *Locke.*

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set down*. *Locke.*

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*

40. *To* Set *down*. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Every man, careful of virtuous observation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker.*

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them. *Shakspeare.*

Take
One half of my commission, and *set down*
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*

41. *To* Set *down*. To fix on a resolve.

Finding him so resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round. *Knolles.*

42. *To* Set *down*. To fix; to establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

43. *To* Set *forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,

The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakspeare.*

The poems, which have been so ill *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller.*

44. *To* Set *forth.* To raise; to send out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to descry the seas. *Abbot.*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles.*

45. *To* Set *forth.* To display; to explain; to represent.

As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser*

Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown.*

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden.*

46. *To* Set *forth.* To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakspeare.*

47. *To* Set *forth.* To show; to exhibit.

To render our errours more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown.*

To *set forth* great things by small. *Milton.*

The two humours, of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction. *L'Estrange.*

When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden.*

48. *To* Set *forward.* To advance; to promote.

They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin, the work of salvation. *Hooker.*

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently, or can be sufficiently proved, effectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*

They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity. *Job.*

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them *forwards.* *Bacon.*

49. To Set *in.* To put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

50. *To* Set *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever.*

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off.* *Shaksp.*

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me *off.* *Shakspeare.*

Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set off* thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions: thus, in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them *off.* *Dryden.*

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set off* and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper scenes. *Addison.*

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories. *Addison.*

51. *To* Set *on* or *upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope; or never discovered it, stopt with despair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was cast; and even now he spake
Iago *set* him *on.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shakspeare.*

Baruch *setteth* thee *on* against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*

He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*

In opposition sits
Grim death, my son and foe, who *sets* them *on.* *Milton.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness, and *set on* by misinformation. *South.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* man *on* the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

52. *To* Set *on* or *upon.* This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by pirates, who, putting me underboard prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead. *Shakspeare.*

So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shakspeare.*

Alphonsus, captain of another of the gallies, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate, and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon.*

If I had been *set upon* by villians, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth.*

53. *To* Set *on.* To employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife t' observe. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* Set *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

55. *To* Set *out.* To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others to whom the same shall be *set out.* *Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set out* for him, is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*

56. *To* Set *out.* To publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*

57. *To* Set *out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished, from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

58. *To* Set *out.* To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

59. *To* Set out. To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses. *Addison.*

60. *To* Set *out.* To show; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him *out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

61. *To* Set *out.* To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*

62. *To* Set *up.* To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury.*

63. *To* Set *up.* To enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,
Set up themselves, and drove a sep'rate trade. *Pope.*

64. *To* Set *up.* To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new: then, if the echo like not
In such a room, they pluck down those. *Ben Jonson.*

Jacob took the stone that he had for his pillow, and *set* it *up* for a pillar. *Genesis.*

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped amongst the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statutes were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
Withhold the pension and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

65. *To* Set *up.* To raise; to exalt; to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakspeare.*

I will translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. *2 Samuel.*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

66. *To* Set *up*. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up*. *Locke.*

67. *To* Set *up*. To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark. *Job.*

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*

68. *To* Set *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

69. *To* Set *up*. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

70. *To* Set *up*. To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet.*

71. *To* Set *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune; *to set up* a trade; *to set up* a trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got; and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

72. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwise than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is scarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

To Set, sêt. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set*. *Genesis.*

Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Give a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of wasting night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden.*

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden.*

My eyes no object met
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden.*

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. 1 *Kings.*

4. To fit musick to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set*.
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakspeare.*

5. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. *Boyle.*

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And solemnly see him *set* on to London. *Shaksp.*

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shall *set* forward,
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakspeare.*

The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare.*

7. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*

When *sets* he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden.*

He, with forty of his gallies, in most warlike manner appointed, *set* forward with Solyman's ambassador towards Constantinople. *Knolles.*

8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

9. To plant; not sow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb.*

10. It is commonly used in conversation, for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they *set* down before's 'fore they remove
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

11. To apply one's self.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*

12. *To* Set *about*. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them that it is necessary now, at this very present, to *set about* it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in. *Calamy.*

How preposterous is it, never to *set about* works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*

13. *To* Set *in*. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters. *Addison.*

As November *set in* with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed. *Ellis.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern monsoon began to *set in*. *Gulliver.*

14. *To* Set *on* or *upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise.

Be't your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakspeare.*

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *set upon* some new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* Set *on*. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will *set on* them. *Shaksp.*

16. *To* Set *out*. To have beginning.

If any invisible casuality there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown.*

17. *To* Set *out*. To begin a journey, or course.

At their *setting out* they must have their commission from the king. *Bacon*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to *set out*, or begin your first stage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour *set out* from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton.*

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Yours first *set out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must *set out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *sets out* upon weak legs, will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still. *Locke.*

For these reasons I shall *set out* for London, tomorrow. *Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his *setting out* for eternity. *Addison.*

The dazzling lustre to abate,
He *set* not *out* in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first *set out*. *Addison.*

18. *To* Set *out*. To begin the world.

He, at his first *setting out*, threw himself into court. *Addison.*

Eugenio *set out* from the same university, and about the same time, with Corusodes. *Swift.*

19. *To* Set *to*. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to *set to* any thing else. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

20. *To* Set *up*. To begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to *set up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left towards *setting up* again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had *set up* for myself. *Swift.*

21. *To* Set *up*. To begin a scheme of life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting up* for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security. *Arbuthnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to *set up* for a republick. *Addison.*

22. *To* Set *up*. To profess publickly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit;
Now we *set up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden.*

Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the muses, are never like to *set up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men, who *set up* for morality without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

Set, sêt. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech,
And little bless'd with the *set* phrase of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings
In a *set* hand fairly is engross'd. *Shakspeare.*

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set* battle, but by dallying off the time *Knolles.*

Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*

In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back

These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET, sĕt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a *set* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*

Homer introduced that monstrous character, to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours. *Broome.*

He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis rais'd by *sets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set;*
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

When the battle's lost and won.
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shakspeare.*

Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set?* *Shaksp.*

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakspeare.*

SETA'CEOUS, sĕ-tā'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [*seta*, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SE'TFOIL, sĕt'foil. *n. s.* [*tormentilia*, Lat.] An herb.

SE'TON, sē't'n.[170] *n. s.* [*seton*, French, from *seta*, Latin.]

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk, or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiseman.*

SETTE'E, sĕt-tēē'. *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SE'TTER, sĕt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *set.*]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter* up and pulier down of kings! *Shaksp.*

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods. *Acts.*

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT, sĕt'tŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog*, sĕt'tĭng-dŏg. *n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Italian; *setting* and *dog.*] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE, sĕt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [ȝetol, Saxon.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits. *Ezekiel.*

The man, their hearty welcome first express'd,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE, sĕt'tl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezekiel.*

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here. *Milton.*

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton.*

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke. *Prior.*

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line. *Dryden.*

This, by a *settled* habit in things whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation, which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Spectator.*

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*

11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful? *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE, sĕt'tl. *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus which *settled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown.*

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit feces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But, since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryd.*

A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles.* *Addison.*

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelesgi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestick state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle:
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*

5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west, so as we could make no way. *Bacon.*

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shakspeare.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS, sĕt'tl'd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *settle.*] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness*

by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT, sĕt'tl-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *settle.*]

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong,
He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fullers earth left a thick *settlement.* *Mortimer.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *L' Estr.*

6. A Colony; a place where a colony is established.

SE'TWAL, sĕt'wăl. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN, sĕv'v'n.[103] *adj.* [ȝeoȝon, Sax.]

1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let ev'ry man be master of his time
Till *seven* at night. *Shakspeare.*

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens.* *Genesis.*

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *seven* children. *Raleigh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse;
And for Diana *sev'n* unspotted ewes, *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD, sĕv'v'n-fōld. *adj.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.

Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head
He set the false Duessa, for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Not for that silly old morality,
That as these links were knit, our loves should be,
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awak'd should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

Fair queen,
Who sway'st the sceptre of the Pharian isle,
And *sev'nfold* falls of disemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD, sĕv'v'n-fōld. *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold.* *Genesis.*

Wrath meet thy flight *sev'nfold.* *Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT, sĕn'nĭt.[144] *n. s.* [*seven* and *night.*]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than justs with the sword and lance, maintained for a *sevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here
Anticipates our thoughts a *se'nnight's* speed. *Shaks.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevennight* lost their shining. *Bacon.*

2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *se'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday;* it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

This comes from one of those untuckered ladies whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was *se'nnight.* *Addison.*

SE'VENSCORE, sĕv'v'n-skōre. *adj.* [*seven* and *score.*] Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was *sevenscore* years old, did dentize twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN, sĕv'v'n-tēĕn. *adj.* [ȝeoȝontȳne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH, sĕv'v'n-tēĕn*th.* *adj.* [ȝeoȝonteoȝa, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the *seventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Genesis.*

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH, sĕv'v'n*th.* *adj.* [ȝeoȝonȝa, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven: the first after the sixth.

The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the first:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags
Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start eyes!
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *seventh?* I'll see no more. *Shaksp.*

So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *seven.*

SE'VENTHLY, sĕv'v'n*th*-lē. *adv.* [from *seventh.*] In the seventh place: an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH, sĕv'v'n-tē-ĕ*th.* *adj.* [from *seventy.*] The tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY, sĕv'v'n-tē. *adj.* [hundȝeoȝontiȝ, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From twelve to *seventy.* *Shakspeare.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *seventy* *Taylor.*

The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several significations. *Locke.*

To SE'VER, sĕv'vŭr.[98] *v. a.* [*sevrer*, Fr. *separo*, Latin.]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who *sever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjoined and *severed*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakspeare.*

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Matthew.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd. *Dryden.*

4. To separate by chymical operation.
5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be *severed* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shaksp.*

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves *Shakspeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usually be sought for in that principle *severed* from the others. *Boyle.*

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *sever'd* in a pale clear shining sky. *Shakspeare.*

I will *sever* Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Exodus.*

To SE'VER, sĕv'vŭr.[98] *v. n.*

1. To make a separation; to make a partition.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of Egypt. *Exodus.*

There remains so much religion, as to know how to *sever* between the use and abuse of things. *King Charles.*

Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton.*

2. To suffer disjunction.

Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As soul and body's *sev'ring.* *Shakspeare.*

SE'VERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl.[88] *adj.* [from *sever.*]

1. Different; distinct from one another.

Divers sorts of beasts come from *several* parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *several* kinds. *Bacon.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *several* attempts, in *several* ages. *Davies.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryden.*

2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people and *several* kingdoms. *Abbot.*

This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton.*

We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and, after *several* victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies.*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* place
Disparted *Milton.*

Each might his *sev'ral* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

SE'VERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A state of separation, or partition. This substantive has a plural.

More profit is quicter found
Were pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser.*

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*
Of head piece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shakspeare.*

That will appear to be a methodical successive observation of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond.*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*

4. Enclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but immediately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One said to him, Your lordship doth contrary to other married men; for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat Sir Walter Raleigh stood by and said, There is no beast, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *several.*] Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him. *Hooker.*

Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryden.*

We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryden.*

Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally*, so as to number them. *Newton.*

SE'VERALTY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-tē. *n. s.* [from *several.*] State of separation from the rest.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*

Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE, sĕv'ŭr-ănse. *n. s.* [from *sever.*] Separation; partition.

Those rivers inclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carew.*

SEVE'RE, sē-vēre'. *adj.* [*severe*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe?* *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*,
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*

In his looks serene,
When angry most he seemed, and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone? *Milton.*

Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisdom.*

4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*. *Pope.*

6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

These piercing fires are soft, as now *severe*. *Milton.*

8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY, sē-vēre'lē. *adv.* [from *severe.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war: and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociously; horridly.

More formidable Hydra stands within:
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY, sē-vĕr'ē-tē.[511] *n. s.* [*severitas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shakspeare.*

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of publick power,
Which he so sets at nought. *Shakspeare.*

Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood; as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended: but according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardness; power of distressing.

Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale.*

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVOCA'TION, sĕv-ō-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*sevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW, sū. for *sue*. To follow. *Spenser.*

To SEW, sō.[266] *v. n.* [*suo*, Latin.] To join any thing by the use of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Eccles.*

To SEW, sō. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark.*

To SEW *up*, sō-ŭp'. To enclose in any thing sewed.

If ever I said loose-bodied gown, *sew* me *up* in the skirts of it. *Shakspeare.*

My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest up* my iniquity. *Job.*

To SEW, sū. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SE'WER, sū'ŭr.[266] *n. s.* [*escuyer trenchant*, French; or *asseour*, old French, from *asseoire*, to set down; for these officers set the dishes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*]

1. An officer who serves up a feast.

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals:
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*

The cook and *sewer* each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise. *Dryden.*

2. [from *issue*, *issuer*. pron. shōre.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*. *Cowell.*

The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring, till the weeds and sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men suffer their private judgment to be drawn into the common *sewer* or stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

3. He that uses a needle. [pron. sō'ŭr.]

SEX, sĕks. *n. s.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SE'XAGENARY, sĕks-ăd'jĕn-ăr-ē. *adj.* [*sexagenaire*, French; *sexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA, sĕks-ă-jĕs'sē-mă. *n. s.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL, sĕks-ă-jĕs'sē-măl. *adj* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXA'NGLED, sĕks-ăng'gl'd.[359] } *adj.*
SEXA'NGULAR, sĕks-ăng'gŭ-lăr. } [from *sex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryd.*

SEXA'NGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'gŭ-lăr-lē. *adv.* [from *sexangular.*] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'nē-al.[113] *adj.* [*sex* and

annus, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SE'XTAIN, sêks-tîn.[208] *n. s.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.

SE'XTANT, sêks'tânt. *n. s.* [*sextant*, Fr.] The sixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY, sêks'tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*sextarius*, Latin.] A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY, sêks'tûr-ê. } *n. s.* The same as
SE'XTRY, sêks'trê. } *sacristy. Dict.*

SE'XTILE, sêks'tîl.[140] *adj.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

SE'XTON, sêks'tûn.[170] *n. s.* [corrupted from *sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakspeare.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP, sêks'tûn-shîp. *n. s.* [from *sexton.*] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE, sêks'tû-pl.[405] *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown.*

To SHAB, shâb. *v. n.* To play mean tricks. A low barbarous cant word.

SHA'BBILY, shâb'bê-lê. *adv.* [from *shabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.

SHA'BBINESS, shâb'bê-nês. *n. s.* [from *shabby.*] Meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

SHA'BBY, shâb'bê. *adj.* [a word that has crept into conversation and low writing, but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE, shâk'kl.[405] *v. a.* [from the noun *shackles; schaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *shackles* accidents, and holts up change. *Shakspeare.*

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price
Should set him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES, shâk'klz. *n. s.* wanting the singular. [ȝeacul, Saxon; *schaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Fairy Queen.*

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;
Our iron mines exhausted and destroy'd
In *shackles*. *Dryden.*

SHAD, shâd. *n. s.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fish.

SHADE, shâde. *n. s.* [ȝeaȝu, Sax. *schade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine. *Milton.*

2. Darkness; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such vollies of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton.*

Then to the desart takes his flight;
Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,
After forty days fasting, had remain'd. *Milton.*

The pious prince then seeks the *shade*
Which hides from sight this venerable maid. *Dryd.*

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dissever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees, which kill those that sit under their *shade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body; so called, as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes.

To Trachin, swift as thought, the flitting *shade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickel.*

To SHADE, shâde. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.

A seraph six wings wore to *shade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*

And, after these, came arm'd with spear and shield
An host so great as cover'd all the field;
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green was *shaded* o'er. *Dryden.*

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited. *Shakspeare.*

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Milton.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS, shâ'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *shady.*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW, shâd'dô.[327] [515] *n. s.* [ȝeaȝu, Saxon, *schaduwe*, Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

His countrymen probably lived within the shake of the earthquake, and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addison.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lillies softly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree,
For your good host. *Shakspeare.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is the diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*

After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade.
Hence, horrible *shadow!*
Unreal mock'ry hence! *Shakspeare.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to *substance.*
In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*
If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd. *Milton.*
Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate. *Milton.*
Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies, scattered, which are some *shadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson.*

8. Inseparable companion.
Sin, and her *shadow*, death. *Milton.*
Thou my *shadow*
Inseparable must with me along. *Milton.*

9. Type; mystical representation.
Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed. *Milton.*

10. Protection; shelter; favour.
Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms.*

To SHA'DOW, shâd'dô. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.
The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Spenser.*
The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* shroud. *Ezekiel.*

2. To cloud; to darken.
Mislike me not for my complexion;
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat.
A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen.
Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him: thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host, and make discov'ry
Err in report of us. *Shakspeare.*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.
God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakspeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.
Turnsoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing-dish of coals till it boils; then wring it into a shell, and put into it a little gum arabick: it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peacham.*
From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted on our minds is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*
More broken scene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings*, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addison.*

7. To paint in obscure colours.
If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden.*

8. To represent imperfectly.
Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *shadow'd*. *Milton.*
Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*
I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

9. To represent typically.
Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*
The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *shadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*

SHA'DOWGRASS, shâd'dô-grâs. *n. s.* [from *shadow* and *grass; gramen sylvaticum*, Lat.] A kind of grass.

SHA'DOWY, shâd'dô-è. *adj.* [from *shadow.*]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.
This *shadowy* desart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*
With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.
More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical.
When they see
Law can discover sin, but not remove
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.
Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison.*

5. Dark; opake.
By command, ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste
Homeward. *Milton.*

SHA'DY, shâ'dê. *adj.* [from *shade.*]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.
The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *shadiest* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*
Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.
Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAFT, shâft. *n. s.* [ꝼceapt, Saxon.]

1. An arrow; a missive weapon.
To pierce pursuing shield,
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*
Who, in the spring, from the new sun
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins those *shafts* to shun
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*
They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and them shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *More.*
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. [*shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.
They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Carew.*
The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*
Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft* were sunk from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing straight; the spire of a church.
Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG, shâg. *n. s.* [ꝼceacꝷa, Sax.]

1. Rough woolly hair.
Full often, like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakspeare.*
Where is your husband?
He 's a traitor.
—Thou lyest, thou *shag*-ear'd villain! *Shakspeare.*
From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*
True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn,
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG, shâg. *n. s.* [*phalacrocorax*, Latin.] A sea bird.
Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED, shâg'gêd.[366] } *adj.* [from
SHA'GGY, shâg'gê.[383] } *shag.*]

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.
They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,
Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair. *Dryden.*
A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryden.*
From the frosty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battailous array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,
Her borderers, on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.
They pluck the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods; and by the *shaggy* tops
Uplifting, bore them in their hands. *Milton.*
There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*
Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill
Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*
How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws when tipt with gold,
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*
Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn;
Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn! *Pope.*

SHA'GREEN, shâ-grêên'. *n. s.* [*chagrin*, French.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN, shâ-grêên'. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke. Both should be written *chagrin.*

To SHAIL, shâle. *v. n.* To walk sidewise. A low word.
Child, you must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE, shâke. *v. a.* preterit *shook;* part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook.* [ꝼceacan, Saxon; *shecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate.
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shaksp.*
I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. *Zechariah.*

I *shook* my lap, and said, so God *shake* out every man from his house; even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Nehemiah.*

The stars fell into the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a mighty wind. *Revelation.*

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distil.
Dryden.

She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again.
Dryden.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heav'n's basis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Roscomm.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all her buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet. *Matthew.*

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shak'd.* *Shakspeare.*

This respite *shook*
The bosom of my conscience. *Shakspeare.*

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thessalonians.*

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.*

With the slave
He ne'er *shook hands*, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' chops. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake off* these names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakspeare.*

If I could *shake off* but one seven years
From these old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakspeare.*

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow
Courage on thee, to soar so high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so
To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller*

Him I reserved to be answered by himself, after I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
I've *shook* it *off:* my soul is free from fear. *Dryd.*

Here we are free from the formalities of custom and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*

How does thy beauty smooth
The face of war, and make even horrour smile!
At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows. *Addison.*

To SHAKE, shâke. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the *shaking* of a spear. *Job.*

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

What said the wench when he rose up again?
—Trembled and *shook:* for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakspeare.*

A *shaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness.

He, short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

SHAKE, shâke. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with every toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker stuff which could endure a *shake:*
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,
A toy, shunn'd cleanly, passeth with the best. *Herbert.*

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms, that would fall away with every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addis.*

SHA'KER, shâ'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shake.*] The person or thing that shakes.

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope.*

SHALE, shâle. *n. s.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell.*] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men. *Shakspeare.*

SHALL, shâl. *v. defective.* [ȝceal, Saxon; is originally I *owe*, or I *ought.* In *Chaucer, the faithe I* shall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God:* thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir, dois, doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *skall*, and the Islanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will:* but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minerva*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.]

1. *I* SHALL *love.* It will so be that I must love; I am resolved to love.

2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I must love?

3. *Thou* SHALT *love.* I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction] it will be that thou must love.

4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?

5. *He* SHALL *love.* It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *shall* remain.
——*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute *shall?* *Shakspeare.*

See Romulus the great:
This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear;
And, like his sire, in arms he *shall* appear.
Dryden.

That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond.*

6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language] Will it be that he must love?

7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.

SHALLOO'N, shâl-lôôn'. *n. s.* A slight woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP, shâl'lûp. *n. s.* [*chalaupe*, Fr.] A small boat.

You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have sir John Fearne's *shallop:* I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

Our hero set
In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW, shâl'lô.[327] *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *shoal* and *low.*]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow;* a death that I abhor. *Shakspeare.*

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallower* in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land. *Brown.*

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shakspeare.*
This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shakspeare.*

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Bretaigne. *Bacon.*

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW, shâl'lô. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Having but newly left those grammatick flats and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to be tost with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryd.*

In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*. *Burnet.*

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows*. *Ray.*

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and *shallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED, shâl'lô-brân'd. *adj.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men, to see a company of lewd *shallow-brained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY, shâl'lô-lê. *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS, shâl'lô-nês. *n. s.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measur'd hour;
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Druina, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security. *Howel.*

SHALM, shâm. *n. s.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hoboy. *Knolles.*

SHALT, shâlt. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM, shâm. *v. n.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*

Then all your wits that flear and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And slily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *L'Estrange.*

SHAM, shâm. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. A low word.

No *sham* so gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judgments. *L'Estrange.*

He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire, th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM, shâm. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES, shâm'blz.[359] *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology; *scannaglia*, Italian.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house. *Shakspeare.*

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
Oh, ay, as summer flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shaksp.*

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING, shâm'bl-ing.[410] *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes the imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME, shâme. *n. s.* [ȝceam, Saxon; *schaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie,
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenser.*

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *shame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;
And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shakspeare.*

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;
For I have heard him say, a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakspeare.*

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking:
For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*

O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope.*

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Applause
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

To SHAME, shâme. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless. *Shakspeare.*

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *shame* him hence:
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *shame* the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

Despoil'd
Of all our good, *sham'd*, nak'd, miserable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence, to *shame* us into the glories of the next. *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour, he would *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He, in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *sham'd* oppression, till it set him free. *Dryd.*

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew. *Pope.*

2. To disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*.
Fairy Queen.

To SHAME, shâme. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great shame it is, thing so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? *Shaks*

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

Cruel Auster thither hied him;
And with the rush of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*

SHA'MEFACED, shâme'fâste.[359] *adj.* [*shame* and *face.*] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conscience is a blushing *shamefac'd* spirit, that mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shakspeare.*

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange.*

Your *shamefac'd* virtue shunn'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform. *Addison.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY, shâme'fâste-lê. *adv.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS, shâme'fâste-nês. *n. s.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefac'd are, but *shamefac'dness* itself is she. *Fairy Queen.*

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL, shâme'fûl. *adj.* [*shame* and *full.*]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great prince's pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen.*

For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurst! *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MEFULLY, shâme'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *shameful.*]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milton.*

Would he *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings. *South.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MELESS, shâme'lês. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.* *Shakspeare.*

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath *shameless* thrown on me. *Shakspeare.*

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of morality. *South.*

Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad, abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY, shâme'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *shameless.*] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king, to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself' *2 Samuel.*

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS, shâme'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *shameless.*] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefacedness the cloak of *shamelessness.* *Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER, shâm'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS, shâm'mê. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr. See CHAMOIS.] A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'MROCK shâm'rûk.[166] *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser.*

SHANK, shânk. *n. s.* [ȝceanca, Saxon; *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftsoons her white straight legs were altered—
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks*. *Shaksp.*

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With recky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient. *Moxon.*

4. [*bryonia*, Latin.] An herb.

SHA'NKED, shânkt.[359] *adj.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER, shânk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE, shâpe. *v. a.* pret. *shaped;* part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen.* [ȝcỳppan, Saxon; *scheppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakspeare.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force,
Nor speed, nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Denham.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shaksp.*

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

SHAPE, shâpe. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shaksp.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle. *Revelation.*

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton.*

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS, shâpe'lês. *adj.* [from *shape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakspeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere;
Ill fac'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PELINESS, shâpe'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY, shâpe'lê. *adv.* [from *shape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH, shâpe'smi*th*. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*

SHARD, shârd. *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*chard.*] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot
Keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait. It is used, says *Upton*, in the west, for a *gap*.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *shard*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. A sort of fish.

SHA'RDBORN, shârd'bôrn. *adj.* [*shard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken stones or pots. Perhaps *shard*, in *Shakspeare*, may signify the sheaths of the wings of insects.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shardborn* beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shaksp.*

SHA'RDED, shârd'êd. *adj.* [from *shard.*] Inhabiting shards.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shaksp.*

To SHARE, shâre. *v. n.* [ȝceaȝan, ȝcȳȝan, Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shaksp.*

Any man may take trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character had any superiority. *Collier.*

Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *shared* among many. *Addison.*

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another.

The captain, half of whose soldiers were dead, and the other quarter never mustered or seen, comes shortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of some great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt. *Spenser.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*

Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*

Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed,
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden.*

Not love of liberty nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addison.*

All night it rains, the shews return with day,
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Logie.*

3. To cut; to separate; to sheer. [from ȝceaȝ, Saxon.]

With swift wheel reverse deep ent'ring *shar'd*
All his right side. *Milton.*

Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE, shâre. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shaksp.*

Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *shar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryd.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE, shâre. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming *share*
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some with vast excess. *Milton.*

The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own *share* one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryd.*

While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*

The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister. *Addis.*

In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critick's *share*. *Pope.*

He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

5. To go shares; to partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share* alike in what they took. *L'Estrange.*

By being desirous that every one should have their full *share* of the favours of God, they would not only be content, but glad, to see one another happy in the little enjoyments of this transitory life. *Law.*

3. A part contributed.

These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition. *Brown.*

4. [ȝceaȝ, Sax.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden.*

Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*

Incumbent o'er the shining *share*
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay. *Thomson.*

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *share* narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHA'REBONE, shâre'bône. *n. s.* [*share* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *sharebones*, Bartholine saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHA'RER, shâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *share.*]

1. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel.*

People not allow'd to be *sharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estrange.*

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the *sharers* rich enough. *Addison.*

You must have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *sharer* in the secret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a *sharer*. *Atterbury.*

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *sharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK, shârk. *n. s.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious sea fish.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *shark*. *Thomson.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. A low word.

David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many *sharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword. *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

To SHARK, shârk. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily.

Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes. *Shakspeare.*

To SHARK, shârk. *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief. A low word.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking* life, hateful wherever she comes. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. A low word. *Ainsworth.*

There are cheats by natural inclination as well

as by corruption: nature taght this boy to *shark*, not discipline. *L'Estrange.*

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, fallacious, underminiug, converse; there being a snare and a trapan almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. *South.*

3. *To* Shark. To fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP, shârp. *adj.* [ȝceapp, Sax. *scherpe*, Dut.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakspeare.*

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shaksp.*

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully. *Psalms.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight. *More.*

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *sharper* angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement. *Brown.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow. *Milton.*

It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top. *Temple.*

In shipping such as this the Irish kern,
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere *sharp* keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the *sharpest* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but sense, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town. *Dryd.*

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself without some light divine. *Davies.*

To *sharp* eyed reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false opticks view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseas'd we find,
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions *sharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live. *Spenser.*

Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, men use their finger. *Bacon.*

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so *sharp*, as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shaksp.*

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society! *South.*

Cease contention: be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us. *Shaksp.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is *sharp* and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd;
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*

The *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel
How *sharper* than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child. *Shaksp.*

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to see them live to whom he was so much beholding, and therefore rewarded them with such *sharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Tried in *sharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. *Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd
In *sharp* contest of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *sharp* assault already is begun;
Their murd'ring guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
And somewhat floating from afar descries. *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *sharp* piercing, nor the rushing show'r,
The verdant arch so close its texture kept. *Pope*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The instances you mention are the strongest and *sharpest* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to *sharp* and spare. *Milton.*

Sharp, shârp. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. A low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

To Sharp, shârp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
They cry, milstones are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

To Sharp, shârp. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

I like upon what's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharpening* one half of the year, and starving the other. *L'Estrange.*

To Sha'rpen, shâr'p'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *sharp*.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry. *Hooker.*

The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter. 1 *Samuel.*

His severe wrath shall he *sharpen* for a sword. *Wisdom.*

The grating of a saw, when *sharpen'd*, offends so much, as it setteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

The squadron bright, *sharp'ning* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. *South.*

No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*

Ere ten moons had *sharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

Her nails are *sharpen'd* into pointed claws;
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addison.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. *Ascham.*

3. To make quicker of sense.

Th' air *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shaksp.*

Such an assurance as will *sharpen* men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. *Tillotson.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *sharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job.*

6. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make less flat; to make more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make sour.

Sha'rper, shârp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal,

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

He should retrench what he lost to *sharpers*, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, *sharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY, shârp'lê. *adv.* [from *sharp.*]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.
2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which, being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more *sharply* exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS, shârp'nês. *n. s.* [from *sharp.*]

1. Keenness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the *sharpness* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the *sharpness* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no *sharpness* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourness without austereness.

There is a *sharpness* in vinegar, and there is a *sharpness* in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all. *Watts.*

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shaksp.*

Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But, of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest. *Dryd.*

The *sharpness* of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. *Dryden*

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical *sharpness*, and particular reflections, on many churches of christians. *Sprat.*

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shaksp.*

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages. *Addison.*

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise, in matters of deeper discourse, the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET, shârp-sêt'. *adj.* [*sharp* and *set.*]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The seely dove
Two *sharp-set* hawks do her on each side hem;
And she knows not which way to fly from them. *Brown.*

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilius forced her to stay, though with much ado, she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures. *L'Estr.*

A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SIGHTED, shârp-sî'têd. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majesty's clear and *sharp-sighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP-VISAGED, shârp-vîz'îdj'd.[90] *adj.* [*sharp* and *visaged.*] Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged.* *Hale.*

To SHA'TTER, shât'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shaksp.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute and swiftly enough moved to *shatter* or dissociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the stroke above, the smouldring pine
Stands as a *shattered* trunk. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER, shât'tûr. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragil, and some are tough and not fragil; and, in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER, shât'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters.* *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED, shât'tûr-brân'd.[359] } SHA'TTERPATED, shât'tûr-pâ-têd. } *adj.* [from *shatter*, *brain*, and *pate.*] Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY, shât'tûr-ê. *adj.* [from *shatter.*] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE, shâve. *v. a.* pret. *shaved;* part. *shaved* or *shaven.* [sceapan, Saxon; *schaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Leviticus.*

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, Why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles.*

I caused the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among
I wooe, to hear thy evening song:
And, missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milton.*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS, shâve'grâs. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Latin.] An herb.

SHA'VELING, shâve'lîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A man shaved; a friar or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elfes, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHA'VER, shâ'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shave.*]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.
2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver.* *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey; by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING, shâ'vîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the *shavings* forth, and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer.*

SHAW, shâw. *n. s.* [ȝcua, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Islandick.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *shaw*.

SHA'WFOWL, shâw'fôûl. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHA'WM, shâwm. *n. s.* [from *schawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy, a cornet: written likewise *shalm*.

With trumpets also and *shawms*.
Psalms, Common Prayer.

SHE, shêê. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; ȝeo, Saxon; *sche*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she;*
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once disclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she*.
Shakspeare.

What, at any time, have you heard *her* say?
Shakspeare.

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakspeare.*

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakspeare.*

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

He lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the *shes* are smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she* slave, and murder'd what he lov'd.
Prior.

SHEAF, shêfe.[227] *n. s. sheaves*, plural. [ȝceaf, Saxon; *schoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears;
The seed, thy valiant acts; the world the field.
Fairfax.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds.
Milton.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryd.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case.
Dryden.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species.
Locke.

To SHEAL, shêle.[227] *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peasecod. *Shakspeare.*

To SHEAR, shêre.[227] *v. a.* pret. *shore* or *sheared;* part. pass. *shorn*. [ȝceaȝan, ȝcȳȝen, Saxon. This word is more frequently written *sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form *shore* or *shorn: shear, shore, shorn*, as *tear, tore, torn*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months ere I shall *sheer* the fleece.
Shakspeare.

Laban went to *sheer* his sheep. *Genesis.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the same room to increase its weight. *Bacon.*

To lay my head, and hollow pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine. *Dryden.*

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep,
To swell his couch! *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper: and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he easily *sheers* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

To SHEAR, shêre. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect course.

SHEAR, shêre. } *n. s.* [from the verb.
SHEARS, shêrz.[227] } It is seldom used in the singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissors* a smaller, instrument of the same kind. *Pope* uses *shears* for *scissors*.

Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shaksp.*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *sheers*. *Dryd.*

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer*.
Dryden.

That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart;
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight; and, after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.
Spenser.

SHEARD, shêrd. *n. s.* [ȝceaȝd, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the bursting of it, not a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isaiah.*

SHE'ARER, shêêr'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers?*
Rogers.

SHEA'RMAN, shêêr'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears.

Thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakspeare.*

SHEAR'WATER, shêêr'wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*laurus niger*.] A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH, shêth.[227] *n. s.* [ȝcæȝe, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.

The dread knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair.
Fairy Queen.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?
Cleaveland.

Swords by the lightning's subtile force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd.
Addison.

To SHEATH, } shêth.[467] } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE, }

1. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case.

This, drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 'tis *sheath'd* shall give him peace and rest.
Waller.

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His sword the other in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, her love to me?
'Tis in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now.
Dryden.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.
Dryden.

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

2. [In philosophy.] To obtund any acrid particles.

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when *sheathed* up or wedged in amongst others, in the texture of a concrete, and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts; as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fit with a sheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*.
Shakspeare.

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED, shêth'wing'd. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY, shêth'ê. *adj.* [from *sheath.*] Forming a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on earwigs' backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON, shêk'lâ-tûn. *n. s.*

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

To SHED, shêd. *v. a.* [ȝceðan, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.

The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakspeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries. *Shakspeare.*

For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the remission of sins. *St. Matthew.*

Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed.* *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryd.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon.*

So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED, shêd. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

SHED, shêd. *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *shade.*]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first Aletes born in lowly *shed,*
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton.*

So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The gentiles great apostle, and deface
Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*
With twining osiers fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*

An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed;* the roof, nor far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden.*

Then out he steals, and finds where by the head
Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed.* *Betterton.*

Her various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *shed.* *Swift.*

Weak as the Roman chief, who strove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By casing a low *shed* of rural mould
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Harte.*

2. In composition, effusion; as, blood-*shed.*

SHE'DDER, shêd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shed.*] A spiller; one who sheds.

A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN, shêên.[246] } *adj.* [This was pro-
SHEE'NY, shêên'ê. } bably only the old pronunciation of *shine.*] Bright; glittering; showy. Not in use.

That lewd ribbald with vile lust advanc'd,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen.* *Fairy Queen.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen.* *Hubbard's Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen.* *Shakspeare.*

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in filed steel and armour *sheen.* *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen,*
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*

By the rushy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Which set with agat, or the azure *sheen,*
Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN, shêên. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. Not used.

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial *sheen.* *Milton.*

Far above, in spangled *sheen,*
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son, advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP, shêêp.[246] *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep.* [ȝceap, Saxon, of which the plural was ȝeep; *schaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.

Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water-falls the fleecy *sheep.* *Dryden.*

Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man, or *sheep.* *Locke.*

2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

3. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor.

We are his people, and the *sheep* of his pasture. *Psalms.*

To SHEE'PBITE, shêêp'bîte. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite.*] To use petty thefts.

Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your *sheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shaksp.*

SHEE'PBITER, shêêp'bîte-ûr. *n. s.* [from *sheepbite.*] A petty thief.

His gait like a *sheepbiter* fleering aside. *Tusser.*

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame. *Shakspeare.*

There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trust as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*

SHEE'PCOT, shêêp'kôt. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *cot.*] A little enclosure for sheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheepcots,* and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepcot,* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot,* none he saw. *Milton.*

SHEE'PFOLD, shêêp'fôld. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] The place where sheep are enclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain;
The *sheepfold* scatter'd, and the shepherd slain. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK, shêêp'hôôk. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

The one carried a crosier of balm-wood, the other a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook.* *Bacon.*

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your *sheephook,* and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH, shêêp'îsh. *adj.* [from *sheep.*] Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS, shêêp'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *sheepish.*] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert.*

Sheepishness and ignorance of the world, are not consequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have some degree of *sheepishness.* *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER, shêêp'mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *master.*] A feeder of sheep.

A nobleman was a great grazier and *sheepmaster.* *Bacon.*

SHEEP'S EYE, shêêp's-î'. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *eye.*] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING, shêêp'shêêr-îng. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *shear.*] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.

There happening a solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshearings* used to be, David begs some small repast. *South.*

SHEE'PWALK, shêêp'wâwk. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth, whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds. *Milton.*

SHEER, shêre.[246] *adj.* [ȝcÿn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

If she say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lying'st rogue in christendom. *Shakspeare.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrested sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER, shêre.[246] *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in use, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheer.* *Milton.*

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER, shêre. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home
At *sheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER OFF, shêre-ôf.' *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS, shêêrz. *n. s.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET, shêêt.[216] *n. s.* [ȘCEAT, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.
   He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him, as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts.*
2. The linen of a bed.
   If I die before thee, shroud me
   In one of these same *sheets*. *Shakspeare.*
   You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Shakspeare.*
   Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*
   Receives her lord. *Dryden.*
3. [*ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard-arms. *Dict.*—*Dryden* seems to understand it otherwise.
   The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail. *Suckling.*
   Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
   And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*
4. As much paper as is made in one body.
   As much love in rhime
   As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
   Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakspeare.*
   When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have to say, would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*
   I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton.*
5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.
6. Any thing expanded.
   Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder
   I never remember to have heard. *Shakspeare.*
   Rowling thunder roars,
   And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*
   An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,
   And from the loud resounding rocks below
   Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*
7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.
   To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

SHEET-ANCHOR, shêêt-ânk'kûr. *n. s.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] In a ship, is the largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners' last refuge when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET, shêêt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.
2. To enfold in a sheet.
3. To cover as with a sheet.
   Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
   The barks of trees thou browsed'st. *Shakspeare.*

SHE'KEL, shê'kl.[102] *n. s.* [שקל.] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling. *Dict.*
   The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their *sheekle* on one side the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*
   The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,
   And of whole bodies but one wound it made;
   Able death's worst command to overdoe,
   Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*
   This coat of mail weighed five thousand *shekels* of brass. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE, shêl'dâ-pl. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE, shêl'drâke. *n. s.* A bird that preys upon fishes.

SHELF, shêlf. *n. s.* [ȘCYLF, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]

1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.
   About his *shelves*
   A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*
   Bind fast, or from their *shelves*
   Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*
2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.
   Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their having now fully escaped the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and quicksands. *Boyle.*
   Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,
   A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*
   He call'd his money in;
   But the prevailing love of pelf
   Soon split him on the former *shelf*;
   He put it out again. *Dryden.*
3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelfs*, probably by negligence.
   He seiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,
   Turn'd short upon the *shelfs*, and madly steer'd *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY, shêlf'ê. *adj.* [from *shelf*.]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.
   Glides by the syren's cliffs, a *shelfy* coast,
   Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
   And white with bones. *Dryden.*
2. I know not well the meaning in this passage; perhaps rocky.
   The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelfy*, that the corn hath much ado to fasten its roots. *Carew.*

SHELL, shêl. *n. s.* [ȘCYLL, ȘCEALL, Sax. *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.
   The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell* of the eolipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierced through the *shell* and reached the waters, it rarefied them. *Burnet.*
   Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*
2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.
   Her women wear
   The spoils of nations in an ear;
   Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,
   And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben Jonson.*
   Albion
   Was to Neptune recommended;
   Peace and plenty spread the sails:
   Venus, in her *shell* before him,
   From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden.*
   The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*
   He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
   At all times just but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*
3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants.
   Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The covering of kernels.
   Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
   And, when he hath the kernel eat,
   Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*
5. The covering of an egg.
   Think him as a serpent's egg,
   Which hatch'd would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
   And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakspeare.*
6. The outer part of a house.
   The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addison.*
7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*, Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.
   Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
   Within the hollow of that *shell*,
   That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*
8. The superficial part.
   So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL, shêl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shêl. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.
   The ulcers were cured and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wiseman.*
2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK, shêl'dûk. *n. s.* A kind of wild duck.
   To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer.*

SHE'LLFISH, shêl'fish. *n. s.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.
   The shells being sound, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the exuviæ of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY, shêl'lê. *adj.* [from *shell*.]

1. Abounding with shells.
   The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
   Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*
2. Consisting of shells.
   The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men, and all animals, were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as lobsters; and so continued, till their *shelly* prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER, shêl'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: *Skinner* deduces it from *shell*; *Davies* from ȘCYLD, a shield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.
   We hear this fearful tempest sing,
   Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm. *Shakspeare.*
   They wish the mountains now might be again
   Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton.*
   Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
   But he, who meets all dangers with disdain,
   E'en in their face his ship to anchor brought,
   And steeple high stood propt upon the main. *Dryd.*
   They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*
   The healing plant shall aid,
   From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*
2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.
   Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms.*
3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
Denham.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come. *Young.*

To SHE'LTER, shĕl'tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
When he from Worc'ster's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover.

They *shelter'd* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER, shĕl'tŭr. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsmen, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thomson.*

SHE'LTERLESS, shĕl'tŭr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *shelter.*] Harbourless; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rowe.*

SHE'LVING, shĕlv'ĭng.[410] *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so *shelving*, that one cannot climb it
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakspeare.*

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
Addison.

SHE'LVY, shĕl'vē. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shakspeare.*

To SHEND, shĕnd. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *shent.* [ȝcendan, Saxon; *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milchcow for winter, another for lent.
Tusser.

Shepherds, should it not *yshent*
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*

Such a dream I had of dire portent;
That much I fear my body will be *shent;*
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend.*
Fairy Queen.

Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged thus him loudly *shent:*
Disleal knight! whose coward courage chose
To wreak itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites;
How in my words soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent. *Shaksp.*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.

SHE'PHERD, shĕp'pŭrd.[98] [515] *n. s.* [ȝceap, sheep, and hýȝd, a keeper, Sax. ȝceapahýȝd.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not sheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shaksp.*

A *shepherd* next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock.
Milton

2. A swain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every *shepherd's* tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd.
Prior.

SHE'PHERDESS, shĕp'pŭr-dĕs. *n. s.* [from *shepherd.*] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass.

She puts herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that disguise liv'd many years; but discovering herself a little before her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in contentment and satisfaction.
Sidney

These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakspeare.*

She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*

His dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country russet. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle*, shĕp'pŭrdz-nē-dl. *n. s.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus' comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purse*, or *Pouch*, shĕp'pŭrdz-pŭrse. *n. s.* [*bursa pastoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS *Rod*, shĕp'pŭrdz-rŏd. *n. s.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHE'PHERDISH, shĕp'hŭrd-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *shepherd.*] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire.
Sidney.

She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET, shĕr-bĕt'. *n. s.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this clime, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD, shĕrd. *n. s.* [ȝceaȝd, Sax.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. See SHARD.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd.* *Dryd.*

SHE'RIFF, shĕr'ĭf. *n. s.* [ȝcýȝe ȝeȝeȝa, Sax. from ȝcýȝe, a shire, and ȝeve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted, in each county, the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown.
Shakspeare.

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now may'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY, shĕr'ĭf-ăl-tē.
SHE'RIFFDOM, shĕr'ĭf-dŭm.
SHE'RIFFSHIP, shĕr'ĭf-shĭp.
SHE'RIFFWICK, shĕr'ĭf-wĭk.
n. s. [from *sheriff.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffwicks;* priviledged officers being no less an interruption of justice than priviledged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS, shĕr'rĭs.
SHERRIS *Sack*, shĕr'rĭs-săk.
SHE'RRY, shĕr'rē.
n. s. [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia*, in *Spain.*] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakspeare.*

Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shakspeare.*

SHEW, shō. See SHOW.

SHIDE, shīde. *n. s.* [from ȝceaban, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting.
Skinner.

SHIELD, shēēld.[275] *n. s.* [ȝcýld, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *shields.* *Shakspeare.*

His pond'rous *shield*,
Ethereal temper, massy, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd.
Dryden.

To SHIELD, shēēld. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were 't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er a woman's shape
Doth *shield* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield.* *Dryd.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord I must entreat the time alone.
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shaksp.*

To SHIFT, shĭft. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure; *skipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter

for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift* in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke*

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts.* *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift:* being in we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT, shift. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstacy. *Shakspeare.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon their sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden.*

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shakspeare.*

7. *To* SHIFT *off.* To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers.*

SHIFT, shift. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakspeare.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water. *More.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbalds are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little souls, on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts?*
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and sly *shifts.* *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER, shift'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHI'FTLESS, shift'lês. *adj.* [from *shift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are already furnished with such clothing. *Derham.*

SHI'LLING, shil'ling.[410] *n. s.* [ȝcyllinȝ, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound; and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred. *Camden.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence. *Young.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shil'lê-shâl'ê. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it: I dont stand *shill-I-shall-I* then: If I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve.*

SHI'LY, shi'lê. *adv.* [from *shy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, shin. *n. s.* [ȝcina, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shakspeare.*

The *shin* bone from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when the *shin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE, shine. *v. n.* preterit *I shone, I have shone;* sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [ȝcinan, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that stood
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakspeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with *shining* rock. *Milt.*

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine.* *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakspeare.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes, when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth.* *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine.* *Jeremiah.*

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain,
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight;
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles

Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigours of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Numbers.*

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisdom.*

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE, shine. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?
Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*,
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS, shī'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE, shĭng'gl.[405] *n. s.* [*schindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, *shingles*, and wainscot. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES, shĭng'glz. *n. s.* Wants the singular. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions or farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY, shī'nē. *adj.* [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fairy Queen.*

The night
Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
By th' second hour o' th' morn. *Shakspeare.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
For absent friends we were asham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP, ship. *n. s.* [ȝcip, ȝcȳp, Sax. *schaft*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP, ship. *n. s.* [ȝcip, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind. *Shakspeare.*

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our *ship*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a *ship* to venture on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Instead of a *ship* he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship*-money, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ship* carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously. *Addison.*

To SHIP, shĭp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.

Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakspeare.*

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakspeare.*

In Portugal, men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

3. It is sometimes enforced by *off*.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship off* senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno, gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped off*. *Addison.*

SHI'PBOARD, shĭp'bŏrd. *n. s.* [*ship* and *board*.] See BOARD.

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard*, *on shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What dost thou make *a shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*

Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezekiel.*

SHI'PBOY, shĭp'bŏē. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakspeare.*

SHI'PMAN, shĭp'mȧn.[88] *n. s.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *shipman's* card. *Shakspeare.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea. 1 *Kings.*

SHI'PMASTER, shĭp'mȧs-tûr. *n. s.* Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jonah.*

SHI'PPING, shĭp'pĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus. *John.*

SHI'PWRECK, shĭp'rĕk. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. 1 *Timothy.*

To SHI'PWRECK, shĭp'rĕk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwreck'd*. *Addison.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakspeare.*

SHI'PWRIGHT, shĭp'rīte. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakspeare.*

A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Raleigh.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthagenians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE, shêre.[8] [106] *n. s.* [ſcir, from ſcirian, to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*.
Fairy Queen.

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort.
Prior.

SHIRT, shûrt.[108] *n. s.* [*shiert*, Danish; ſcýrc, ſcýric, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt:* the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. *Shakspeare.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*. *Addison.*

To SHIRT, shûrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS, shîrt'lês. *adj.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH, shît'tâ. } *n. s.* A sort of pre-
SHI'TTIM, shît'tîm. } cious wood, of which *Moses* made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree.
Isaiah.

Bring me an offering of badgers' skins and *shittim*-wood. *Exodus.*

SHI'TTLECOCK, shît'tl-kôk. *n. s.* [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shittlecock.* Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln*, German, to shake; or ſceatan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock.*] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier.*

SHIVE, shîve. *n. s.* [*schyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is
Off a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER, shîv'ûr.[98] *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps draw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint. *Addison.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shiv'ring* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHI'VER, shîv'ûr. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Hadst thou been aught but goss'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dst *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shaksp.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

To SHI'VER, shîv'ûr. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton*

Show'rs of granados rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel;
A thousand ways at once the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER, shîv'ûr.[515] *n. s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shakspeare.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*.
Shakspeare.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters. *Bacon.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, the assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY, shîv'ûr-ê. *adj.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTONE, shôde'stône. *n. s.*

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward.*

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carew.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL, shôle.[295] *n. s.* [ſcole, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoals* of people which go on to populate without foreseeing means of sustentation, once in an age they discharge their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoals* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *sholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal;*
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends.
Pope.

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot.*

He heaves them off the *sholes*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *sholes* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL, shôle. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and fish did *shole*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea
Tost up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell.
Milton.

SHOAL, shôle. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS, shô'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOA'LY, shô'lê. *adj.* [from *shoal.*] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Those who live
Where with his *shoaly* fords Vulturnus roars.
Dryden.

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryd.*

SHOCK, shôk. *n. s.* [*choc*, French; *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements, on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceptible how any such man, that hath stood the *shock* of an eternal duration without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continued vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.
Blackmore.

Such is the haughty man; his tow'ring soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.
Addison.

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By stormy *shocks*, must not neglected lie
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he rose, and join'd the horrid *shock*.
Philips.

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend.
Young.

5. [*schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, sir parson, together to get,

And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

In a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be borne. *Sandys.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [from *shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK, shŏk. *v. a.* [*schoken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.
2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shaksp.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet, if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are

Versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

Julian, who lov'd each sober mind to *shock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

To SHOCK, shŏk. *v. n.*

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, shields to shields oppos'd;
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addison.*

To SHOCK, shŏk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD, shŏd. for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of *To shoe*.

Strong axletree'd cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tusser.*

SHOE, shōō.[296] *n. s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [ȝceo, ȝeoe, Saxon; *schoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot, of horses as well as men.

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakspeare.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted now with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE, shōō. *v. a.* preterit I *shod*; participle passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakspeare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great approbation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shaksp.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of cricket's bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY, shōō'bŏē. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN, shōō'ĭng-hŏrn. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER, shōō'mā-kŭr. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHO'ETYE, shōō'tĭ. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The riband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your *shoetye*. *Hudibras.*

SHOG, shŏg. *n. s.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To SHOG, shŏg. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE, shŏn. The preterit of *shine*.

All his father in him *shone*. *Milton.*

SHOOK, shōōk.[306] The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of *shake*.

Taxallan, *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT, shōōt. *v. a.* preterit *I shot*; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [ȝceȝtan, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I owe is lost; but if you please
To *shoot* an arrow that self way
Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakspeare.*

This murtherous shaft that *shot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakspeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her *shot* darts of desire
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight. *Milton.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned or *shot* through. *Exodus.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezekiel.*

A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches. *Mark.*

Tell like a tall old oak how learning *shoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton.*

Ye, who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock

I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause; and some hissed off, quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And in the moment *shoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward.

They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Psalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring chissel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT, shōōt. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him. *Genesis.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did *shoot* better. *Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,
And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryd.*

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
And just as much grows downward to the roots.
Cleaveland.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
Dryden.

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till *shooting* out with legs, and imp'd with wings.
Dryden.

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addison.*

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled, and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glacious bodies. *Brown.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of providence being the invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet.*

Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.
Dryden.

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*

The grand etherial bow
Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison.*

6. To pass as an arrow.

Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.
Addison.

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light.
Milton.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blites and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero.
Dryden.

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.
Milton.

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton.*

At first she flutters, but at length she springs
To smother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings.
Dryden.

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries.
Dryden.

Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high;
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tide.
Gay.

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT, shôôt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, insomuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost.
Shakspeare.

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And shooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot;*
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shaksp.*

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.
L'Estrange.

3. [*scheuten*, Dut.] Branches issuing from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-boughs. *Bacon.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*.
Milton.

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evelyn.*

The hook she bore
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.
Pope.

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual stock,
That must our expectations mock;
And, making one luxuriant *shoot*,
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

Pride push'd forth buds at ev'ry branching *shoot*,
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root. *Harte.*

SHOO'TER, shôôt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore.
Fairfax.

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
To enter combat with us, and contest
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter* god,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd.
Dryden.

SHOP, shôp. *n. s.* [ȝceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, Fr. *shopa*, low Latin. *Ainsworth.*]

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shaks.*

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuft, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes *Shakspeare.*

Scarce any sold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himself live out of it. *South.*

What a strange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so senseless of these great things that are coming so fast upon us! *Law.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd:
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakspeare.*

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHO'PBOARD, shôp'bôrd. *n. s.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till the late age was it ever known that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to preach to a congregation. *South.*

SHO'PBOOK, shôp'bôôk. *n. s.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings will be as unfit for it, as one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*

SHO'PKEEPER, shôp'kêêp-ûr. *n. s.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock. *Addison.*

SHO'MAN, shôp'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryd.*

SHORE, shôre. The preterit of *shear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakspeare.*

SHORE, shôre. *n. s.* [ȝcope, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore*. *Milton.*

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain: properly *sewer*.

4. [*schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building. *Watts.*

To SHORE, shôre. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law. *Bacon.*

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me rogue. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'RELESS, shôre'lês. *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHO'RELING, shôre'ling. *n. s.* [from *shear*,

shore.] The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN, shôrne. The participle passive of *shear:* with *of.*

So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryd.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight. *Dryden.*

SHORT, shôrt.[167] *adj.* [ꝛceopt, Sax.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less voluble earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heav'n itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because of darkness. *Job.*

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st
Live well; how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it mov'd the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*

5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short of* your expectation. *Sandys.*

I know them not; and therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain! *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendour of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short of* science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glanville.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short of* the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short of* life. *Dryden*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short of* him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style. *Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short of* the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an active universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short of* an universal reception. *Locke.*

The people fall *short of* those who border upon them in strength of understanding. *Addison*

A neutral indifference falls *short of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but, using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short of* it. *South.*

The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short of* the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *More.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*

They, *short* of succours and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the helm; his fellows chear'd,
Turn'd *short* upon the shelfs, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might,
Full on th' helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the sheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wise
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short;* the beast then bellow'd loud,
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*

SHORT, shôrt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is preferr'd. *Shakspeare.*

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Estrange.*

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning from sin to God; the casting off all our former evils, and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those christian duties which God requireth of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on 't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant, whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleasing stream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompass'd with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state of sickness unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT, shôrt. *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And sprightly hope, and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryd.*

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN, shôr't'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *short.*]

1. To make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would
Have been so brief with you to *shorten* you,
For taking so the head, the whole head's length. *Shakspeare.*

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their septs, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spenser.*

To be known *shortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shaksp.*

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND, shôrt'hând. *n. s.* [*short* and

hand.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage;
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole sermons write.
Dryden.

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED, shôrt'liv'd.[359] *adj.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortliv'd* son!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame?
Dryden.

The joyful *shortliv'd* news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished. *Calamy.*

The frequent alterations in public proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of yours must bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *shortlived* praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his *shortliv'd* sire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY, shôrt'lê. *adv.* [from *short.*]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is commonly used relatively of future time, but *Clarendon* seems to use it absolutely.

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shaksp.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shaks.*

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force as well as grace of argument depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS, shôrt'nês. *n. s.* [from *short.*]

1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shaksp.*

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well.
Shaksp.

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being most easy for their memories, by reason of their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatsoever is above these, proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficience; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glanville.*

From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, it is an easy inference. *Glanville.*

It may easily be conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHORTRI'BS, shôrt-rîbz'. *n. s.* [*short* and *ribs.*] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman.*

SHORTSI'GHTED, shôrt-sî'têd. *adj.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old age; therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere, or they know not where.
Denham.

Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS, shôrt-sî'têd-nês. *n. s.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison.*

SHORTWA'ISTED, shôrt-wâst'êd. *adj.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short body.

Ducklegg'd, *shortwaisted*, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden.*

SHORTWI'NDED, shôrt-wînd'êd. *adj.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; pursive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded.*
Shakspeare.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shakspeare.*

With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs' unsavoury diseases. *May.*

SHORTWI'NGED, shôrt-wîng'd'. *adj.* [*short* and *wing*] Having short wings. Hawks are divided into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY, shô'rê. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet.*

SHOT, shôt. The pret. and part. pass. of *shoot.*

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flow'r,
New *shot* up from a vernal show'r. *Milton.*

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton.*

Sometimes they *shot* out in length, like rivers; and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*

SHOT, shôt. *n. s.* [*schot*, Dutch; from *shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*

Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shaksp.*

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes. *Shaksp.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot.* *Hayward.*

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot.* *Genesis.*

4. [*escot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakspeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot;*
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot.
Ben Jonson.

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day;
But, a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot.*
Swift.

SHOTE, shôte. *n. s.* [ȝceota, Sax. *truttu minor*, Latin.] A fish.

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwal, in shape and colour resembling the trout; howbeit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE, shôt'frêê. *adj* [*shot* and *free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not to be hurt by shot.

3. Unpunished.

SHO'TTEN, shôt't'n.[103] *adj.* [from *shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then I am a *shotten* herring. *Shaksp.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

To SHOVE, shův.[165] *v. a.* [ꝩcuꝑan, Saxon; *schuyven*, Dutch.]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shaksp.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;
And oft the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakspeare.*

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shaksp.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

There the British Neptune stood,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Dryden.*

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: as, he *shoved* his boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a rev'rend sire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd
By his own sons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE, shův. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved*, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*

SHOVE, shův. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and, the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SHO'VEL, shův'v'l.[102] *n. s.* [ꝩcoꝑl, Sax. *schoeffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handharrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade. *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his janizaries. *Glanville.*

To SHO'VEL, shův'v'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shakspeare.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD, shův'v'l-bȯrd. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard;*
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER or *Shovelard*, shův'vl-ůr. *n. s.* [from *shovel; platea.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers*, feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This information of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical throat. *Brown.*

SHOUGH, shȯk.[321 392] *n. s.* [for *shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

SHOULD, shůd.[320] *v. n.* [*scude*, Dutch; ꝩceolɒan, Sax.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my business or duty to go.

3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou* SHOULDST *go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou* SHOULDST *go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety *should.* *Ben Jonson.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when, by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they *should* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should.* *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should.* *Dryden.*

7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they *should be.* *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she *should be.* *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is.*

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon.*

SHO'ULDER, shȯl'důr.[318] *n. s.* [ꝩculɒꝑe, Saxon; *scholder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shaksp.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders;* but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder*-bone, being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wiseman.*

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals.

We must have a *shoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shaksp.*

He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addison.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shaksp.*

The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy. *Shakspeare.*

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER, shȯl'důr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Fairy Queen.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom between itself. *Carew.*

You debase yourself,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, shall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,
And, with his weight, it *shoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch who living sav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT, shȯl'důr-bělt. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer that no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERBLADE, shȯl'důr-blȧde. *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulderblade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER, shȯl'důr-klȧp-půr. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *clap.*] One who af-

fects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough;
A back friend, a *shoulderclapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN, shôl'dûr-shôt-t'n. *adj.* [*shoulder* and *shot.*] Strained in the shoulder.

His horse waid in the back, and *shouldershotten.* *Shakspeare.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP, shôl'dûr-slip. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulderslip.* *Swift.*

To SHOUT, shoût.[313] *v. n.* [a word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shakspeare.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Psalms.*

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Exodus.*

The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest is fallen. *Isaiah.*

He storms and *shouts;* but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:
They miss, or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *shoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with snagged sticks. *More.*

All, clad in skins of beasts, the jav'lin bear;
And shrieks and *shoutings* rend the suff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldiers *shout;*
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryd.*

SHOUT, shoût. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applause, and chearful *shout,*
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakspeare.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

Then he might have died of all admir'd,
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expir'd. *Dryd.*

SHO'UTER, shoût'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shout.*] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden.*

To SHOW, shô.[324] *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown;* part. pass. *shown.* [ȝceapan, Saxon; *schowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *shew;* but since it is always pronounced, and often written, *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *shew* the incredulous world
The noble change that I have purpos'd. *Shaksp.*

Wilt thou *shew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee? *Psalms*

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *shewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange*

I through the ample air in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *show*
The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heav'n *shew* more? *Milton.*

A mirrour in one hand collective *shews,*
Varied and multiplied, the groupe of woes. *Savage.*

3. To make to see.

Not a higher hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and glory. *Milt.*

Yet him, God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will *show* him. *Milton.*

4. To make to perceive.

Th' inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various face begins
To *show* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen. *Milton.*

5. To make to know.

Him the Most High,
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton.*

A shooting star,
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd
Impress the air, and *shows* the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear. *Milton.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to *show*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,
And *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *shows.* *Dryden.*

7. To publish; to make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should *shew* forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. 1 *Peter.*

8. To inform; to teach: with *of.*

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *shew* you painly *of* the Father. *John.*

9. To make known.

I raised thee up to *shew* in thee my power. *Exodus.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may *show*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Milton.*

10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is to *show the way.*

She taking him for some cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *shews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *shewed* from his friend *Job.*

Felix willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts.*

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *shew* mercy unto them. *Deuteronomy.*

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same, Daniel let him be called. *Daniel.*

13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death? *Milton.*

To SHOW, shô. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shews* a body rather than a life,
A statue than a brother. *Shaksp.*

Just such she *shews* before a rising storm. *Dryd.*

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that in the stream the moon *show'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *shew'd* with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with rev'rence
Your exposition on the holy text,
Than now to see you here, an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shaksp.*

SHOW, shô. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me: but provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,
That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majestic *show*,
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant sun
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge maintained with such a *show* of gravity, which had a slighter foundation. *Atterb.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment.*

Jesus, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *show*, and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heav'nly *shows.* *Shakspeare.*

He through pass'd the mid'st unmark'd,
In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commanded the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;
But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zelmane? Alas, your words be against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians side,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,
And forc'd, at least in *shew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her:
The mirth whereof so larded with my matter,
That neither singly can be manifested,
Without the *shew* of both. *Shakspeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantom; not reality.

What you saw was all a fairy *show;*
And all those airy shapes you now behold
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.

Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply; but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD *or* SHE'WBREAD, shō'brĕd. *n. s.* [*show* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *showbread* before me. *Exodus.*

SHO'WER, shŏŏ'ŭr.[323] *n. s.* [*scheure,* Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakspeare.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the driest; and in *showers* it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

Give me a storm; if it be love,
Like Danae in the golden *shower,*
I swim in pleasure. *Carew.*

With *show'rs* of stones he drives them far away;
The scatt'ring dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it. *Shakspeare.*

To SHO'WER, shŏŏ'ŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as flow'ry verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *show'r* the earth. *Milt.*

The sun more glad impress'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *show'r'd* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *showered* on him before, there now fell out occasion to action. *Wotton.*

Cæsar's favour
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends, will raise me
To Rome's first honours. *Addison.*

To SHO'WER, shŏŏ'ŭr. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY, shŏŏ'ŭr-ē. *adj.* [from *shower.*] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in the *showery* season, will put forth mushrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addison.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the *show'ry* winds arise. *Addison.*

SHO'WISH, shō'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *show.*]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The escutcheons of the company are *showish,* and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN, shōne. [pret. and part. pass. of *To show.*] Exhibited.

Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milton.*

SHO'WY, shō'ē. *adj.* [from *show.*] Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

SHRANK, shrănk. The preterit of *shrink.*

The children of Israel eat not of the sinew which *shrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Genesis.*

To SHRED, shrĕd. *v. a.* pret. *shred.* [ȝcȝeaban, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings,* which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds and *shred* them. 2 *Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise? *Dryden.*

SHRED, shrĕd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a castle fair
To his great ancestor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat;
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakspeare.*

Shreds of wit and senseless rhimes
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *shreds,* like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

SHREW, shrŏŏ.[265] [339] *n. s.* [*schreyen,* German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. It appears in *Robert of Gloucester,* that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.

There dede hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,
And yat nolde the *screwen* to none pes go.
Robert of Gloucester.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *shrews* both short and tall. *Shaksp.*

By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she. *Shakspeare.*

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange*

Her sallow cheeks, her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew.* *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestick life, is now become a scold in politicks. *Addison.*

SHREWD, shrŏŏd. *adj.* [contracted from *shrewed.*]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst a *shrewd,*
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid. *Shakspeare.*

2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kinds of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretick; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist. *Addison.*

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune *Shakspeare.*

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHRE'WDLY, shrŏŏd'lē. *adv.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South.*

This last allusion rubb'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With good guess.

Four *per cent.* increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS, shrŏŏd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakspeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness,*
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHRE'WISH, shrŏŏ'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *shrew.*] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish,* when I keep not hours. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHLY, shrŏŏ'ĭsh-lē. *adv.* [from *shrewish.*] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly;* one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shaksp.*

SHRE'WISHNESS, shrŏŏ'ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from

shrewish.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE, shrôô'môûse. *n. s.* [ȝcȝeapa, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terrour, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

To SHRIEK, shrêêk.[276] *v.n.* [*skrieger*, Dan. *scricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*
It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakspeare.*
Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Shakspeare.*
In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then *shriek'd* myself awake. *Denham.*
Hark! peace!
At this she *shriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden.*
Why did you *shriek* out? *Dryden.*

SHRIEK, shrêêk. *n. s.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *scriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*
Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night *shriek*, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shakspeare.*
The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT, shrîft. *n. s.* [ȝcȝiꝼt, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. Out of use.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I'll give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shaksp.*
My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*. *Shakspeare.*
The duke's commands were absolute;
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, shrîte. for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*

SHRILL, shrîl. *adj.* [A word supposed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakspeare.*
The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *shrill* sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare.*
Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare.*
Up springs the lark, *shrill* voic'd and loud. *Thoms.*

To SHRILL, shrîl. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the air with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse!
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verse! *Spenser.*
Hark how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*
A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shaksp.*
Here no clarion's *shrilling* note
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fent. Ode to L. Gower.*
The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *shrilling* sound. *Pope.*

SHRI'LLY, shrîl'lê. *adv.* [from *shrill.*] With a shrill noise.

SHRI'LLNESS, shrîl'nês. *n. s.* [from *shrill.*] The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrîmp. *n. s.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *scrympe*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.

Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*
Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terrour in his enemies. *Shaksp.*
He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben Jonson.*

SHRINE, shrîne. *n. s.* [ȝcȝin, Saxon; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposited.

You living pow'rs, inclos'd in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods, that wield
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield. *Sidney.*
All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint. *Shak.*
Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee. *Shakspeare.*
They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cursed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*
Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK, shrînk. *v. n.* preterit *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; participle *shrunken*. [ȝcȝincan, Saxon.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakspeare.*
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakspeare.*
I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon.*
Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *shrunk!*
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakspeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.

The noise increases;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*
Nature stands aghast;
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*
Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That *shrinks* and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Granville.*
All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*
Philosophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*
The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakspeare.*
I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shaksp.*
When he walks, he moves like an engine, and the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.

Many *shrink*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel.*
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*
If a man accustoms himself to slight those first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South.*
The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryd.*
The gold-fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryd.*
The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk* away. *Dryden.*
Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*
Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK, shrînk. *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink. Not in use.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakspeare.*
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shanks. *Shakspeare.*
If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*
Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK, shrînk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

This publick death, received with such a chear,

As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER, shrĭnk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shrink.*] He who shrinks.

SHRI'VALTY, shrēē'văl-tē. *n. s.* Corrupted from SHERIFFALTY; which see.

To SHRIVE, shrīve. *v. a.* [ȝcpiȝan, Sax.] To hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand. *Shakspeare.*

He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shakspeare.*

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shaksp.*

Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounc'd with noise,
When construed but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRI'VEL, shrĭv'v'l.[102] *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

If she smelled to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL, shrĭv'v'l. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And *shrivel'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER, shrī'vŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shrive.*] A confessor. Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift;
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for shift. *Shakspeare.*

SHROUD, shroud.[318] *n. s.* [ȝcpud, Sax.]

1. A shelter; a cover.

It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shroud* the universal landlord. *Shaksp.*

By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

The winds
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;
Whilst the screech owl, screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *shroud.* *Shaksp.*

They drop apace; by nature some decay;
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;
Till naked quite of happiness, aloud
We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud.* *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds.* *Sidney.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail
Are turned to one little hair. *Shaksp.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*

The flaming *shrouds* so dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*

He summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath. *Pope.*

To SHROUD, shroud. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud.* *Fairy Queen.*

He got himself to Mege, in hopes to *shroud* himself until such time as the rage of the people was appeased. *Knolles.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *shrouding* themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the town. *Knolles.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others which slily *shroud* themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

3. To dress for the grave.

If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets. *Shaksp.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, like serecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtile wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all *shrouded* were
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,
For through this land anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal. *Shaksp.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*

6. To defend; to protect.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

To SHROUD, shroud. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.

If your stray attendants be yet lodg'd
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE, shrōve'tīde. }
SHROVETU'ESDAY, shrōve-tūze'dē.[223] }
n. s. [from *shrove*, the preterit of *shrive.*] The time of confession; the day before Ashwednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.

At *shrovetide* to shroving. *Tusser.*

SHRUB, shrŭb. *n. s.* [ȝcpibbe, Saxon.]

1. A bush; a small tree.

Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body, and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light. *Fairy Queen.*

The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair. *Milton.*

All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs.* *More.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects; and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*

I've liv'd
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*

2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY, shrŭb'bē. *adj.* [from *shrub.*]

1. Resembling a shrub.

Plants appearing withered, *shrubby*, and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.

Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point. *Milton.*

3. Consisting of shrubs.

On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

SHRUFF, shrŭf *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG, shrŭg. *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dut. to tremble.] To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sidney.*

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

Be quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; *shrugg'st* thou malice? *Shakspeare.*

He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or school-boys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To SHRUG, shrŭg. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

He *shrugg'd* his sturdy back,
As if he felt his shoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG, shrŭg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to lisp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug.* *Cleaveland.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs.* *Hudibras.*

Put on the critick's brow, and sit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,
With caution us'd, may serve a while. *Swift.*

A third, with mystick *shrug* and winking eye,
Suspects him for a dervise and a spy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK, shrŭnk. The preterit and part. passive of *shrink.*

Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the banqueting-house, where the pictures were. *Sidney.*

The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN, shrŭnk'k'n.[103] The part. passive of *shrink.*

She weighing the decaying plight
And *shrunken* sinews, of her chosen knight,

Would not awhile her forward course pursue.
Fairy Queen.

If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men poor *shrunken* things, full of melancholy.
Bacon.

To SHU'DDER, shŭd'dŭr.[96] *v. a.* [*schudderen*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakspeare.*

The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryd.*

I love—alas! I *shudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests.
Addison.

To SHU'FFLE, shŭf'fl.[405] *v. a.* [ȝýfelinȝ, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw together tumultuously.

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them.
South.

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black?
South.

A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
A *shuffled*, sullen, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds and shuts again.
Dryden.

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapours soon, miraculous event!
Shuffled by chance, and mixt by accident.
Blackmore.

Shuffled and entangled in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and, by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shaksp.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. *To* SHU'FFLE *off*. To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shaksp.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay. *Shaksp.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we *shuffle* it *off* to our neighbours.
L'Estrange.

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

5. *To* SHU'FFLE *up*. To form tumultuously or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howell.*

To SHU'FFLE, shŭf'fl. *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving.
Granville.

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shaksp.*

I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Glanville.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith.
L'Estrange.

To these arguments, concerning the novelty of the earth, there are some *shuffling* excuses made.
Burnet.

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shaksp.*

SHU'FFLE, shŭf'fl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed, for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favourably cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP, shŭf'fl-kăp. *n. s.* [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shufflecap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

SHU'FFLER, shŭf'fl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY, shŭf'fl-ĭng-lē.[410] *adv.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN, shŭn. *v. a.* [ȝcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks.
Dryden.

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHU'NLESS, shŭn'lĕs. *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakspeare.*

To SHUT, shŭt. *v. a.* pret. *I shut;* part. pass. *shut*. [ȝcittan, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah.*

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top.
Judges.

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open stood.
Milton.

2. To enclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Galatians.*

They went in, male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Genesis.*

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only tost,
But *shut* from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deuteronomy.*

6. *To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reed,
The juster you drive it to *shut out* the rain. *Tusser.*

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* pour on, I will endure. *Shaksp.*

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut out*. *Milton.*

He, in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryd.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. *To* SHUT *up*. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matthew.*

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

What barbarous customs!
Shut up a desart shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas again. *Dryden.*

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. *To* SHUT *up*. To confine; to enclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms.*

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut up* in dungeons. *Addison.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot.*

9. *To* SHUT *up*. To conclude.

The king's a-bed;
He is *shut up* in measureless content. *Shaksp.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassage, yet, in the *shutting up* of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knolles.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst,
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

To SHUT, shŭt. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and* shut *at night.*

SHUT, shŭt. *participial adjective.* Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT, shŭt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I sought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton.*

There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray.*

SHU'TTER, shŭt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *shut.*]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, can read and write,
Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryd.*

SHU'TTLE, shŭt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*schietspoele*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shaksp.*

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

SHU'TTLECOCK, shŭt'tl-kŏk. *n. s.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SHY, shī. *adj.* [*schowe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Italian.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's nobody loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages. *Glanville.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare.*

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The bruise imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

SI'BILANT, sĭb'ē-lănt. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION, sĭb-ē-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *sibilo*, Lat.] A hissing sound.

Metals, quench'd in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweeter degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon.*

SI'CAMORE, sĭk'ă-mōre. *n. s.* [*sicamorus*, Latin.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore.* *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE, sĭk'kāte. *v. a.* [*sicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION, sĭk-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *siccate.*] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK, sĭk-sĭf'fĭk. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing dryness.

SI'CCITY, sĭk'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*siccité*, French; *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity*, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and driness of its flesh. *Brown.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wiseman.*

SICE, size. *n. s.* [*six*, Fr.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice;*
To shun ames-ace that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH, sĭtsh. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich;*
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser.*

SICK, sĭk. *adj.* [seoc, Sax. *sieck*, Dut.]

1. Afflicted with disease: with *of* before the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakspeare.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, I am *sick of* many griefs. *Shaksp.*

Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick of* Pym's disease? *Cleavel.*

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

A spark of the man-killing trade fell *sick*. *Dryd.*

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick of* happiness,
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike *of* envy and *of* praise? *Pope.*

To SICK, sĭk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakspeare.*

To SI'CKEN, sĭk'k'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *sick.*]

1. To make sick; to disease.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shaksp.*

To SI'CKEN, sĭk'k'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shakspeare.*

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shaksp.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER, sĭk'kŭr. *adj.* [*sicer*, Welsh; *seker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker* *Hubberd's Tale.*

SI'CKER, sĭk'kŭr. *adv.* Surely; certainly. Obsolete.

Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,

That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

SI'CKLE, sik'kl.[406] *n. s.* [ȝicol, Saxon; *sickel*, Dut. from *secale* or *sicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser.*

Time should never
In life or death their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the shunshine. *South.*

O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI'CKLEMAN, sik'kl-mân } *n. s.* [from
SI'CKLER, sik'kl-ûr.[98] } *sickle.*] A reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry.
Shakspeare.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS, sik'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sickly.*] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease.

Impute
His word to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shaksp.*

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY, sik'lê. *adv.* [from *sick.*] Not in health.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKLY, sik'lê. *adj.* [from *sick.*]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.

I'm fallen out with more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakspeare.*

A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shaksp.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheeks the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing, like your clothes; but like infected clothes; fill you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away. *Dryden.*

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY, sik'lê. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
Shakspeare.

SI'CKNESS, sik'nês. *n. s.* [from *sick.*]

1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him. *Shakspeare.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakspeare.*

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses.* *Matthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, side. *n. s.* [ȝide, Saxon; *sijde*, Dutch.]

1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret.
Fairy Queen.

Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides.* *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side* and on the other. *Exodus.*

The force of these outward streams might well enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its *sides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thais by his *side*
Sat, like a blooming eastern bride,
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn.
Dryden.

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addison.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all th' eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shaksp.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace. *Sprat.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickel.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaim our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions, respecting each other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both *sides*. *Knolles.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are about them that have it; on the other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of men.
Tillotson.

Two nations still pursued
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: as, *he is cousin by his mother or father's* side.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's *side;*
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnel.*

SIDE, side. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and on the upper door post of the houses.
Exodus.

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Estr.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped.
Dryden.

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a-falling? *Bentley.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter but Homer. *Pope.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me.
Swift.

To SIDE, side. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed.
Bacon.

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shaksp.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all who affected novelties, adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors' sakes, before they be well understood. *Digby.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side.*
Granville.

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addison.*

All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD, side'bôrd. *n. s.* [*side* and

board.] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Milton.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

The snow-white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glittering salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX, side'bôks. *n. s.* [*side* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY, side'fli. *n. s.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE, si'dl.[405] *v. n.* [from *side.*]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body. *Swift.*

I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal streets. *Swift.*

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG, side'lông. *adj.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as she spoke, and like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryd.*

The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance. *Dryd.*

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*

SI'DELONG, side'lông. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds underground, or waters, forcing way
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong;* but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER, si'dûr.[98] *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL, sid'dêr-âl. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, an exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton.*

The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Philips.*

SI'DERATED, sid'dêr-â-têd. *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION, sid-dêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*sideration*, French; *sideratio*, Latin.] A sudden mortification, or as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produces a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray.*

SI'DESADDLE, side'sâd-dl. *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN, sidz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesman* or vestry is void. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS, side'wâze. } *adv.* [from *side*
SI'DEWISE, side'wize. } and *way*, or *wise.*] Laterally; on one side.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways.* *Newton.*

SIEGE, sêdje. *n. s.* [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town. *Knolles.*

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakspeare.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3. [*siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege.* *Shakspeare.*

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege.* *Shaksp.*

5. [*siege*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege.* *Brown.*

To SIEGE, sêdje. *v. a.* [*sieger*, French.] To besiege. Not in use.

Him he had long oppresst with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE, siv.[277] *n. s.* [from *sift.*] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a searce.

Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve.* *Shaksp.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shaksp.*

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To SIFT, sift. *v. a.* [ȝiftan, Sax. *siften*, Dutch.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of padar and bran. *Wotton.*

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those preeminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all christian churches ought to have their elderships. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shaksp.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakspeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton.*

One would think that every member, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*

SI'FTER, sift'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sift.*] He who sifts.

SIG, sig. was used by the Saxons for victory; *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius. &c. *Gibson.*

To SIGH, si. *v. n.* [ȝican, ȝicettan, Sax. *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakspeare.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mark.*

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy, will I rise. *Psalms.*

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And, chasing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

To SIGH, si. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH, si.[397] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath

which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swoln with keeping my *sighs* imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs;*
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes. *Shak.*

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh;* and all pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT, site.[393] *n. s.* [ȝeȝȳȝe, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have *sight.* *Bacon.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton.*

Things invisible to mortal *sight.* *Milton.*

'Tis the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape *Denham.*

My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight.* *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight.* *Daniel.*

Æneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight.* *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Davies.*

Mine eyes pursued him still, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with stedfast *sight*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter understood at first *sight.* *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, *the* sights *of a quadrant.*

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shaksp.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight;*
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shaksp.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Exodus.*

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the same *sights* a second time *Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*
Of lords, and earls, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED, site'ĕd. *adj.* [from *sight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted.*

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*

SI'GHTFULNESS, site'fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sight* and *full.*] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness.* *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS, site'lĕs. *adj.* [from *sight.*]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GHTLY, site'lè. *adj.* [from *sight.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakspeare.*

Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more *sightly* and useful. *More.*

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange.*

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects; we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*

SI'GIL, sĭd'jĭl.[544] *n. s.* [*sigillum*, Latin.] Seal; signature.

Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden.*

SIGN, sine.[385] *n. s.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown

Signs must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker.*

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Holder.*

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden.*

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign.* *Exodus.*

Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire. *Milton.*

3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign.* *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign.* *Shaksp.*

True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign.* *Suckling.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men and they became a *sign.* *Numbers.*

5. A constellation in the zodiack.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shaks.*

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

After ev'ry foe subdu'd, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden.*

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brerewood.*

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.

To SIGN, sine. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming,
With meekness and humility, but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern. *Dryden.*

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem: but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign.* *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL, sĭg'nâl.[88] *n. s.* [*signal*, Fr. *sennale*, Span.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As, at a *signal* giv'n, the street with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL, sĭg'nâl. *adj.* [*signal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk, is a very *signal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY, sĭg-nâl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *signal.*] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE, sĭg'nâl-ize. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences. *Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY, sĭg'nâl-ê. *adv.* [from *signal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION, sĭg-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, he raised unto a lunary representation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE, sĭg'nâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signo*, Lat.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stampt with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race
With *signatures* of such majestick grace. *Pope.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More.*

Seek out for plants and *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another. *Baker.*

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom. *Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Rogers.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SI'GNATURIST, sĭg'nâ-tû-rĭst. *n. s.* [from *signature.*] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. Little used.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNER, sine'ûr. *n. s.* [from *sign.*] One that signs.

SI'GNET, sĭg'nêt.[99] *n. s.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.

I've been bold
To them to use your *signet* and your name. *Shaks.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*. *Shaksp.*

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and staff. *Genesis.*

He delivered him his private *signet*. *Knolles.*

Proof of my life my royal *signet* made. *Dryden.*

The impression of a *signet* ring. *Ayliffe.*

SIGNI'FICANCE, sĭg-nĭf'fê-kânse. } *n. s.*
SIGNI'FICANCY, sĭg-nĭf'fê-kân-sê. } [from *signify.*]

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as *signs*, having by consent several determinate *significancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre. *Dryd.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIGNI'FICANT, sĭg-nĭf'fê-kânt. *adj.* [*significant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing, and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY, sĭg-nĭf'fê-kânt-lê. *adv.* [from *significant.*] With force of expression.

Christianity is known in scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the gospel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION, sĭg-nĭf-ê-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*signification*, French; *significatio*, Lat. from *signify.*]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lye is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification*. *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE, sĭg-nĭf'fê-kâ-tĭv. *adj.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify.*]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great grandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATORY, sĭg-nĭf'fê-kâ-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [from *signify.*] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY, sĭg'nê-fĭ. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*
Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shaksp.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *signified* the boding sign,
But found the pow'rs displeas'd. *Dryden.*

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus. *Burnet.*

2. To mean; to express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an ideot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakspeare.*

By scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify nothing*, yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What signifies the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Estrange.*

He hath one way more, which, although it *signify little* to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillotson.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify nothing* to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie? *Swift.*

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge. *Shakspeare.*

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John. *Revelation.*

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY, sĭg'nê-fĭ.[385] *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben Jonson.*

SI'GNIORY, sêne'yô-rê.[113] *n. s.* [*seignoria*, Italian.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakspeare.*

The earls, their titles, and their *signiories*,
They must restore again. *Daniel.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,

And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.
Richard III.

Si'gnpost, sine'pòst. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post.*] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or *signpost.* *Ben Jonson.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signpost* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*

Si'ker, sîk'ûr. *adj.* and *adv.* See Sicker. The old word for *sure*, or *surely.* *Spenser.*

Si'kerness, sîk'ûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *siker.*] Sureness; safety.

Si'lence, sî'lênse. *n. s.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel. *Job.*

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence.*
1 *Timothy.*

First to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milton.*

Speech submissively withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous *silence* reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace.
Pope.

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakspeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Hail, happy groves! calm and secure retreat
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat! *Roscommon.*

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton.*

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

Si'lence, sî'lênse. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—
—*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee.
Shakspeare.

To Si'lence, sî'lênse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to 's pow'r
He would have made them mules, *silenc'd* their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms. *Shakspeare.*

The ambassador is *silenc'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her propriety. *Shakspeare.*

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question. *Bacon.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *silenced*, who being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown.*

This would *silence* all further opposition.
Clarendon.

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers.*

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*

The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. *Pope.*

Si'lent, sî'lênt. *adj.* [*silens*, Latin.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent.* *Psalms.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute. *Milton.*

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word concealed.
Broome.

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl.
Shakspeare.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think a hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh.*

The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent.* *Milton.*

Si'lently, sî'lênt-lê. *adv.* [from *silent.*]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*

For me they beg; each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.
Dryden.

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are lead;
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

Sili'cious, sê-lîsh'ûs.[135 367] *adj.* [from *cilicium:* it should be therefore written *cilicious.*] Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

Sili'culose, sî-lîk-ûlôse'. *adj.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.*

Sili'ginose, sî-lîd-jê-nôse'. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

Si'liqua, sîl'lê-kwâ. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat, of which six make a scruple.

2. [With botanists: *silique*, French.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

Si'liquose, sîl-lê-kwôse'. } *adj.* [from *si-*
Si'liquous, sîl'lê-kwûs. } *liqua*, Lat.] Having a pod or capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

Silk, sîlk. *n. s.* [ȝeolc, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk;*
And it was dyed in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shakspeare.*

2. The stuff made of the worm's thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks*, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakspeare.*

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine.
Waller.

Si'lken, sîlk'k'n.[103] *adj.* [from *silk.*]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage,
Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words.
Shakspeare.

Now will we revel it,
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings.
Shakspeare.

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wish'd that two such fans, so *silken* soft,
And golden fair her love would her provide.
Spenser.

All the youth of England are on fire,
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shaksp.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground.
Dryden.

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language. *Watts.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakspeare.*

Silkme'rcer, sîlk'mêr-sûr. *n. s.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silk.

Silkwea'ver, sîlk'wê-vûr. *n. s.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryd.*

The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers.* *Watts.*

Si'lkworm, sîlk'wûrm. *n. s.* [*silk* and *worm.*] The worm that spins silk.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,
A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

Si'lky, sîlk'ê. *adj.* [from *silk.*]

1. Made of silk.

2. Soft; pliant.

These kinds of knaves, in plainness,
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *silky* ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakspeare.*

Sill, sîl. *n. s.* [ȝÿl, Saxon; *sueil*, French; *sulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn, and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill;*
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

Si'llabub, sîl'lâ-bûb. *n. s.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks it corrupted from *swilling-*

bubbles. *Junius* omits it. *Henshaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English, *vinegar; esil a bouc, vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow:
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*
A feast,
By some rich farmer's wife and sister drest,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

Si'llily, sĭl'lĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But suck'd on childish pleasures *sillily*?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers' den? *Donne.*
We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*
Do, do, look *sillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

Si'lliness, sĭl'lĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange*

Si'lly, sĭl'lĕ. *adj.* [*selig*, German. *Skinner*.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep. *Milton.*

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; beside what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

Si'llyhow, sĭl'lĕ-hŏŭ. *n. s.* [perhaps from ȝelȝ, happy, and heoꝼ, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown.*

Silt, sĭlt. *n. s.* Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Si'lvan, sĭl'vân.[88] *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden*

Si'lver, sĭl'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [ȝeolꝼeꝼ, Saxon; *silver*, Dutch.]

1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of silver.

Si'lver, sĭl'vûr. *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Genesis.*
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milton.*
The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place. *Pope.*

2. White like silver.

Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*
Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son. *Shaksp.*
The great in honour are not always wise,
Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies. *Sandys.*
Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakspeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all the groves, which with the heavenly noises
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*

It is my love that calls upon my name;
How *silver* sweet sound lovers' tongues by night!
Like softest musick to attending ears. *Shakspeare.*

To Si'lver, sĭl'vûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare.*
The splendour of *silver* is more pleasing to some eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silvered* rapiers. *Bacon.*
Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*
A gilder shewed me a ring *silvered* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd, the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

Si'lverbeater, sĭl'vûr-bĕ-tûr. *n. s.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

Si'lverling, sĭl'vûr-ling. *n. s.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Isaiah.*

Si'lverly, sĭl'vûr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on my cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Si'lversmith, sĭl'vûr-smĭth. *n. s.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts.*

Si'lverthistle, sĭl'vûr-*th*ĭs-sl. *n. s.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Lat.] A plant.

Si'lvertree, sĭl'vûr-trĕĕ. *n. s.* [*conocarpodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Si'lverweed, sĭl'vûr-wĕĕd. *n. s.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A plant.

Si'lvery, sĭl'vûr-rĕ. *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* talc in it. *Woodward.*
Of all th' enamell'd race whose *silv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

Si'mar, sĕ-mär'. *n. s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,
Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

Si'milar, sĭm'ĕ-lûr.[88] } *adj.* [*similaire*,
Si'milary, sĭm'ĕ-lâr-ĕ. } Fr. from *similis*, Latin.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale.*

Simila'rity, sĭm-ĕ-lâr'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Si'mile, sĭm'ĕ-lĕ.[96] *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,
Want *similes*. *Shakspeare.*
Lucentio slipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.—
—A good swift *simile*, but something currish. *Shak.*
In argument,
Similes are like songs in love;
They much describe, they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

Simi'litude, sĕ-mĭl'ĕ-tûde. *n. s.* [*similitude*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon.*

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*. *Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude*, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine;
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Comparison; simile.

Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

Si'mitar, sîm'ê-târ.[88] *n. s.* [See Cimeter.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To Si'mmer, sîm'mûr.[98] *v. n.* [a word made probably from the sound, but written, by *Skinner*, *simber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *More.*

Si'mnel, sîm'nêl. *n. s.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

Simo'niack, sîm-mô'nê-âk. *n. s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

Simoni'acal, sîm-mô-nê'â-kâl. *adj.* [from *simoniack*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

Si'mony, sîm'ûn-ê. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakspeare.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony;* and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton.*

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;
There works the bee no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To Si'mper, sîm'pûr.[98] *v. n.* [from ȳmbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*. He derives *simmer* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples or water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakspeare.*

Stars above *simper* and shine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,
With *simp'ring* angels, palms, and harps divine. *Pope.*

Si'mper, sîm'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh *Addison*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope.*

Si'mple, sîm'pl.[405] *adj.* [*simplex*, Lat. *simple*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
A *simple* husbandman in garments grey. *Hub. Tale.*

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
T' oppose your cunning. *Shakspeare.*

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness *Rowe.*

In *simple* manners all the secret lies;
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise. *Young.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*

Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures: so every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame
In all philosophy. *Thomson.*

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Proverbs.*

Dick, *simple* odes too many show ye
My servile complaisance to Chloe. *Prior.*

Si'mple, sîm'pl. *n. s.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect skill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton.*

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *simples* operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shakspeare.*

He would ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing sheds it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow
In fields and forests, all their pow'rs I know. *Dryden*

To Si'mple, sîm'pl. *v. n.* To gather simples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,
As *simpling* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. *Garth.*

Si'mpleness, sîm'pl-nês. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and duty tender it. *Shakspeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements. *Digby.*

Si'mpler, sîm'pl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbarist.

Si'mpless, sîm'plês. *n. s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. Obsolete.

Their weeds been not so nighly were,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenser.*

Si'mpleton, sîm'pl-tûn. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down. *L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it. *Pope.*

Simpli'city, sîm-plîs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakspeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded, was created duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Proverbs.*

Si'mplist, sîm'plist. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Brown.*

Si'mply, sîm'plê. *adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlesly.

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak,
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakspeare.*

To say or to do aught with memory and imitation no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

Si'mular, sĭm'ū-lăr.[88] *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakspeare.*

Simula'tion, sĭm-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which, because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South.*

Simulta'neous, sĭ-mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs.[135] *adj* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

Sin, sĭn. *n. s.* [ȳn, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment? *Shaksp.*

But those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Shakspeare.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Tobit.*

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakspeare.*

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind! *Milton.*

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land
Should be let blood with such a boist'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts.*

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Henry* VIII.

To Sin, sĭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms.*

Many also have perish'd, err'd, and *sinned* for women. *Esdras.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. 1 *John.*

2. To offend against right.

I am a man
More *sinned* against than *sinning*. *Shakspeare.*

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope.*

Since, sĭnse. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from ȳȝe, Sax.] Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numbers.*

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney*

Spies held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shaksp*

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the eighth. *Davies*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ! *Roscom.*

Since, sĭnse. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden*

Since're, sĭn-sēre'. *adj.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow,
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect, till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense, beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay; without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that, being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

In English I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakspeare.*

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

Since'rely, sĭn-sēre'lē. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakspeare.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth. *Watts.*

Since'reness, sĭn-sēre'nĕs. } *n. s.* [*sincerité*, French;
Since'rity, sĭn-sĕr'ē-tē. } from *sincere*.]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope.*

Si'ndon, sĭn'dŭn.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SINE, sine. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the cord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne.*

Si'necure, sĭ'nē-kūre. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No simony nor *sinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW, sĭn'nū.[265] *n. s.* [ȳenȝe, Saxon; *senewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakspeare.*

The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *si-*

news of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

To Si'new, sin'nů. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
Shakspeare.

Si'newed, sin'nůde.[369] *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone.
Dryden.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shakspeare.*

Si'newshrunk, sin'nů-shrůnk. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

Si'newy, sin'nů-ê. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakspeare.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale.*

Fainting, as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope.*

Si'nful, sin'fůl *adj.* [*sin* and *full.*]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread. *Fairy Q.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd
Milton.

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South*

Si'nfully, sin'fůl-lê. *adv.* [from *sinful.*] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shaksp.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too *South*

Si'nfulness, sin'fůl-nês. *n. s.* [from *sinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness.*
Wake.

To SING, sing. *v. n.* preterit *I sang* or *sung;* participle pass. *sung.* [ȝinȝan, Sax. *singia*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dut.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing:*
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung.* *Shakspeare.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakspeare.*

The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*

Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord. 1 *Chronicles.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroick verse divinely *sing.* *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come.
Canticles.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind.
Shakspeare.

You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord.
Shakspeare.

We hear this fearful tempest *sing.* *Shakspeare.*

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To Sing, sing. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing.* *Milton.*

I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.
Cowley.

Arms and the man I *sing.* *Dryden.*

Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shall paint or I shall *sing.* *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shak.*

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion. *Psalms.*

How could we to his godhead *sing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To Singe, sinje. *v. a.* [ȝænȝan, Saxon; *senghen*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire.
Shakspeare.

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaëton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

Si'nger, sing'ůr. *n. s.* [from *sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

His filching was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept not time. *Shakspeare.*

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecclesiastes.*

To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments.
Habakkuk.

Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuse their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers.* *Dryden.*

Si'ngingmaster, sing'ing-mâs-tůr. *n. s.* [*sing* and *master.*] One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms.
Addison.

SI'NGLE, sing'gl.[405] *adj.* [*singulus*, Lat.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of *single* signification without any ambiguity.
South.

Some were *single* acts, though each complete;
But ev'ry act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,
A lonely desart, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to their benighted guest. *Addison.*

Where the poesy or oratory shines, a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper views. *Watts.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*

If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth.
Milton.

His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*
In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single, and conscious to myself alone
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown.
Dryden.

5. Unmarried.
Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakspeare.*
Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.
To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. A scriptural sense.
The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Matthew.*

8. That in which one is opposed to one.
He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE, sĭng'gl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To choose out from among others.
I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakspeare.*
Dost thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*
Every man may have a peculiar savour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Brown.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out. *Dryden.*
Single the lowliest of th' am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw.
Yea, simply, saith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.
Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled;* and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To separate.
Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS, sĭng'gl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *single.*]

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.
It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*
Men must be obliged to go through their business with *singleness* of heart. *Law.*

SI'NGLY, sĭng'glĕ. *adv.* [from *single.*]

1. Individually; particularly.
If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely. *Taylor.*
They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

2. Only; by himself.
Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without partners or associates.
Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SI'NGULAR, sĭng'gŭ-lăr.[88 179] *adj.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.
That idea which represents one particular determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.
If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.
So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham.*
Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.
His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*
It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency; to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.
These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SINGULA'RITY, sĭng-gŭ-lăr'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*singularité*, Fr. from *singular.*]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.
Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yielded corn. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form.
Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities;* but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shakspeare.*
I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.
St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title: no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker.*
Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.
The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*
Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson.*
Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it: but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE, sĭng'gŭ-lăr-ĭze. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr. from *singular.*] To make single.

SI'NGULARLY, sĭng'gŭ-lăr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *singular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.
Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT, sĭng'gŭlt. *n. s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh. *Spenser.*

SI'NISTER, sĭn'nĭs-tŭr.[98 503] *adj.* [*sinister*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*
Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakspeare.*
But a rib,
Crooked by nature, bent as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton.*
The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown.*
In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball
He placed a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.
Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning? *Hooker.*
The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away. *Spenser.*
When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*
He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakspeare.*
Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon.*
The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.
Tempt it again; that is thy act, or none:
What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night with a *sinister* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do. *B. Jonson.*

SI'NISTROUS, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs. *adj.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in French, *gauche.*
A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *sinistrous.*]

1. With a tendency to the left.
Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown.*

2. Perversely; absurdly.

To SINK, sĭngk. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, an-

ciently *sank;* part. *sunk* or *sunken.* [ȝeincan, Saxon; *senken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunken* wreck and sunless treasuries. *Shaksp.*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought
Where to lie hid. *Milton.*

He swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and slang it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Samuel.*

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march,
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison.*

5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken.* *Shaksp.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her checks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke.*

Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison.*

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison.*

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden.*

To SINK, sĭngk.[408] *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion or incursion upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raise or *sink*, imprison, or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope.*

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shaksp.*

5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison.*

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness; and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*

To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttleton.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

SINK, sĭngk.[408] *n. s.* [ȝinc, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakspeare.*

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Granville.*

Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? *Ben Jonson.*

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent:
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS, sĭn'lĕs. *adj.* [from *sin.*] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

At that tasted fruit
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milt.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milt.*

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right. *Dryden.*

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS, sĭn'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sinless.*] Exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER, sĭn'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to *sin*, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *sinners*, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial. *Law.*

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakspeare.*

Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes. *Dryden.*

Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING, sĭn'ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* [*sin* and *offering.*] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sinoffering.* *Exodus.*

SI'NOPER or *Sinople*, sĭn'ŏ-pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*terra pontica*, Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

To SI'NUATE, sĭn'yŭ-ate. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated.* *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION, sĭn-yŭ-ā'shŭn.[113] *n. s.* [from *sinuate.*] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations.* *Hale.*

SINUO'SITY, sĭn-yŭ-ŏs'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *sinuous.*] The quality of being sinuous.

SI'NUOUS, sĭn'yŭ-ŭs.[113] *adj.* [*sinueux*, Fr. from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous.* *Bacon.*

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton.*

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS, sĭ'nŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into

the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original. *Burnet.*

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP, sip. *v. a.* [ȝipan, Saxon; *sipfien*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take, at one apposition of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

To SIP, sip. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then *sipping*, offered to the next. *Dryden.*

SIP, sip. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip*. *Shakspeare.*

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SI'PHON, si'fŭn.[166] *n. s.* [σίφον; *sipho*, Lat. *siphon*, French.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson.*

SI'PPER, sip'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.

SI'PPET, sip'pit.[99] *n. s.* [*sop*, *sip*, *sippet*.] A small sop.

SIR, sŭr.[109] *n. s.* [*sire*, French; *seignior*, Italian; *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakspeare.*

But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakspeare.*

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he slew. *Shaksp.*

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon.*

The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventur'd
To try you taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakspeare.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir*-loin which was served up. *Addison.*

And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoaking *sir*-loin, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit, which is strong enough to turn a *sir*-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE, sire. *n. s.* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]

1. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakspeare.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton.*

And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope.*

2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is used in composition: as, grand*sire*, great grand*sire*.

To SIRE, sire. *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakspeare.*

SI'REN, si'rĕn. *n. s.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaksp.*

SIRI'ASIS, sĕ-ri'ă-sis.[153 503] *n. s.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS, sir'rĕ-ŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRO'CCO, sĕ-rŏk'kō. *n. s.* [Italian; *syrus ventus*, Latin.] The southeast or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH, săr'ră. *n. s.* [*sir*, *ha! Minshew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shaksp.*

Sirrah, There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakspeare*

It runs in the blood of your whole race. *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*

Guess how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah;* no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP, sŭr'rŭp.[166] } *n. s.* [Arabick.] The
SI'RUP, sŭr'rŭp. } juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakspeare*

And first, behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *syrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED, sŭr'rŭpt.[359] *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY, sŭr'rŭp-ē. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling sirup.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE, size. *n. s.* [contracted from *assize*.]

You said, if I return'd next *size* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN, sis'kĭn. *n. s.* [*chloris*, Latin.] A bird; a greenfinch.

SI'STER, sis'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [ȝþeoȝcep, Sax. *zuster*, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakspeare.*

I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Job.*

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled; notwithstanding, you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James.*

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the *sisters*,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakspeare.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots intwin'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in Law*, sis'tŭr-in-lăw. *n. s.* A husband or wife's sister.

Thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people; return thou after thy *sister in law*. *Ruth.*

SI'STERHOOD, sis'tŭr-hŭd. *n. s.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel.*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak,
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakspeare.*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison.*

SI'STERLY, sis'tŭr-lĕ. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakspeare.*

To SIT, sit. *v. n.* preterit, *I sat*. [*sitan*, Gothick; ȝittan, Saxon; *setten*, Dut.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them, carding wool. *May's Virgil.*

Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Numbers.*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milt.*

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still
Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakspeare.*

Those
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milt.*

The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Philips.*

5. To rest as a weight or burden.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shaksp.*

When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls our sores, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tillotson.*

Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To settle; to abide.

That this new comer, shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis blush'd in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars with struggling urg'd their way. *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;
Pale horrour *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days *Jeremiah.*

The egg laid, and severed from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she *sitteth.* *Bacon.*

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n knows
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I won this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shaksp.*

Your preferring that to all other considerations, does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*

Suppose all the church lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, *the parliament* sits; *the last general council* sat *at Trent.*

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke.*

13. To exercise authority.

The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Daniel.*

Asses are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges.*

Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate.* *Milton.*

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. 1 *Maccabees.*

15. *To* Sit *down.* *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *sit down* to meat. *Luke.*

When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* Sit *down.* To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* Sit *down.* To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. *To* Sit *down.* To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down.* *Spenser.*

19. *To* Sit *out.* To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderson.*

20. *To* Sit *up.* To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke.*

21. *To* Sit *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *Ben Jonson.*

Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To Sit, sît. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die. *Shakspeare.*

He came to visit us, and, calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business. This is rather neuter.

The court was *sat* before sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

Site, site. *n. s.* [*situs*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environ'd the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair;
Its *site* uncertain, if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture or situation of a thing, with respect to itself; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

Si'tfast, sît'fâst. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Sith, sîth. *adv.* [ȝiðe, Sax.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakspeare.*

Sithe, sîthe. *n. s.* [ȝiðe, Saxon. This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall 'bate his *scythe's* keen edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sithe* and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

Their rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;
And there, as master of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *scithe* stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath. *Crashaw.*

While the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *scithe.* *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *sythes* shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a ploughshare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,
His *scythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time sits with his *scythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow? *Swift.*

Sithe, sîthe. *n. s.* Time. Obsolete.

The foolish man thereat woxe wond'rous blithe,
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith* *Spenser.*

Si'thence, sîth'ênse. *adv.* [now contracted to *since.* See Since.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was

the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser.*

SI'THNESS, sĭth'nĕs. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*

SI'TTER, sĭt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters;* and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer.*

SI'TTING, sĭt'tĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-*sitting* and mine up-rising. *Psalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting;* neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundred drains!
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SI'TUATE, sĭt'tshŭ-ăte.[463] *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolv'd to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray.*

2. Placed; consisting.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

SITUA'TION, sĭt-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *situate; situation*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison.*

2. Condition; state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers.*

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used of persons in a dramatick scene.

SIX, sĭks. *n. s.* [*six*, Fr.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown.*

SIX *and seven*, sĭks'ănd-sĕv'vn. *n. s.* To be *at six and seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. A ludicrous expression that has been long in use.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven*. *Shaksp.*

In 1588 there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all *at six and seven*, or at six and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e'er was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at six and seven*. *Hudibras.*

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on *at sixes and sevens*. *Arbuthnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;
But, rising from her chair of state,
Left all below *at six and seven*,
Harness'd her doves, and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SI'XPENCE, sĭks'pĕnse. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence.*] A coin; half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakspeare.*

The wisest man might blush,
If D— lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE, sĭks'skōre. *adj.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEE'N, sĭks'tēĕn. *adj.* [ȝixtȳne, Sax.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SIXTEE'NTH, sĭks'tēĕn*th*. *adj.* [ȝixteoðа, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chronicles.*

SIXTH, sĭks*th*. *adj.* [ȝixta, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the *sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH, sĭks*th*. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY, sĭks*th*'lĕ. *adv.* [from *six.*] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH, sĭks'tĕ-ĕ*th*.[279] *adj.* [ȝixteoȝoðа, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three feet diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 such parts. *Digby.*

SI'XTY, sĭks'tĕ. *adj.* [ȝixtiȝ, Sax.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown.*

SIZE, sĭze. *n. s.* [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incisa*, Lat. or from *assise*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,
With all the *size* that verity
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakspeare.*

If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry *size*,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies. *Pope.*

2. [*assise*, old Fr.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *sizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakspeare.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality. *L'Estrange.*

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, sĭze. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust or arrange according to size.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
And, ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [from *assise.*] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon.*

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

SI'ZED, sĭz'd.[369] *adj.* [from *size.*] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shakspeare.*

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *sized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE, sĭ'zā-bl. *adj.* [from *size.*] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER or *Servitor*, sĭ'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree:
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
Keepers, sub-*sizers*, lackeys, pages. *Bishop Corbet.*

SI'ZERS, sĭz'zŭrz. *n. s.* See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*

SI'ZINESS, sĭ'zĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sizy.*] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatisms, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer.*

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY, sĭ'zĕ. *adj.* [from *size.*] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuth.*

SKA'DDLE, skăd'dl. *n. s.* [ȝceaðniȝȝe, Saxon; *scath* is *harm;* thence *scathle, scaddle.*] Hurt; damage. *Diet.*

Ska'bdons, skâd'dônz. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

Skai'nsmate, skânz'mâte. *n. s.* [I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*.] A messmate. It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *skainsmates*. *Shakspeare.*

Skate, skâte. *n. s.* [ȝceaddа, Sax.]

1. A flat sea fish.
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

They sweep
On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

Skean, skêne. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse; ȝagene, Sax.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief may under his mantle privily carry his head piece, *skean*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon.*

Skeg, skêg. *n. s.* A wild plum.

Ske'gger, skêg'gûr.[98] *n. s.*

Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton.*

Skein, skâne.[249] *n. s.* [*escaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of fley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare.*

Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben Jonson.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

Ske'leton, skêl'lê-tûn.[166] *n. s.* [σκελετος.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the sky,
When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skeleton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant,
A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analysed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

Ske'llum, skêl'lûm. *n. s.* [*skelm*, Germ.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*

Skep, skêp. *n. s.* [ȝcephen, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A pitchforke, a doongforke, seeve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.

Ske'ptick, skêp'tik. *n. s.* [σκεπτικος; *sceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *scepticks* in religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *scepticks* say,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art? *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *sceptick's* side,
With too much weakness for the stoick's pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope.*

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *sceptick* believes nothing. *Watts.*

Ske'ptical, skêp'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *sceptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

Ske'pticism, skêp'tê-sîzm. *n. s.* [*scepticisme*, French; from *sceptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

Sketch, skêtsh. *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

To Sketch, skêtsh. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts.*

2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden.*

Ske'wer, skûre.[265] *n. s.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden.*

I once may overlook
A *skewer* sent to table by a cook. *King.*

From his rug the *skewer* he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

Send up meat well stuck with *skewers* to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer. *Swift.*

To Ske'wer, skûre.[98] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

Skiff, skîf. *n. s.* [*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Latin.] A small light boat.

If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garrway cliffs
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

Ski'lful, skîl'fûl. *adj.* [*skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chronicles.*

They shall call the husbandmen to mourning, and such as are *skilful of* lamentation to wailing. *Amos.*

Will Vafer is *skilful at* finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent;
Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save
Despairing wretches from the grave:
And then supporting with your store
Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Instructors should not only be *skilful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts.*

Ski'lfully, skîl'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a shipwright. *Broome.*

Ski'lfulness, skîl'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Psalms.*

Skill, skîl. *n. s.* [*skil*, Islandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. *Shakspeare.*

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakspeare.*

Oft nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negociations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*

To Skill, skîl. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at: with *of*.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

The overseers were all that could *skill of* instruments of musick. *2 Chronicles.*

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill of*, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee; raise thy head,

Take stars for money, stars not to be told
By any art: yet to be purchas'd.
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame;
She loseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame.
Herbert.

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKI'LLED, skîl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious. *Milton.*

Moses *in* all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
When heav'nly power that chosen vessel fill'd.
Denham.

He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS, skîl'lês. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill: artless. Not in use.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *skilless of.* *Shaksp*

Jealously what might befal your travel,
Being *skilless in* these parts; which to a stranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Mishapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skilless* soldier's flask
Is set on fire. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'LLET, skîl'lît.[99] *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dulness
My speculative and offic'd instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
And all indign and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shakspeare.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer.*

SKILT, skîlt. *n. s.* [a word used by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? or Arabick? or Welsh? What *skilt?*
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleavel.*

To SKIM, skîm. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum; escume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dry.*

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skimmed.* *Dryden.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryd.*

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Perhaps originally *skin.*

Dang'rous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryd.*

To SKIM, skîm. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Addis.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE, skîm'bl-skâm-bl. *adj.* [a cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'MMER, skîm'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *skim.*] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

SKIMMI'LK, skîm-mîlk'. *n. s.* [*skim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought; says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;
This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKIN, skîn. *n. s.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarfskin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey.*

The priest on *skins* of offerings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumbers sees. *Dryden.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd
A wild goat's shaggy *skin;* and then bestow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

3. The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estrange.*

4. A husk.

To SKIN, skîn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned.* *Ellis.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakspeare.*

The wound was *skinned;* but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke.*

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKI'NFLINT, skîn'flînt. *n. s.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A niggardly person.

SKINK, skîngk. *n. s.* [ȝcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon.*

To SKINK, skîngk. *v. n.* [ȝcencan, Sax.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKI'NKER, skîngk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *skink.*] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker;* one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six-pence, and you are welcome, sir. *Shakspeare.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers.* *Ben Jonson.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, emptied, the rude *skinker* still restor'd.
Dryden.

SKI'NNED, skîn'd[359] *adj.* [from *skin.*] Having skin.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp.*

SKI'NNER, skîn'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *skin.*] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS, skîn'nê-nês. *n. s.* [from *skinny.*] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY, skîn'nê. *adj.* [from *skin.*] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakspeare.*

Lest the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender and of a *skinny* substance, these annulary gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray.*

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

To SKIP, skîp. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *esquirer*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *scape.*]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jeremiah.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm,
Sat with Pigwiggin arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *skipping.* *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackm.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny *Arbuth.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;
Had he thy reason would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

2. *To* SKIP *over.* To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better *to skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon.*

A gentleman made it a rule in reading, *to skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To Skip, skĭp. *v. a.* [*esquirer*, French.]

1. To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer. *Shakspeare.*

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it *over*, lest we be accused of overseeing it. *Boyle.*

Skip, skĭp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More.*

Ski'pjack, skĭp'jăk. *n. s.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estrange.*

Ski'pkennel, skĭp'kĕn-nĭl. *n. s.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

Ski'pper, skĭp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [*schipper*, Dut.] A shipmaster or shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved. ——Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale fishing. *Congreve.*

Ski'ppet, skĭp'pĭt. *n. s.* [probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. Not used.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A dainty damsel dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *F. Qu.*

Ski'rmish, skĕr'mĭsh.[108] *n. s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmes*, old British words. *Maes a naw 'sgarmes a wnan*, says an ancient writer. *Escarmouche*, French.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Cartismand;
Her subjects most revolt. *Philips.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakspeare.*

The *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but entail the feud to posterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To Ski'rmish, skĕr'mĭsh. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wisem.*

I'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. *Atterbury.*

Ski'rmisher, skĕr'mĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes. *Ainsworth.*

To Skirre, skĕr. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from ȝcir, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it should be rather deduced from σκιρτάω.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round;
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakspeare.*

To Skirre, skĕr. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste.

We'll make them *skirre* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakspeare.*

Ski'rret, skĕr'rĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*sisarum*, Lat.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by seed. *Mortimer.*

Skirt, skĕrt.[108] *n. s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Sam.*

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser.*

Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is, the stony and sandy desarts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryd.*

To Skirt, skĕrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side. *Carew.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

Dark cypresses the *skirting* sides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh trees, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

SKI'TTISH, skĭt'tĭsh. *adj.* [*skyc*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frighted.

A restiff *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at her own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinater;
And, still the *skittisher* and looser
Her freaks, appear'd to sit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shaksp.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and *skittish* in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

Ski'ttishly, skĭt'tĭsh-lĕ. *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

Ski'ttishness, skĭt'tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.

Skonce, skŏnse. *n. s.* [See Sconce.]

Reynard ransacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

Skreen, skrēēn.[246] *n. s.* [*escran*, *escrein*, French, which *Minshew* derives from *secerniculum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter, ut solet*, says *Skinner;* which may be true as to one of the senses: but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of coarse *sieve* or *riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *cerno*.]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans, or buy a *skreen*. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and *skreens*,
You dread the waving of these greens. *Anon.*

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day by night's eternal *skreen;*
Unknown to heav'n, and to myself unseen. *Dryd.*

To Skreen, skrēēn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen:*
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward.*

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment. *Spectator.*

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

Skue, skû.[335] *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue*.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing, and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

To Skulk, skŭlk. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield.
Young.

SKULL, skŭl. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skatti*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that encloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's *skulls;* and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shaksp.*

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains.
Dryden.

2. [ȝceole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP, skŭl'kăp. *n. s.* A head piece.

SKU'LLCAP, skŭl'kăp. *n. s.* [*cassida*, Lat.] A plant.

SKY, skī.[160] *n. s.* [*sky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky.* *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantic cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies.* *Roscommon.*

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies.*
Dryden.

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shaksp.*

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit?
Davies.

Wide is the fronting gate, and, rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky.* *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies.*
Shakspeare.

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies;*
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
Addison.

SKY'EY, skī'ē. *adj.* [from *sky.* Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'COLOUR, skī'kŭl-ŭr. *n. s.* [*sky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED, skī'kŭl-ŭr'd. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments. *Addison.*

SKY'DIED, skī'dide. *adj.* [*sky* and *die.*] Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKY'ED, skīde. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale.
Thomson.

SKY'ISH, skī'ish. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'LARK, skī'lärk. *n. s.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT, skī'lite. *n. s.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *sky-light*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET, skī'rŏk-ĭt. *n. s.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I consider a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB, slăb. *n. s.*

1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab.*

SLAB, slăb. *adj.* [a word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver.*] Thick; viscous; glutinous;

Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *slab.* *Shakspeare.*

To SLA'BBER, slăb'bŭr, *or* slŏb'bŭr. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER, slăb'bŭr, *or* slŏb'bŭr. *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]

1. To smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To shed; to spill.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
Tusser.

SLA'BBERER, slăb'bŭr-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers; an ideot.

SLA'BBY, slăb'bē. *adj.* [the same with *slab.*]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wiseman.*

2. Wet; floody: in low language.

When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK, slăk. *adj.* [ȝlaec, Saxon; *slaken*, Islandick; *yslack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution, in this case, to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.
Milton.

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to God-ward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape.
Waller.

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack:* *Hudibras.*

4. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave and *slack:*
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK, slăk. } *v. n.* [from
To SLA'CKEN, slăk'k'n.[103] } the adjective.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon.*

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.
Milton.

4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*

To SLACK, slăk. } *v. a.*
To SLA'CKEN, slăk'k'n. }

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. *Dryden*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins;
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn, or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains.
Davies.

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *slack* nor strain its tender strings.
Pope.

3. To ease; to mitigate. *Philips* seems to have used it by mistake for *slake.*

Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint which they were used unto now *slacked*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerness.

My guards
Are you, great powers, and th' unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.
Ben Jonson.

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course. *Milton.*

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still.
Bacon.

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton.

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth bestow'd the race.
Waller.

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour.
Denham.

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakspeare.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slacks* not. *Daniel.*

Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires.
Dryden.

10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms.
Addison.

Slack, slâk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as *slacked* lime turns to powder.

Sla'ckly, slâk'lê. *adv.* [from *slack.*]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them. *Shakspeare.*

Sla'okness, slâk'nês. *n. s.* [from *slack.*]

1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness.* *Shakspeare.*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. Want of tendency; tardiness.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

Slag, slâg. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper. *Boyle.*

Slaie, slâ. *n. s.* A weaver's reed.
Ainsworth.

Slain, slâne. The participle passive of *slay.*

The *slain* of the Lord shall be many. *Isaiah.*

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the *slain.* *Dryden.*

To Slake, slâke. *v. a.* [from *slack*, *Skinner;* from *slock*, Islandick, to quench, *Lye.*]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore.
Spenser.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart.
Shakspeare.

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart.
Crashaw.

From Iulus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair.
Dryden.

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
And with the chrystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake.* *Blackmore.*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst.
Addison.

2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward.*

To Slake, slâke. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack.*]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay,
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake,*
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
Davies.

2. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake,*
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown.*

To Slam, slâm. *v. a.* [*lema*, Islandick; *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.

To SLA'NDER, slân'dûr.[73] *v. a.* [*esclaundrie*, Fr. *scandalum*, Lat.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
Shakspeare.

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king.
2 Samuel.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgift.*

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And sputt'ring under specious names thy gall.
Dryden.

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Pope.*

Sla'nder, slân'dûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shakspeare.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander.* *Ben Jonson.*

We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgment. *Nelson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shaksp.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakspeare.*

Sla'nderer, slân'dûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *slander.*] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension. *Taylor.*

Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer!*
Dryden.

Sla'nderous, slân'dûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *slander.*]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *sland'rous* tongue.
Shakspeare.

To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of *sland'rous* tongues;
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with wild censure taint my spotless name.
Pope.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their *slanderous* untruths. *Spenser.*

We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *sland'rous* loads.
Shakspeare.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

Sla'nderously, slân'dûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *slanderous.*] Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderously* bark at the courses which are held against that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenser.*

They did *slanderously* object
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. *Daniel.*

Slang, slâng. The preterit of *sling.*

David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine.
1 Samuel.

Slank, slângk. *n. s.* [*alga marina.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT, slânt.[78] } *adj.* [from
SLA'NTING, slânt'ing. } *slanghe*, a serpent, Dutch. *Skinner.*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

The sun round the globe describes th' equator line,
By which wise means he can the whole survey
With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,
In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

Sla'ntly, slânt'lê.[78] } *adv.* [from
Sla'ntwise, slânt'wize. } *slant.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly; slope.

Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With sower sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser.*

SLAP, slâp. *n. s.* [*schlap*, German.] A

blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.

The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse go round. *Thomson.*

SLAP, slâp. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLAP, slâp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLAPDA'SH, slâp-dâsh'. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash.*] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dashes* it about. A low word.

And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To SLASH, slâsh. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Islandick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's calash,
To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King.*

To SLASH, slâsh. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.

The knights, with their bright burning blades,
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.
Fairy Queen.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desp'rate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH, slâsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloth

What! this a sleeve?
Here snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

Distinguished *slashes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His oylet-holes are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

SLATCH, slâtsh. *n. s.* [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*

SLATE, slâte. *n. s.* [from *slit: slate* is in some counties a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, French.] A gray stone easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew.*

A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain. *Spectator.*

To SLATE, slâte. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raise a house about two stories
A lyrick ode would *slate*. *Swift.*

SLA'TER, slâ'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *slate.*] One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN, slât'tûrn.[98] *n. s.* [*slaetti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which sum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always observe, that a gossip in politicks, is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*

The sallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-scoured manteau, and the *slattern* air. *Gay.*

SLA'TY, slâ'tê. *adj.* [from *slate.*] Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward.*

SLAVE, slâve. *n. s.* [*esclave*, French. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, subdued and sold by the *Venetians.*]

1. One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a *slave* *Shakspeare.*

Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. *Shaksp.*

Of guests he makes them *slaves*
Inhospitably. *Milton.*

The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and such were bought and sold for money. *South.*

Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:
This sun perhaps, this morning sun's the last
That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison.*

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts, then are they most disposed to doubt of the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest *slave*. *Nelson.*

To SLAVE, slâve. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER, slâv'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*saliva*, Latin; *slæfa*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates it venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER, slâv'ûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips as common as the stairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakspeare.

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain against the people's favourite? *Swift.*

To SLA'VER, slâv'ûr. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER, slâv'ûr-ûr. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver.*] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY, slâ'vûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [from *slave.*] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of errour, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his errour dispelled. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER, slâw'tûr.[213 390] *n. s.* [ᵹᵽlauᵹt, Saxon, from ᵽlæᵹan, ᵽleᵹan, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *slaughter* on their souls. *Shakspeare.*

On each hand *slaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*

The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But, when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mortal hate each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what *slaughter* shall ensue! *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER, slâw'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughter'd*. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE, slâw'tûr-hôûse. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *house.*] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a *slaughterhouse;*
For I am stifled with the smell of sin. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN, slâw'tûr-mân. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *slaughtermen*. *Shaksp.*

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *slaughterman* of twenty. *Shakspeare.*

See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;
And join'st with them will be thy *slaughtermen*. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS, slâw'tûr-ûs. *adj.* [from *slaughter.*] Destructive; murderous.

I have supt full with horrours:
Direness familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'VISH, slâ'vîsh. *adj.* [from *slave.*] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing
More *slavish* did I ne'er, than answering
A slave without a knock. *Shakspeare.*

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part,
Because you bought them. *Shakspeare.*

The supreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton.*

Those are the labour'd births of *slavish* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY, slâ'vîsh-lê. *adv.* [from *slavish.*] Servilely; meanly.

Sla'vishness, slâ'vish-nês. *n. s.* [from *slavish.*] Servility; meanness.

To Slay, slâ.[220] *v. a.* preterit. *slew;* part. pass. *slain.* [*slahan*, Gothick; ȝlean, Saxon; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle? *Shakspeare.*

Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakspeare.*

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Revelation.*

Slay and make ready. *Genesis.*

Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one. *Job.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain.* *Dryden.*

He must
By blood and battles pow'r maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

Sla'yer, slâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *slay.*] Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Witness the guiltless blood pour'd oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

They *slew* those that were slayers of their countrymen. *Abbot.*

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair;
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away. *Dryden.*

Sleave, slêêv.[246] *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *sleave* silk is explained by *Gouldman, floccus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women still say, *sleave the silk*, for *untwist* it. *Ainsworth* calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *sley* is to part a twist into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With grass like *sleave* was matted. *Drayton.*

Sle'azy, slê'zê.[227] *adj.* [often written *sleezy.*] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *sleave*, or from to *sley*.

Sled, slêd. *n. s.* [*slæd*, Danish; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *sled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

Sle'dded, slêd'dîd.[99] *adj.* [from *sled.*] Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shaksp.*

Sledge, slêdje. *n. s.* [ȝleeȝ, Saxon; *sleggia*, Islandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beset,
With strokes of mortal steel without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet. *Fairy Q.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The uphand *sledge* is used by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out; they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*. *Wilkins.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled*. See Sled.

In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse. *Mortimer.*

Sleek, slêêk.[246] *adj.* [*sleych*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakspeare.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakspeare.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all drest in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were seen
To seek their summer bowers. *Drayton.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek* enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. *Milton.*

To Sleek, slêêk. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *Ben Jonson.*

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakspeare.*

She does *sleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben Jonson.*

The persuasive rhetorick
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

A cruise of fragrance form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs. *Pope.*

Slee'kly, slêêk'lê. *adv.* [from *sleek.*] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd. *Shakspeare.*

Slee'kstone, slêêk'stône. *n. s.* [*sleek* and *stone.*] A smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard with a *sleekstone* rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

To Sleep, slêêp.[246] *v. n.* [*slepan*, Gothick; ȝleepan, Saxon; *slaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere she *sleep*, had thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and shins. *Shakspeare.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep;
They, sweet turtles! folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crashaw.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-boned clown in chines of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hobnails. *Shakspeare.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears. *Shakspeare.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the wind and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead: death being a state from which man will sometime awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 *Thessalonians.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave, though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *slept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stirr'd. *Shakspeare.*

Sleep, slêêp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry *sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep;* the innocent *sleep;*
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakspeare.*

That *sleepe* might sweetly seale
His restful eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*, and darkness furthereth *sleep*. *Bacon.*

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And, fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

Slee'per, slêêp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sleep.*]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, musick; come, my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be. *Shakspeare.*

What's the business,
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakspeare.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be *sleepers* enow then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a *sleeper* slain. *Dryden.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleeper*, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. [*exocœtus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'PILY, slêêp'ê-lê. *adv.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dull; lazily.

I rather choose to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS, slêêp'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS, slêêp'lês. *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep; always awake.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PY, slêêp'ê. *adj.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them, and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakspeare.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew,
And, rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*

I sleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET, slêêt.[246] *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish *slet.*] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryd.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wint'ry walls
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice. *Cheyne.*

To SLEET, slêêt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY, slêêt'ê. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, slêêv.[246] *n. s.* [ȝlıȝ, Saxon.]

1. The part of the garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espied my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms: sir Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser.*

Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation *Shakspeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve* band, and the work about the square on't. *Shakspeare.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. SLEEVE, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See SLEAVE.]

The innocent sleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care. *Shakspeare.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over: which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South.*

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To hang on a sleeve; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*lolligo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'VED, slêêv'd.[359] *adj.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS, slêêv'lês. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His cloathes were strange tho' coarse, and black tho' bare;
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon isle by palmers, pilgrims, trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained. *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless:* to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeve*, a *knot* or *skein*, and so signify *unconnected*, *hanging ill together?* or from *sleeve*, a cover, and therefore means *plainly absurd*, *foolish without palliation?*]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT, slite.[253] *n. s.* [*slagd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *sleight* of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight.*

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be overreached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa, it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that distill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare.*

Out stept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great;
What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairfax.*

In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

SLE'NDER, slên'dûr.[98] *adj.* [*slinder*, Dut.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half stooping to support
Each flow'r of *slender* stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What *slender* youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentences upon as

many as refuse to embrace the same, must have special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shaksp.*

Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficulty. *Brown.*

It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate, and *slender* parts.

At my lodging,
The worst is this, that, at so *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips.*

In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

Sle'nderly, slên'dûr-lê. *adv.* [from *slender.*]

1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Maccabees.*

Sle'nderness, slên'dûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *slender.*]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.

Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of their feathers; that is, from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.

The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.

Slept, slêpt. The preterit of *sleep.*

Silence; coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slept* fast in thee. *Pope.*

Slew, slû.[265] The preterit of *slay.*

He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes out of the country. *Knolles.*

To Sley, slâ.[269] *v. n.* [See Sleave.] To part or twist into threads.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk? *Shakspeare.*

To Slice, slîse. *v. n.* [ȝlitan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slice one in two to keep her number just. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou stood staring like an oaf,
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

Slice, slîse. *n. s.* [ȝlice, Saxon; from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fried. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on't;
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice* clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

Slick, slîk. *adj.* [*slickt*, Dutch. See Sleek.]

Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *slicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Brown.*

Slid, slîd. The preterit of *slide.*

At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden.*

From the tops of heav'n's steep hill she *slid*,
And straight the Greeks swift ships she reacht. *Chapman.*

Sli'dden, slîd'd'n.[103] The participle passive of *slide.*

Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding! *Jeremiah.*

To Sli'dder, slîd'dûr.[98] *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter saw the danger in a trice;
For the man *slidder'd* upon fortune's ice. *Harte.*

To Slide, slîde. *v. n.* preterit, *slid;* participle pass. *slidden.* [ȝlidan, ȝlidende, sliding, Saxon; *slijden*, Dutch; *ys-lithe*, Welsh.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulysses, Stheneleus, Tisander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denh.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon! rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou should'st make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton.*

He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.

Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famished flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakspeare.*

Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure, leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryd.*

Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *South.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry heart the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*

9. To fall by errour.

The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any errour. *Bacon.*

10 To be not firm.

Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To Slide, slîde. *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly.

Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

Slide, slîde. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and easy passage.

We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

Sli'der, slî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *slide.*] He who slides.

Slight, slîte.[393] *adj.* [*slicht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

Is Cæsar with Antonius priz'd so *slight?* *Shaksp.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose;
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise,
If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milt.*

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No beast ever was so *slight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin: as a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT, slite. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT, slite. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

Beware
Lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke.*

2. To throw carelessly: unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakspeare.*

3. [*slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius. Skinner. Ainsworth.*

4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over*. *Dryden.*

SLI'GHTER, slī'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY, slī'tĭng-lē.[410] *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY, slite'lē. *adv.* [from *slight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but *slightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shaksp.*

You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakspeare.*

The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. *Atterb.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

Long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not
The facile gates of hell, too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS, slite'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *slight*.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' unstable *slightness*. *Shakspeare.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety.*

SLI'LY, slī'lē. *adv.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtile covertness.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakspeare.*

He, closely false and *slily* wise,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul,
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole;
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarn'd, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

SLIM, slĭm. *adv.* [a cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be used.] Slender; thin of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had stuft his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estrange.*

I was jogged on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. *Addison.*

SLIME, slime. *n. s.* [ȝlīm, Sax. *sligm*, Dut.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shaks.*

Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Genesis.*

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stirreth little. *Bacon.*

And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python! *Milton.*

O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS, slī'mē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY, slī'mē. *adj.* [from *slime*.]

1. Overspread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness. *Bacon.*

The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread. *Dryd.*

Eels, for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*

The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS, slī'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*

SLING, slĭng.[410] *n. s.* [ȝlingan, Sax. *slingen*, Dut.]

1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling* stones are turned with him into stubble. *Job.*

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or singing stones from the Phœnician *sling*? *Sandys.*

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder-joint, the centre of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Dryden.*

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING, slĭng. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a sling.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.

Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*

3. To hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.

Cœnus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to *sling*
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden.*

They *slung* up one of their largest hogsheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver.*

SLI'NGER, slĭng'ŭr.[409] *n. s.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling.

The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings.*

To SLINK, slingk. *v. n.* pret. *slunk.* [ȝlingan, Sax. to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare.*

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away *Shakspeare.*

He, after Eve seduc'd, unminded *slunk*
Into the wood fast by *Milton.*

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling till the company went their way. *L'Estrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner, as if nobody had done it. *Arbuthnot.*

A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*

We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance, often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK, slingk.[408] *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal, in snowy weather keep her where she may have good spring water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP, slip. *v. n.* [ȝlipan, Sax. *slippen*, Dut.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horrour and the utmost caution. *South.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly and makes a seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his pole and seems to *slip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers; which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink.

From her most beastly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

When Judas saw that his host *slipt* away, he was sore troubled *1 Maccabees.*

I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden.*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milt.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he *slipt*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden*

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Spectator.*

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every mispent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped* by since. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or errour.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclesiasticus.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

7. To creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have *slipt* into it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP, slip. *v. a.*

1. To convey secretly.

In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *Ben Jonson.*

Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or *slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scholars are most blamed *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *slipt* his first design; not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulsers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to course the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgencies be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP, slip. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Errour; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him;
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shaksp*

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous *slip* she could commit *More.*

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspeare.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare.*

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether *to give the slip* be not origi-

nally taken from a dog, that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the leader's hand.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*

Their explications are not yours, and will give you the *slip*. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

SLI'PBOARD. slip'bôrd. *n. s.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Gull. Travels.*

SLI'PKNOT, slip'nôt. *n. s.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot; and then a *slipknot* which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLI'PPER, or *Slipshoe*, slip'pûr.[98] *n.s.* [from *slip.*]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [*crespis*, Latin.] An herb.

SLI'PPER, slip'pûr. *adj.* [ȝlipuȝ, Sax.] Slippery; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

SLI'PPERILY, slip'pûr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *slippery.*] In a slippery manner.

SLI'PPERINESS, slip'pûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *slippery.*]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Government of the Tongue.*

The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast. *Sharp.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY, slip'pûr-ê. *adj.* [ȝlipuȝ, Sax. *sliperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery*, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slipp'ry*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare.*

His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*

Their ways shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jeremiah.*

The *slippery* tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper their fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slipp'ry* god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being *slipp'ry* standers,
The love that lean'd on them, as *slipp'ry* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fast. *Shakspeare.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.

Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour
One a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [*lubrique*, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is *slippery*. *Shakspeare.*

SLI'PPY, slip'pê. *adj.* [from *slip.*] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD, slip'shôd. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP, slip'slôp. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slop.*

SLISH, slîsh. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.*

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

To SLIT, slît. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [ȝlitan, Saxon.] To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinable, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon.*

The deers of Argiousa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown.*

Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wiseman.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour *Newton.*

He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

SLIT, slît. *n. s.* [ȝlit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth; if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows;
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryden.*

I found by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number than otherwise. *Newton.*

To SLIVE, slîve. } *v. a.* [ȝlipan,
To SLI'VER, slî'vûr. } Saxon.] To split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew;
Gall of goat; and slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare.*

SLI'VER, slî'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as he took a large *sliver* of the beef.

There on the pendent boughs her coronet weed
Clam'bring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare.*

SLOATS, slôts.[298] *n. s.* Of a cart, are those under-pieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER, slôb'bûr. *n. s.* [*glavoerio*, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK, slôk. *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swedish and Scotish.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE, slô.[296] *n. s.* [ȝla, Saxon; *slaae*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer.*

SLOOP, slôôp.[306] *n. s.* A small vessel, furnished with one mast. *Falconer's Dict.*

To SLOP, slôp. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop.*] To drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP, slôp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden.*

SLOP, slôp. *n. s.* [ȝlop, Saxon; *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches.

What said Mr. Dumbledon about the sattin for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakspeare.*

SLOPE, slôpe. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is gene-

rally used of acclivity or declivity, forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *sloper* rise and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills dispers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her chrystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milt.*

SLOPE, slōpe. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestick mien,
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE, slōpe. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To SLOPE, slōpe. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare.*

On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointed spires, and roll'd
In billows, leave i' th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton.*

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westering wheel. *Milton.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd and Phœbus shin'd in vain;
Nor, till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dried the balmy dews away. *Pope.*

To SLOPE, slōpe. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping* athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut down, and cast into the river. *Brown.*

Up starts a palace, lo! th' obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Spectator.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,
Whose skirts meand'ring Peneus washes still,
Our pious lab'rer pass'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

SLO'PENESS, slōpe'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE, slōpe'wīze. *adj.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the ose from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ose. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY, slō'pĭng-lē.[410] *adv.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly.* *Digby.*

SLO'PPY, slŏp pē. *adj.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby.* See SLAB.

To SLOT, slŏt. *v. a.* [*slughen*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT, slŏt. *n. s.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slōth.[467] *n. s.* [ȝlæþ, ȝleþ, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slow.*]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakspeare.*

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth.* *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth.* *Thomson.*

3. An animal.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree: and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL, slōth'fŭl. *adj.* [*sloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Proverbs.*

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful.* *Milton.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden.*

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle *slothful* temper. *Law.*

SLO'THFULLY, slōth'fŭl-ē. *adv.* [from *slothful.*] Idly; lazily; with sloth.

SLO'THFULNESS, slōth'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *slothful.*] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God; and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness*, and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Proverbs.*

SLOUCH, slŏŭtsh.[313] *n. s.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch;*
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH, slŏŭtsh. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN, slŭv'vĕn.[103] *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dut. *yslyvn*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens.* *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven*, if I stand;
My wig half powder, and all snuff my hand. *Pope.*

Their methods various but alike their aim;
The *sloven* and the fopling are the same. *Young.*

SLO'VENLINESS, slŭv'vĕn-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *slovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lē. *adj.* [from *sloven.*] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange.*

SLO'VENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lē. *adv.* [from *sloven.*] In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY, slŭv'vĕn-rē. *n. s.* [from *sloven.*] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field;
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into *slovenry* *Shakspeare.*

SLOUGH, slŏŭ.[313 390] *n. s.* [ȝloȝ, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*, in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milt.*

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough.* *L'Estrange.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shakspeare.*

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
With casted *slough*, and fresh legerity. *Shakspeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade,
When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
And in his summer liv'ry rolls along
Erect, and brandishing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall, the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Henry VI.*

4. The part that separates from a foul sore. [This word when used in either of the three last significations, is pronounced slŭff.[391]]

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings which was the sordes. *Wiseman.*

To Slough, slŭff. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To part from the sound flesh. A chirurgical term.

Slo'ughy, slŏŭ'ē. *adj.* [from *slough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughly* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW, slō.[324] *adj.* [ȝlap, ȝleap, Sax. *sleeuw*, Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, distance inexpressible! *Milton.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Exodus.*
Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton.*

The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I know thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer.*

He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding. *Proverbs.*

The politick and wise
Are sly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope.*

Slow, slō. in composition, is an adverb; *slowly.*

This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Dispatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

To the shame of *slow*-endeavouring art
Thy easy numbers flow. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,
Will prove no sudden but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*

For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope.*

Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope.*

To Slow, slō. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use. The true word was *forslow.*

Now do you know the reason of this haste?
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Slo'wly, slō'lē. *adv.* [from *slow.*]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their country again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their painful industry
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
Whose rising pow'r to swift dominion flew. *Dryd.*

We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly: as, he determines *slowly.*

4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *slowly.*

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finished. *Addison.*

Slo'wness, slō'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *slow.*]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.

Providence hath confined these human hearts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

Slo'wworm, slō'wŭrm. *n. s.* [ȝlapȳȝm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a large viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous.

Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown.*

To Slu'bber, slŭb'bŭr.[98] *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature shewed she doth not like men who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,
Slubber not business for my sake. *Shakspeare.*

As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will shew itself in some chronic disease. *Wiseman.*

2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slobber*, *slabber*, or *slaver.*]

You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is now not in use, otherwise than as a low colloquial word.

A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

Slu'bberdegullion, slŭb-bŭr-dē-gŭl'-yŭn. *n. s.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
Base *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory. *Hudibras.*

Sludge, slŭdje. *n. s.* [I suppose from ȝlog, slough, Sax.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere soft *sludge*, or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG, slŭg. *n. s.* [*slug*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie! what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakspeare.*

2. A hinderance; an obstruction.

Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug.* *Bacon.*

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

4. [ȝleȝ, a hammerhead, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiseman.*

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

To Slug, slŭg. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned shame. *Fairy Queen.*

He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*

One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares. *L'Estrange.*

Slu'ggard, slŭg'gŭrd.[88] *n. s.* [from *slug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *sluggard* here. *Shaksp.*

This mightier sound shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long *sluggards* of five thousand years. *Cowley.*

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,
Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucre no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *sluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep. *Dryden.*

To Slu'ggardize, slŭg'gŭr-dīze. *v. a.* [from *sluggard.*] To make idle; to make dronish.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. *Shakspeare.*

Slu'ggish, slŭg'gish. *adj.* [from *slug.*]

Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source. *Spenser.*

One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY, slŭg'gĭsh-lė. *adv.* [from *sluggish.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS, slŭg'gĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sluggish.*] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose, it is through their own *sluggishness*, and by that means becomes her prodigies, not her children. *Ben Jonson.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE, slŭse.[342] *n. s.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, Fr. *sclusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood
Each in their chrystal *sluice*, he, ere they fell,
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret *sluice*,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer. *Brown.*

As waters from her *sluices*, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon. *Harte.*

To SLUICE, slŭse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent soul through streams of blood. *Shakspeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me; if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes,
In dusty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryden.*

SLU'ICY, slŭ'sė. *adj.* [from *sluice.*] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the spungy clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop, and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER, slŭm'bŭr. *v. n.* [ȝlumeȝan, Saxon; *sluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Psalms.*

Conscience wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Milton.*

2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. *Job.*

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here? *Milton.*

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? *Young.*

To SLU'MBER, slŭm'bŭr. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.
2. To stupify; to stun.

Then up he took the *slumber'd* senseless corse,
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER, slŭm'bŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers*. *Shaksp.*

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one, that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep! It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*. *Shaksp.*

Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS, slŭm'bŭr-ŭs. } *adj.* [from
SLU'MBERY, slŭm'bŭr-ė. } *slumber.*]

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft *slumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope.*

There every eye with *slumb'rous* chains she bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare.*

SLUNG, slŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of *sling.*

SLUNK, slŭngk. The pret. and part. pass. of *slink.*

Silence accompany'd; for beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were *slunk*. *Milton.*

To SLUR, slŭr. *v. a.* [*sloorig*, Dutch, nasty; *sloore*, a slut.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.
2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph, to see the cause of theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the public faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a six; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR, slŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South.*

SLUT, slŭt. *n. s.* [*slodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery. *Shakspeare.*

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shakspeare.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTERY, slŭt'tŭr-ė.[557] *n. s.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Slutt'ry to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakspeare.*

These make our girls their *sluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTISH, slŭt'tĭsh. *adj.* [from *slut.*]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for *meretricious*.

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks. *Holyday.*

SLU'TTISHLY, slŭt'tĭsh-lė. *adv.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS, slŭt'tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practices of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttishness*. *Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray.*

SLY, slī. *adj.* [ȝlīð, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slægur*, Is-

landick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *sly* wiles and subtile craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Hubberd's Tale.*

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft.
Fairfax.

His proud step he scornful turn'd
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton.*

Envy is a cursed plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Clarissa.*

To SMACK, smâk. *v. n.* [ꝼmæckan, Sax. *smaecken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakspeare.*

He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout:
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK, smâk. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flow'rs, strow'd on the water's face,
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Delia's empire feel,
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And, as she guides it through th' admiring throng,
With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong!
Young.

SMACK, smâk. *n. s.* [*smaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; savour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakspeare.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish, and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one;
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard.
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack.
Tusser.

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servant but a *smack* *Dryden.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*

7. [ꝼnacca, Saxon; *sneckra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL, smâll.[84] *adj.* [ꝼmall, Sax. *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isaiah.*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds *Dryden.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great: for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice. 1 *Kings.*

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, till it was as *small* as dust. *Deuteronomy.*

Those wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Genesis*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire.
Donne

Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

Knowing, by fame, *small* poets, *small* musicians, *Small* painters, and still *smaller* politicians. *Harte.*

Small is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope*

5. Little in the principal quality; not strong; weak: as *small* beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift*

SMALL, smâll. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver.*

SMA'LLAGE, smâl'lidje. *n. s.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers. *Skinner.* *Eleoselinon*, Latin.] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer.*

SMA'LLCOAL, smâll'kôle. *n. s.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years' imprisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat.
Gay.

SMA'LLCRAFT, smâll'krâft. *n. s.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of a ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?
Dryden.

SMA'LLNESS, smâll'nês. *n. s.* [from *small.*]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. *Bacon.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect to the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtility of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newton.*

3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMA'LLPOX, smâll-pôks'.[406] *n. s.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity: *variolæ.*

He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wiseman.*

SMA'LLY, smâll'ê. *adv.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar; or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Ascham.*

SMALT, smâlt. *n. s.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE, smâ-râg'dîn.[140] *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART, smârt[78] *n. s.* [ꝼmeorta, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *F. Queen.*

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To SMART, smârt. *v. n.* [ꝼmeorta, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart* only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye, or a fresh wound, *smart* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Proverbs.*

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.

Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break;

Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART, smârt. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shakspeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granv.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After show'rs
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things; this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart! *Young.*

SMART, smârt. *n. s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY, smârt'lè. *adv.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS, smârt'nês. *n. s.* [from *smart.*]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas, if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle.*

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my set. *Swift.*

SMATCH, smâtsh. *n. s.* [corrupted from *smack.*]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in 't. *Shakspeare.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*cæruleo*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER, smât'tûr. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste.*]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter. *Hudib.*

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter;*
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER, smât'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER, smât'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR, smêêr.[227] *v. a.* [ȝmeȝan, Sax. *smeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakspeare.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonean blood,
The Fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smear'd* thus and mir'd with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shaksp.*

SMEAR, smêêr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEA'RY, smêêr'è. *adj.* [from *smear.*] Dauby; adhesive.

A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH, smêêth. *n. s.* A seafowl.

To SMEETH or SMUTCH, smêêth. *v. a.* [ȝmiðde, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use.

SME'GMATICK, smêg'mâ-tîk. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; detersive. *Dict.*

To SMELL, smêll. *v a.* pret. and part. *smelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.

Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves, for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental sagacity.

The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To SMELL, smêll. *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon.*

2. To have any particular scent: with *of.*

Honey in Spain, *smelleth* apparently *of* the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should *smell of* oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells of* smoke, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny. *Shakspeare.*

A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court received him first for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exodus.*

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Spectator.*

5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakspeare.*

SMELL, smêll. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give:
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest smell in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them; the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke.*

SME'LLER, smêl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.

SME'LLFEAST, smêll'fêste. *n. s.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten: whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast*, that spunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

SMELT, smêlt. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell.*

A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occasion *smelt*. *King.*

SMELT, smêlt. *n. s.* [ȝmeit, Sax.] A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smelts*. *Carew*

To SMELT, smêlt. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodw.*

SME'LTER, smêlt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers. *Woodward.*

To SMERK, smêrk. *v. a.* [ȝmeȝcian, Sax.] To smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose aukward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SME'RKY *or* SMIRK, smêrk'è.[103] *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

Seest, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *smirk*, so smooth, his pricked ears?

His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as lass of Kent. *Spenser.*

Sme'rlin, smêr'lin. *n. s.* [*cobitis aculeata.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

Smi'cket, smik'kit.[99] *n. s.* [diminutive of *smock; smocket, smicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

To Smight, smite. for *smite.*

As when a griffon, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away;
With hideous horror both together *smight,*
And souce so sore that they the heavens affray.
Fairy Queen.

To Smile, smile. *v. n.* [*smuylen,* Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown.*

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler.*

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*

She *smil'd* to see the doughty hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *smiles* as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks as Mary ne'er had died. *Prior.*

2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

Should some more sober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *smile;* if right, I kiss the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd.* *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosp'rous days.
Shakspeare.

For see the morn,
Unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress *smiling.* *Milton.*

All things *smil'd,*
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

The river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams;
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smil'd.* *Milton.*

The desart *smil'd,*
And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion, which now *smiles.* *Milton.*

Me all too mean for such a task I weet;
Yet, if the sovereign lady deigns to *smile,*
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style. *Prior.*

Smile, smile. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown.*

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakspeare.*

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile.* *Wotton.*

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles:* for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature, and the charms of art?
Addison.

Smi'lingly, smi'ling-lê.[410] *adv.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly.* *Shakspeare.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly,* told him, we are not so forward as to lose good company. *Boyle.*

To Smilt, smilt. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt,* or *melt.*]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt,* or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To Smirch, smêrtsh.[108] *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shaksp.*

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakspeare.*

To Smirk, smêrk. *v. a.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep furrow'd face. *Young.*

Smit, smit. The part. pass. of *smite.*

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickel.*

To Smite, smitê. *v. a.* pret. *smote;* part. pass. *smit, smitten.* [ꝑmitan, Saxon; *smijten,* Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.
Shakspeare.

The sword of Satan with steep force to *smite,*
Descending. *Milton.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. *2 Samuel.*

God *smote* him for his errour, and he died. *2 Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten,* but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood;
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art.
Pope.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.
Pope.

To Smite, smite. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nahum.*

Smi'ter, smi'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *smite.*] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smiters,* and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isaiah.*

Smith, smith.[467] *n. s.* [ꝑmiȝ, Saxon; *smeth,* German; *smid,* Dutch; from ꝑmitan, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith.* *Shakspeare.*

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain;
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword.
Tate.

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryd.*

Smi'thcraft, smi*th*'kraft. *n. s.* [ꝑmiȝ-cꝑæꝑt, Saxon.] The art of a smith.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft,* and musick. *Raleigh.*

Smi'thery, smi*th*'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] The shop of a smith.

Smi'thing, smi*th*'ing. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps, of iron, is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

Smi'thy, smi*th*'ê. *n. s.* [ꝑmiȝȝe, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd like red hot iron within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

Smitt, smit. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt.* *Woodward.*

Smi'tten, smit't'n.[103] [participle pass. of *smite.*] Struck; killed; affected with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together; for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Ecclesiasticus.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted. *Isaiah.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced; and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

Smock, smôk. *n. s.* [ꝑmoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How dost though look now? oh ill-starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* when we shall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n.
Shakspeare.

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemisia talks by fits
Of councils, classicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock.* *Pope.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you,
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cobweb bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast you spider.
Ben Jonson.

Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love. *Dryden.*

Smo'ckfaced, smŏk'fāste.[359] *adj.* [*smock* and *face.*] Palefaced; maidenly.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain'd to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock-fac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

Smoke, smōke. *n. s.* [*ys-mwg*, Welsh; ꝼmec, ꝼmoec, Saxon; *smocck*, Dutch.] The visible effluvium, or sooty exhalation, from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith else she was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleaveland.*

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*. *Milton.*

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To Smoke, smōke. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Genesis.*

His brandish'd steel,
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shakspeare.*

To him no temple stood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd*. *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell or hunt out.

He hither came t' observe and *smoke*
What courses other riskers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shaksp.*

To Smoke, smōke. *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoaked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord; when his disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall find him! *Shakspeare.*

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Spectator.*

3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To Smoke-dry, smōke'drī. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry.*] To dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

Smo'ker, smō'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *smoke.*]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco.

Smo'keless, smōke'lĕs. *adj.* [from *smoke.*] Having no smoke.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

Smo'ky, smō'kē. *adj.* [from *smoke.*]

1. Emitting smoke; fumid.

Victorious to the top aspires
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blast septentrionel with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

3. Noisome with smoke.

O he 's as tedious
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakspeare.*

Courtesy
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And, though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

Smooth, smŏŏth.[306 467] *adj.* [ꝼmeȣ, ꝼmoeȣ, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Genesis.*

Missing thee I walk unseen
On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon. *Milton.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their use;
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with ease invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step. *Milton.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks which none did e'er disclose
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milton.*

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. *Arbuthnot.*

The madding monarchs to compose,
The Pylian prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel.*

To Smooth, smŏŏth. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smootheth* with the hammer him that smote the anvil. *Isaiah.*

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought;
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
The god hath *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope.*

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muses softer art display;
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakspeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakspeare.*

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

7. To ease.

Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*

This man 's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *smooth'd* by that below. *Shakspeare.*

To Smo'othen, smŏŏth'ĕn. *v. a.* [a bad word among mechanicks for *smooth.*] To make even and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the exuberances left. *Moxon.*

Smo'othfaced, smŏŏth'fāste.[359] *adj.* [*smooth* and *face.*] Mild looking; having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,
I'll mark no words that *smoothfac'd* wooers say. *Shakspeare.*

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *smoothfac'd* peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosp'rous days. *Shakspeare.*

Smo'othly, smŏŏth'lē. *adv.* [from *smooth.*]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide.

The musick of that murm'ring spring

Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so *smoothly* have past unespied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS, smôôth'nês. *n. s.* [from *smooth.*]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side, it was so delicate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him to set up for a merchant. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men, beware,
Nor trust its *smoothness*, the third circling glass
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryd.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtile for thee; and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakspeare.*

SMOTE, smôte. The preterit of *smite.*

Death with a trident *smote.* *Milton.*

To SMO'THER, smûth'ûr.[469] *v. a.* [ꝑmoꝑan, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but *smothered.* *Sidney.*

We *smother'd*
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *smother* up the English in our throngs. *Shaksp.*

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And *smother'd* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

2. To suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first among few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: she *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden.*

SMO'THER, smûth'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long *smother* of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in *smother.* *Bacon*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon.*

2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shaksp.*

Where yon disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that *smother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd.*

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and spend their taper in smoke and *smother.* *Collier.*

To SMO'THER, smûth'ûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To smoke without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*

2. To be suppressed or kept close.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and *smothering.* *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING, smôl'dûr-îng. } [This
SMO'ULDRY, smôl'drê. } word

seems a participle; but I know not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use: ꝑmoꝑan, Saxon, to smother; *smoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath escap'd the stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,
And, *smould'ring* as it went, in silence fed;
Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG, smûg. *adj.* [*smuck*, dress; *smuckken*, to dress; Dutch.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so *smug* upon the mart *Shaksp.*

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMUG, smûg. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

My men,
In Circe's house, were all, in severall baine
Studiously sweeten'd, *smug'd* with oile, and deckt
With in and outweeds. *Chapman.*

To SMU'GGLE, smûg'gl.[405] *v. a.* [*smockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMU'GGLER, smûg'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *smuggle.*] A wretch who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

SMU'GLY, smûg'lê. *adv.* [from *smug.*] Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous *smugly.* *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS, smûg'nês. *n. s.* [from *smug.*] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.

SMUT, smût. *n. s.* [ꝑmitta, Sax. *smette*, Dutch.]

1. A spot made with soot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten. *Mortimer.*

3. Obscenity.

To SMUT, smût. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks, but, says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be *smutting* it again. *L'Estrange.*

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addison.*

I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT, smût. *v. n.* To gather must.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smutts.* *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH, smûtsh. *v. a.* [from *smut.*] To black with smoke.

Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it? *Ben Jonson.*

SMU'TTILY, smût'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *smutty.*]

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

SMU'TTINESS, smût'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *smutty.*]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls were apt to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMU'TTY, smût'tê. *adj.* [from *smut.*]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milt.*

The *smutty* wainscot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Bachelor. *Collier.*

SNACK, snâk. *n. s.* [from *snatch.*] A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack.* *L'Estronge.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack.* *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks.*" *Pope.*

SNA'COT, snâk'ôt. *n. s.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SNA'FFLE, snâf'fl.[405] *n. s.* [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *snaffle*
You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shaksp.*

Sooth him with praise;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryd.*

To SNA'FFLE, snâf'fl. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG, snâg. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff all full of little *snags*,
She did disport; and Impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

The coat of arms,

Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED, snâg'gĕd.[366] } *adj.* [from *snag.*]
SNA'GGY, snâg'gé.[383] } Full of snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foeman he dismay'd. *Spenser.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fisty-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL, snâle.[202] *n. s.* [ȝnœȝl, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case. *Shakspeare.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *snail*-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakspeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*,
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shakspeare.*

SNAIL-CLAVER or *Snail-trefoil*, snâle-klâv'ûr. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SNAKE, snâke. *n. s.* [ȝnaca, Sax. *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a serpent.

Glo'ster's shew beguiles him;
As the *snake*, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining chequer'd slough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shaksp.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shaksp.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even. *Dryden.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*,
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden*

SNA'KEROOT, snâke'rôôt. *n. s.* [*snake* and *root.*] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris*, snâks'hĕd-i-rĭs. *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shap'd flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberose root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED or *Bistort*, snâke'wēēd. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD, snâke'wûd. *n. s.* [from *snake* and *wood.*]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snakewood*. We very seldom use it. *Hill.*

SNA'KY, snâ'kē. *adj.* [from *snake.*]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venemous tongue, tipt with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The crooked arms meander bow'd with his so *snaky* flood,
Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood. *Chapman*

The true lovers' knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben Jonson.*

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hub. Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquered virgin!
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP, snâp. *v. a.* [the same with *knap.*]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops till he has culprit's body *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knacking noise, or sharp sound.

The bowzy sire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiseman.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified *Addison.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You should have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snap* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. [*snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP, snâp. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.

Note the ship's sicknesses: the mast
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropsy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder *Ray.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder. *Moxon.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snap*. *Sharp.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him *Shakspeare.*

We *snap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP, snâp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON or *Calf's snout*. snâp'drâg-ûn. *n. s.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER, snâp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *snap.*] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'PPISH, snâp'pĭsh. *adj.* [from *snap.*]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

Sna'ppishly, snâp'pish-lé. *adv.* [from *snappish.*] Peevishly; tartly.

Sna'ppishness, snâp'pish-nés. *n. s.* [from *snappish.*] Peevishness; tartness.

Sna'psack, snâp'sâk. *n. s.* [*snapsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*.

Snare, snâre. *n. s.* [*snara*, Swed. and Islandick; *snare*, Danish; *snoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare!* *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you. 1 *Corinthians.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare.* *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the pow'r of love submit;
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To Snare, snâre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Glo'ster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snares* relenting passengers. *Shaksp.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Psalms.*

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton.*

To SNARL, snârl. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Dut.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shaksp.*

He is born with teeth!
And so I was; which plainly signified
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakspeare.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaksp.*

The shes even of the savage herd are safe;
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. *Dryden.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honest farmer and his wife,
Two years declined from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage noose,
As almost ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling.* *Prior.*

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve.*

To Snarl, snârl. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass. I know not that this sense is well authorized.

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

Sna'rler, snâr'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *snarl.*] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find;
Lie down obscure, like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarler's* jokes. *Swift.*

Sna'ry, snâ'ré. *adj.* [from *snare.*] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

Snast, snâst. *n. s.* The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathered about the *snast;* but then it made the *snast* big and long, and burn duskishly, and the candle wasted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH, snâtsh. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's stream hurries all too fast;
In vain sedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. *Pope.*

They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick-eyed trout,
Or darting salmon. *Thomson.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

O nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomson.*

To Snatch, snâtsh. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching.* *Shakspeare.*

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Isaiah.*

Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryden.*

Snatch, snâtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.

After a shower to weeding a *snatch;*
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. *Tusser.*

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shakspeare.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vocations would permit. *Brown.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakspeare.*

They move by fits and *snatches;* so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins.*

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.

Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer. *Shakspeare.*

Sna'tcher, snâtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *snatch.*] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
——We do not mean the coursing *snatches* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shaksp.*

Sna'tchingly, snâtsh'îng-lé.[410] *adv.* [from *snatching.*] Hastily; with interruption.

To SNEAK, snêke.[227] *v. n.* [snican, Sax. *snige*, Danish.]

1. To creep slily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs. *Shakspeare.*

Sneak not away, sir; for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shaksp.*

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away. *Dryden.*

I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off in silence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain. *Watts.*

He *sneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave. *Dunciad.*

Are you all ready? Here's your musick here:
Author, *sneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *More.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to none of his friends to speak a good word for me to my conscience. *South.*

Nothing can support minds drooping and *sneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but to see others as bad. *South.*

When int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,
When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewell. *Pope.*

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

Sne'aker, snê'kûr.[98] *n. s.* A small vessel of drink.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about a *sneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

Sne'aking, snê'kîng. *participial adj.* [from *sneak.*]

1. Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

Sne'akingly, snê'kîng-lé.[410] *adv.* [from *sneaking.*]

1. Meanly; servilely.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly:*
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert.*

While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

2. In a covetous manner.

Sne'akingness, snê'kîng-nés. *n. s.* [from *sneaking.*]

1. Niggardliness.

2. Meanness; pitifulness.

Sne'akup, snê'kûp. *n. s.* [from *sneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup;* and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. *Shakspeare.*

To Sneap, snêpe.[227] *v. a.* [This word seems a corruption of *snib*, or of *snap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *snap* is in that sense from *snib*, *snibbe*, Danish.

Men shulde him *snibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*]

1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home. *Shakspeare.*

Sneap, snêpe. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply: you call honourable boldness impudent sauciness: if a man will court'sy and say nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakspeare.*

To Sneb, snêb. *v. a.* [properly to *snib*. See Sneap.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenser.*

To Sneer, snêre.[246] *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the same family with *snore* and *snort*.]

1. To show contempt by looks: *naso suspendere adunco.*
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way advised him not to irritate a prince against his subjects. *L'Estrange.*

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. *Pope.*

If there has been any thing expressed with too much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* or daring writers of the age against religion, who have left reason and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To show awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

Sneer, snêre. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all agen? *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one, nor the majesty of the other, could secure them from a *sneer.* *Watts.*

Sne'erer, snêre'ûr. *n. s.* [from *sneer.*] He that sneers or shows contempt.

To SNEEZE, snêêze.[246] *v. n.* [niepan, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*

If the pain be more intense and deeper within amongst the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing.* *Wiseman.*

To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen sent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppress the head, it hath a power to free itself by *sneezing.* *Ray.*

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of respiration; so great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *sneezing* should be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce headach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently. *Swift.*

Sneeze, snêêze. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but
These flaws, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholesome as a *sneeze*
To man's less universe, and soon are gone. *Milton.*

We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city. *Brown.*

Sne'ezewort, snêêz'wûrt. *n. s.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

Snet, snêt. *n. s.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

Snew, snû. The old preterit of *To snow.* *Dict.*

To Snib, snîb. *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish. See Sneap.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or *snib.* *Hub. Tale.*

Snick *and snee*, snîk'ând-snêê'. *n. s.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion, a boatswain, with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiseman.*

To Sni'cker or *Snigger*, snîk'ûr. *v. n.* To laugh slily, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

To Sniff, snîf. *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful and *sniff* at the dean,
As, who should say, Now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*

To Sni'ggle, snîg'gl. *v. n.*

Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*

To Snip, snîp. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors.

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars, and the incised lips dressed. *Wiseman.*

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of scissars for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*

Snip, snîp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissors.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiseman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wiseman.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *L'Estrange.*

Snipe, snipe. *n. s.* [*snepfe*, German; ꝓnite, Sax. *ysnit*, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakspeare.*

Sni'pper, snîp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *snip.*] One that snips.

Sni'ppet, snîp'pît. *n. s.* [from *snip.*] A small part; a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets;*
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

Sni'psnap, snîp'snâp. *n. s.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of *snap.*] Tart dialogue, with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope.*

Snite, snîte. *n. s.* [ꝓnite, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To Snite, snîte. *v. a.* [ꝓnytan, Saxon.] To blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose. *Grew.*

SNI'VEL, snîv'v'l.[102] *n. s.* [*snavel*, *snevel*, Germ.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To Sni'vel, snîv'v'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.
2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his axe into the water. *L'Estrange.*

Sni'veller, snîv'v'l-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *snivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To Snore, snôre. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dut.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Make some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Roscommon.*

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den.
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addison.*

Snore, snôre. *n. s.* [ꝑnoꝑa, Saxon, from the verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores:* I've drugg'd their possets. *Shakspeare.*

Sno'rer, snô'rûr. *n. s.* [from *snore.*] He that snores.

To Snort, snôrt. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dut.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard. *Jeremiah.*

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison.*

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire. *Addison.*

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave. *Thomson.*

SNOT, snôt. *n. s.* [ꝑnote, Saxon; *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

Sno'tty, snôt'tê. *adj.* [from *snot.*] Full of snot.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nose boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT, snoût.[313] *n. s.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies. *Tusser.*

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout.* *Dryden.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout.* *Hudibras.*

What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew slily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

Sno'uted, snoût'êd. *adj.* [from *snout.*] Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call *proprium quarto modo*, for they could not bark *Heylin.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW, snô.[324] *n. s.* [ꝑnaꝑ, Saxon; *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Drought and heat consume *snow* waters. *Job.*

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows.* *Pope.*

To Snow, snô. *v. n.* [ꝑnaꝑan, Sax. *sneuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown.*

To Snow, snô *v. a.* To scatter like snow.

If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

Sno'wball, snô'bâll. *n. s.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you like a *snowball* grows. *Dryd.*

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and, as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas. *Locke.*

Sno'wbroth, snô'brôth. *n. s.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shakspeare.*

Sno'wdeep, snô'dêêp. *n. s.* [*viola bulbosa*, Latin.] An herb.

Sno'wdrop, snô'drôp. *n. s.* [*narcissoleucoium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle.*

The little shape, by magick pow'r,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd. *Tickel.*

Snow-white, snô'hwîte. *adj.* [*snow* and *white.*] White as snow.

A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden.*

Sno'wy, snô'ê. *adj.* [from *snow.*]

1. White like snow.

So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakspeare.*

Now I see thy jolly train:
Snowy headed winter leads,
Spring and summer next succeeds;
Yellow autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.

These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton.*

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton.*

Snub, snûb. *n. s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose; or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs*, and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Fairy Queen.*

To Snub, snûb. *v. a.* [rather *To snib.* See Sneap, Sneb, Snib.]

1. To check; to reprimand.

2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores, the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but towards the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off *Ray.*

To Snub, snûb. *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.

To Snudge, snûdje. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan.] To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet, now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF, snûf. *n. s.* [*snuf*, Dutch, snot.]

1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.

2. The useless excrescence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle.*

My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakspeare.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff.* *Donne.*

If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' th' dungeon by a *snuff.* *Shakspeare.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *snuff*, and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

5. Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment. Not used unless in low language.

What hath been seen
Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rain which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare.*

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he sent him home again. *L'Estrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to ev'ry atom just,
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

To Snuff, snûf. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *snuff'd* the smell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton.*

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars, and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*

My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air about Brackdenstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *snuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with scorn,
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickel.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must *snuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakspeare.*

Against a communion-day our lamps should be dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To Snuff, snûf. *v. n.*

1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack; they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

Says Humpus, sir, my master bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:

He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. To snift in contempt.

Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it. *Mal.*

SNU'FFBOX, snûf'bôks. *n. s.* [*snuff* and *box.*] The box in which snuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and goes away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffbox* justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNU'FFER, snûf'fûr. *n. s.* [from *snuff.*] He that snuffs.

SNU'FFERS, snûf'fûrz. *n. s.* [from *snuff.*] The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE, snûf'fl.[405] *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdaining that his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could espy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and *snuffled*, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme,
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

SNU'FFLER, snûf'fl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *snuffle.*] He that speaks through the nose.

To SNUG, snûg. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be shent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a mouse loose into the chamber. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG, snûg. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid.

They spied a country farm,
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *snug*, and hear what criticks say. *Swift.*

3. Slily or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal! did I not,
When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE, snûg'gl.[405] *v. n.* [from *snug.*] To lie close; to lie warm.

SO, sô. *adv.* [ȝpa, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, German.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn, that warr'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
In Valombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embow'r, so thick bestrewn
Abject and lost lay these. *Milton.*

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer spirits flow,
And sep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? *Judges.*

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *so* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That still desires new states t' advance? *Ben Jonson.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie,
Where the pow'r that charms us *so*,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why should we mourn that he *so* soon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our benevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons, before we have heard them speak, or *so* much as know who they are. *Spect.*

We think our fathers fools, *so* wise we're grown:
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us *so*. *Pope.*

3. In such a manner.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere cosenage all;
For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingle *so* and *so*,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we, seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way; that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that *so* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so* are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden*

Does this deserve to be rewarded *so?*
Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to enquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they understand better than *so*, how to value those inestimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits, or from the alteration of the constitution by some more unaccountable way, this is certain, that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd t'obey:
For longer time than that no living wight
Below the earth might suffer'd be to stay:
So back again him brought to living light. *Spens.*

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppresse
Poor strange adventurers; exposing *so*
Your soules to danger, and your lives to wo? *Chapman.*

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him; and *so* all that he hath to do is, to endeavour by prayer, and use of the means, to qualify himself for this blessed condition. *Hammond.*

It leaves instruction, and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church *Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And *so* from heav'n to deepest hell. *Milton.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms: noting a conditional petition; answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray;
So grant my suit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,
And swell the future harvest of thy field *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*.

Be not sad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *so* unapprov'd, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton.*

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendship:
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner: noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another; answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition: as, *the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more* so; that is, *more valiant*. The French article *le* is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,
The lean with love makes me too *so*. *Cowley.*

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,
Is pleased and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *so*. *Creech.*

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;

For having once been guilty, well they know,
To a revengeful prince they still are *so*. *Dryden.*
He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*
I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *so?* replied the philosopher; then you live the merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison*
They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in the noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*
Common-place books have been long used by industrious young divines, and still continue *so*. *Swift.*
As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that they are not *so*. *Pope.*
The blest to-day is as completely *so*,
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.
How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.
When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shakspeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.
O, *so*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,
Madam? *Ben Jonson.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. In French, *si*.
An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbuth.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.
There is Percy: if your father will do me any honour, *so;* if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakspeare.*
I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, *so;* if it be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shakspeare.*

17. A form of petition,
Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shaksp.*

18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expression.
So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *so*. An exclamation after something done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *cessez*.
I would not have thee linger in thy pain;
So so. *Shakspeare.*
So so; it works: now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So *so*. [*cosi, cosi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.
He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but *so so*, and yet 'tis well. *Shakspeare.*
Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As and So, which some *so so* writers, I may call them so, are continually sounding in our ears. *Felton.*

21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.
So then the Volscians stand but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them to make road
Upon 's again. *Shakspeare.*
To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs: *so then*, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound designs. *Bacon.*

To Soak, sôke.[295] *v. n.* [ȝocian, Saxon.]
1. To lie steeped in moisture.
For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakspeare.*
2. To enter by degrees into pores.
Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel, putting a canvass between, and pour water upon it, so as to *soak* through: It will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*
Rain, *soaking* into the strata which lie near the surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*
3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.
Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking* club. *Locke.*

To Soak, sôke. *v. a.*
1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.
Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood;
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakspeare.*
Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. *Isaiah.*
There deep Galesus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*
Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw in through the pores.
Thou, whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:
'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to shun;
To bask thy naked body in the sun,
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*
3 To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for *suck*.
Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*
A greater sparer than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

Soa'ker, sô'kûr. *n. s.* [from *soak*.]
1. He that macerates in any moisture.
2. A great drinker. In low language.

Soap, sôpe.[295] *n. s.* [ȝape, Saxon; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.
Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Arbuthnot.*
He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' *soap*. *Malachi.*
A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton.*
Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*
Soap-ashes are much commended, after the *soap*-boilers are done with them, for cold or sour lands. *Mortimer.*
As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboi'ler, sôpe'bôil-ûr. *n. s.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap.
A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on castle-soap. *Addison.*

So'apwort, sôpe'wûrt. *n. s.* [*japonaria*, Latin.] A species of campion. *Miller.*

To Soar, sôre.[295] *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]
1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Milton* uses it actively.
'Tis but a base ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakspeare.*
Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublime
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*
2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.
How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shaksp.*
Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison*
3. To rise high.
Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*
Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*
When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

Soar, sôre. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.
Within *soar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To Sob, sôb. *v. n.* [ȝeob, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the sound.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.
When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakspeare.*
As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*
She sigh'd, she *sobb'd*, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*
When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke.*
I *sobb'd*, and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards to the ruler of the skies. *Harte.*

Sob, sôb. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.
Break, heart, or choak with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Pope.*
A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds:
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To Sob, sôb. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.
The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

So'ber, sô'bûr.[98] *adj.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, French.]
1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.
Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Pr.*
The vines give wine to the drunkard, as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor.*
No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour. *South.*
2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being *sober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakspeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Titus.*

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

Be your designs ever so good, your intentions ever so *sober*, and your searches directed in the fear of God. *Waterland.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio
Shall offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakspeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakspeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
A little rising rocky chain:
Of men born south or north o' th' hill,
Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*

For Swift and him despis'd the farce of state,
The *sober* follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To So'BER, sô'bûr. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

So'BERLY, sô'bûr-lê. *adv.* [from *sober.*]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

So'BERNESS, sô'bûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *sober.*]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the difference. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY, sô-brî'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *sobrieté*, French; *sobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against, than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.
3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant, minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature any such transmission of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon.*

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well-concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and old infancy. *Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and, I had almost said, without any *sobriety* or modesty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

So'CCAGE, sôk'kâdje.[90] *n. s.* [*soc*, French; a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage;* so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services, *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*, and such sockmen hold not by certain service. *Cowell.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

So'CCAGER, sôk'kâ-jûr. *n. s.* [from *soccage.*] A tenant by soccage.

SO'CIABLE, sô'shâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

So'CIABLENESS, sô'shâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *sociable.*]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well liked by many. *Hayward.*

So'CIABLY, sô'shâ-blê. *adv.* [from *sociable.*] Conversibly, as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL, sô'shâl.[367] *adj.* [*socialis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

So'CIALNESS, sô'shâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *social.*] The quality of being social.

SOCI'ETY, sô-sî'ê-tê.[480] *n. s.* [*société*, Fr. *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. *Lesley.*

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Shakspeare.*

Solitude is sometimes best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatness no society can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK, sôk. *n. s.* [*soccus*, Lat. ꝑocc, Sax. *socke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakspeare.*

A physician that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile

alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monuments of vanish'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

So'CKET, sŏk'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*souchette*, Fr.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their sputt'ring light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light *Dryden.*

Two dire comets
In their own plague and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry: it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;
Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

So'CKETCHISEL, sŏk'kĭt-tshĭz-zl. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their shank made with a hollow socket a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the socket *Moxon.*

So'CLE, sŏ'kl.[405] *n. s.* [with architects.] A flat squre member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

So'CMAN or *Soccager*, sŏk'mân. *n. s.* [socaman, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowell.*

So'COME, sŏk'kŭm. *n. s.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD, sŏd. *n. s.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD, sŏd. The preterit of *seethe*.

Never caldron *sod*
With so much fervour, fed with all the store
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage. *Genesis*

SODA'LITY, sŏ-dăl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN, sŏd'd'n. [part. pass. of *seeth*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shakspeare.*

Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed! *Shakspeare.*

Thou *sodden*-witted lord, thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakspeare.*

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER, sŏd'dûr.[98] *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *souderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheth with the hammer encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *sodering*. *Isaiah.*

SO'DER, sŏd'dûr. *n. s.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these books were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier.*

SOE, sŏ. *n. s.* [*sae*, Scotish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one bason-full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls. *More*

SOE'VER, sŏ-ĕv'ûr.[98] *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

What great things *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *soever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden*

SO'FA, sŏ'fâ. *n. s.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT, sŏft.[163] *adj.* [ȝopt, Saxon; *saft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we gives things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings' houses. *Matthew.*

3. Ductile; not changeable of form.

Spirits can either sex assume; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton.*

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; though *soft*-conscienced men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shakspeare.*

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft*-eyed virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful, like mine. *Shakspeare.*

Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton.*

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope.*

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim,
In asking their good loves. *Shakspeare.*

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

There, *soft* extended to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope.*

9. Effeminate; vitiously nice.

This sense is also mistress of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell, *Davies.*

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*

Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild. *Milton.*

11. Weak; simple.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him. *Glanville.*

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women. *Shakspeare.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs, rise
Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice *Dryden.*

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of sense? *Pope.*

Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *soft* slumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

15. Mild; not glaring.

The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool, and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable. *Brown.*

SOFT, sŏft. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakspeare.*
Oh! come in, Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shaksp.*
But *soft*, my muse; the world is wide,
And all at once was not descried. *Suckling.*

To So'FTEN, sôf'f'n.[472] *v. a.* [from *soft.*]

1. To make soft; to make less hard.
Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon.*
Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay*

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.
I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton.*
Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison.*
I would correct the harsh expressions of one party, by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts*

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.
Call round her tomb each object of desire;
Bid her by all that chears or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*
Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please. *Pope*

4. To make less harsh, less vehement, less violent.
He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. To make less glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

To So'FTEN, sôf'f'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hard.
Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften;* as iron in the forge. *Bacon.*

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakspeare.*

So'FTLY, sôft'lê. *adv.* [from *soft.*]

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound, as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.
Ahab rent his clothes, and went *softly.* 1 *Kings.*
In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryd.*

4. Gently; placidly.
Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden.*
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,
And *softly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

So'FTNER, sôf'f'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *soft.*]

1. That which makes soft.

2. One who palliates.
Those *softners* and expedient-mongers shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

So'FTNESS, sôft'nês. *n. s.* [from *soft.*]

1. The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.
Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon.*

2. Mildness; kindness.
A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness;* or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts.*

3. Civility; gentleness.
They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the hardness of the teeth. *Holyday.*
Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation *Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy.
So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*
He was not delighted with the *softnesses* of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness;* for he was valiant and active. *Bacon.*
Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue; if without it, *softness* or obstinacy. *Grew.*

6. Quality contrary to harshness.
Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.
Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they, whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God *Hooker.*

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.
Who but thyself the mind and ear can please,
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease? *Harte.*

9. Mildness; meekness.
For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO', sô-hô'. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL, sôil.[299] *v. a.* [ȝilian, Sax. *soelen*, old German; *souiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully.
A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soil'd* with dust of the long dried way. *F. Qu.*
Although some hereticks have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon.*
If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*
I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould. *Milton.*
Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milt.*
One, who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*
If the eye-glass be tincted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*
An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung; to manure.
Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

3. To *soil* a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. It is in *Shakspeare* to glut. [*saouller*, French.]
The *soiled* horse. *Shakspeare.*

SOIL, sôil. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.
By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
For all the *soil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakspeare.*
That would be a great *soil* in the new gloss of your marriage. *Shakspeare.*
Vexed I am with passions,
Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakspeare.*
A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil.* *Dryd.*

2. [*sol*, French; *solum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.
Judgment may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon.*
Her spots thou see'st
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd *soil.* *Milton.*
The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.
Dorset, that with fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakspeare.*
O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, Paradise! thus leave
Thee, native *soil!* these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton.*

4. Dung; compost.
The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea. *Addison.*
Improve land by dung, and other sort of *soils.* *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS, sôil'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; foulness.
Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE, sôil'yûre.[113] *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; pollution.
He merits well to have her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure.* *Shakspeare.*

To SO'JOURN, sô'jûrn.[314] *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French; *seggiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.
If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return, and *sojourn* with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shak.*
Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakspeare.*
How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakspeare.*
Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where
In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne.*
The *sojourning* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exodus.*
The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*
To *sojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton.*
He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN, sô'jûrn. *n. s.* [*sejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habita-

tion. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakspeare.*

Thee I revisit now,
Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days
Short *sojourn*. *Milton.*

So'JOURNER, sô'jûrn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *sojourn.*] A temporary dweller.

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. 1 *Chronicles.*

Waves o'erthrew
Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursued
The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE, sôl'lâs.[91 544] *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakspeare.*

The birds with song
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE, sôl'lâs. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. Obsolete.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakspeare.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LACE, sôl'lâs. *n. s.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,
Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;
Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenser.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shakspeare.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new *Solace* in her return. *Milton.*

If I would delight my private hours
With musick or with poem, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That *solace?* *Milton.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOLA'NDER, sô-lân'dûr. *n. s.* [*soulandres*, French.] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

SO'LAR, sô'lâr.[544] } *adj.* [*solaire*, French;
SO'LARY, sô'lâr-ê. } *solaris*, Latin.]

1. Being of the sun.

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary* effluviums, or minute particles of some ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supplied,
Unsufferable winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *solary* miracles. *Brown.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar* month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon, and the number of days of the *solar* months. *Holder.*

SOLD, sôld. The pret. and part. pass. of *sell.*

SOLD, sôld. *n. s.* [*souldée*, old Fr. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,
And number'd be 'mongst knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

SO'LDAN, sôl'dân. *n. s.* [for *sultan.*] The emperour of the Turks.

They at the *soldan*'s chair defied the best. *Milt.*

SO'LDANEL, sôl'dâ-nêl. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SO'LDER, sôl'dûr. *v. a.* [*soudre*, Fr. *soldare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] See SODER.

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, whereof their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shakspeare.*

Thou visible god,
That *sold'rest* close impossibilities,
And mak'st them kiss. *Shakspeare.*

Learn'd he was in med'c'nal lore;
For by his side a pouch he wore
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryden.*

At the restoration the presbyterians, and other sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the church. *Swift.*

SO'LDER, sôl'dûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. A metallick body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.

Goldsmiths say the coarsest stuff
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER, sôl'dûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *solder.*] One that solders or mends.

SO'LDIER, sôl'jûr.[293 376] *n. s.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Latin, of *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; *souldée*, French.]

1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who served for pay.

Your sister is the better *soldier*. *Shakspeare.*

Good Siward,
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shakspeare.*

A *soldier*
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare.*

A hateful service, that dissolv'd the knees
Of many a *soldier*. *Chapman.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryden.*

2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser.*

SO'LDIERLIKE, sôl'jûr-like. } *adj.* [*soldier*
SO'LDIERLY, sôl'jûr-lê.[404] } and *like.*]

Martial; military; becoming a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather that any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them comparable to the best. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakspeare.*

They, according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the swords of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on either side. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP, sôl'jûr-ship.[404] *n. s.* [from *soldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our *soldiership:* he did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipled of the bravest. *Shakspeare.*

By sea you throw away
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LDIERY, sôl'jûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *soldier.*]

1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.

The Memphian *soldiery*,
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellously stood. *Philips.*

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldiership; military service.

Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE, sôle. *n. s.* [*solum*, Latin.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakspeare.*

Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is, the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon.*

The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*

Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet. *Milton.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the *sole* is flat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead. *F. Queen.*

3. [*solea*, Lat.] The bottom of the shoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.

—Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,
With nimble *soles*. *Shakspeare.*
On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—
Nor the *soles* of her shoes. *Shakspeare.*
The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its *sole* made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*
Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

5. A kind of sea fish.
Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, *soles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To SOLE, sôle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles: as, to *sole* a pair of shoes.
His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close short tawny down. *Grew.*

SOLE, sôle. *adj.* [*sol*, old Fr. *solus*, Lat.]
1. Single; only.
Take not upon thee to be judge alone; there is no *sole* judge but only one: say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine *Hooker.*
Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and *sole* power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*
To me shall be the glory *sole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs *Milton.*
A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That stripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they rent. *Dryden.*
He, *sole* in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea and air, and earth, and heav'n be made;
And it was so: and, when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*
2. [In law.] Not married.
Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM, sôl'ê-sizm.[503] *n. s.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more.
There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript. *Addis.*

SO'LELY, sôle'lê. *adv.* [from *sole.*] Singly; only.
You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *solely* heir to all his lands. *Shakspeare.*
This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shaks.*
That the intemperate heat of the clime *solely* occasions this complexion experience admits not. *Brown.*
This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*
They all chose rather to rest the cause *solely* on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the ancients. *Waterland.*

SO'LEMN, sôl'êm.[411] *adj.* [*solemnel*, Fr. *solemnis*, Latin.]
1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.
The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfl.*
2. Religiously grave; awful.
His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milt.*
3. Formal; rittual; religiously regular.
The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn* prayer. *Duty of Man.*
4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.
Then gan he loudly through the house to call,
But no one care to answer to his cry;
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *F. Queen.*
To swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*
Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*
5. Grave; affectedly serious.
When Steel reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers to our succession, of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanisheth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing; because, though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS, sôl'lêm-nês. } *n. s.* [*solemnité*, French; from *solemn.*]
SOLE'MNITY, sô-lêm'nê-tê. }
1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.
Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in the church? *Nelson.*
Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection. *Nelson.*
Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*
2. Religious ceremony.
3. Awful ceremony or procession.
The lady Constance,
Some speedy messenger bid repair
To our *solemnity*. *Shakspeare.*
The moon like to a silver bow
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities*. *Shakspeare.*
There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*. *Bacon.*
What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity!* *Dryden.*
Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different. *Atterbury.*
4. Manner of acting awfully serious.
With much more skilful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sidney.*
5. Gravity; steady seriousness.
The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Spectator.*
6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.
A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted *solemness*. *Wotton.*
7. Affected gravity.
Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o'door,
And go along with us. *Shakspeare.*
Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot. *Young.*
This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent. *Female Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. sôl-lêm-nê-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *solemnize.*] The act of solemnizing; celebration.
Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

To SO'LEMNIZE, sôl'lêm-nize. *v. n.* [*solemnizer*, French; from *solemn.*]
1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.
Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*
Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*
Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*
The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle.*
Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*
2. To perform religiously once a year.
What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY, sôl'lêm-lê. *adv.* [from *solemn.*]
1. With annual religious ceremonies.
2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.
There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly*. *Bacon.*
The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw,
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds ere hurricanes arise. *Dryd.*
3. With formal state.
Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shaksp.*
4. With religious seriousness.
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT, sô-lis'sit. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]
1. To importune; to entreat.
If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare.*
We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shaksp.*
How he *solicits* heav'n
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaksp.*
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To mold me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*
The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden.*
2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.
This supernatural *soliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakspeare.*
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguish art. *Shaksp.*
That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*
He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties. *Rogers.*
3. To implore; to ask.
With that she wept again; till he again *soliciting* the conclusion of her story, then must you, said she, know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney.*
4. To attempt; to try to obtain.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view;
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*
5. To disturb; to disquiet. A latinism.
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters bid. *Milt.*

I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

SOLICITA'TION, sŏ-lĭs-ē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *solicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female seed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *solicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away. *Shakspeare.*

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous of* the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous for* the future. *Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous for* his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council sat *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour sent. *Milton.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton.*

No man is *solicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness; but you have been *solicitous of* my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *solicitous* temper! *Law.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety*

SOLI'CITUDE, sŏ-lĭs'sē-tūde. *n. s.* [*solicitudo.* Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and public ostentation, their pride and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-trĕs. *n. s.* [feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID, sŏl'ĭd. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space. *Cowley.*

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body to bear the fatigue. *Watts.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *King Charles.*

Either not define at all, or seek out other *solider* methods, and more catholick grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men: and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID, sŏl'ĭd.[544] *n. s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY, sŏ-lĭd'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditus*, Lat. from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Locke.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than of *solidity* in it. *Waterland.*

SO'LIDLY, sŏl'ĭd-lē. *adv.* [from *solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS, sŏl'ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *solid.*] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth misseltoe: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time. *Howel.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS, sŏl-lē-dŭng'gū-lŭs. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse, and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals, have no gall; which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown.*

SOLIFI'DIAN, sŏ-lē-fĭd'yăn. *n. s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY, sŏ-lĭl'lŏ-kwē. *n. s.* [*soliloque*, French; *solus* and *loquor*, Latin.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy:* Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SO'LIPEDE, sŏl'lē-pēde. *n. s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown.*

SOLITA'IRE, sŏl-lē-tāre'. *n. s.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY, sŏl'lē-tā-rē-lē. *adv.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Micah.*

SO'LITARINESS, sŏl'lē-tā-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness*, than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the sly enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing. *Sidney.*

At home, in wholesome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY, sŏl'lĕ-tā-rĕ. *adj.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakspeare.*

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *King Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities. *Brown.*

So'LITARY, sŏl'lĕ-tā-rĕ. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope*

So'LITUDE, sŏl'lĕ-tūde. *n. s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech, Whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command,
To come and play before thee? *Milton.*

Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

So'LLAR, sŏl'lăr. *n. s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret.

Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SO'LO, sō'lō. *n. s.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

So'LOMON's *Loaf*, sŏl'lō-mŭnz-lōfe. *n. s.* A plant.

So'LOMON's *Seal*, sŏl'lō-mŭnz-sēēl. *n. s.* [*polygonatum*, Latin.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE, sŏl'stĭs [140] *n. s.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *solstices*; and winters fair. *May.*

SOLSTI'TIAL, sŏl-stĭsh'ăl. *adj.* [*solsticial*, Fr. from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown.*

2. Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.

From the north to call
Decrepit winter; from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

The fields
Labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

So'LUBLE, sŏl'ū-bl.[405] *adj.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a sal oleosum, being *soluble* in water, and fusible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBI'LITY, sŏl-ū-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissolvable coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE, sŏlv. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

The limiting of the regale only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than any way *solve* it. *Lesley.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*

It is a mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

So'LVENCY, sŏl'vĕn-sē. *n. s.* [from *solvent*.] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT, sŏl'vĕnt. *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

So'LVIBLE, sŏl'vĕ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *solve*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvible*. *Hale*

So'LUND-GOOSE, sŏ-lŭnd-gōōse'. *n. s.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland*.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *soland-goose*. *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION, sŏ-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

When salt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying *solution*. *Milton.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *solution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

So'LUTIVE, sŏl'ū-tĭv.[157] [512] *adj.* [from *solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY, sŭm-ă-tŏl'lō-jē. *n. s.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME, sŭm. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as, *gamesome*. [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME, sŭm.[165] *adj.* [ȝom, ȝum, Saxon; *sums*, Gothick; *sum*, German; *som*, Danish; *som*, *sommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or less; noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Genesis.*

First go with me, *some* few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carew.*

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not but when the object is at *some* good distance *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bacon.*

The number slain on the rebels' part were *some* two thousand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the seacoast. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *some* hundreds. *Addison.*

Your good-natur'd gods they say,
Descend *some* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any, without determining which.

The pilot of *some* small night-founder'd skiff. *Milton.*

So'MEBODY, sŭm'bŏd-ē. *n. s.* [*some* and *body.*]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.

O that sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *somebody.* *Shakspeare.*

Jesus said, *somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke.*

If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or *somebody:* who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No; it is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We must draw in *somebody,* that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody,* and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addison.*

2. A person of consideration.

Theudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody.* *Acts.*

So'MEDEAL, sŭm'dēle. *adv.* [ȝumdeal, Saxon.] In some degree. Obsolete.

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou lackest *somedele* their delight. *Spenser.*

So'MEHOW, sŭm'hŏŭ. *adv.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that by their action upon one another, they may be swelled *somehow,* so as to shorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

So'MERSAULT, So'MERSET, } sŭm'mŭr-sĕt. } *n. s.* *Somerset* is the corruption: *sommer,* a beam, and *sault,* Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

So'METHING, sŭm'*th*ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [ȝumðing, Saxon.]

1. A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his swelling bosom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect to that of the heart; but it is still *something.* *Arbuthnot.*

You'll say the whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about; but pray put all these *somethings* together, and what is the sum total but just nothing? *Pope.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless *something* in their causes sleep. *Pope.*

2. More or less; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years steal *something* ev'ry day,
At last they steal us from ourselves away *Pope.*

Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell;
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

5. Distance; not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' th' time; for 't must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shakspeare.*

So'METHING, sŭm'*th*ĭng. *adv.* In some degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *something* discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow on the other side. *Temple*

So'METIME, sŭm'time. *adv.* [*some* and *time.*]

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march? *Shakspeare.*

Good *sometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakspeare.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

So'METIMES, sŭm'timz. *adv.* [*some* and *times*]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time: opposed to *sometimes,* or to *another time.*

The body passive is better wrought upon at *sometimes* than at others. *Bacon.*

Sometimes the one, and *sometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in these scripture descriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *sometimes* mixes trivial things with those of greater moment: *sometimes* also, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said enough. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHAT, sŭm'hwŏt. *n. s.* [*some* and *what*]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the sea *somewhat* methought did rise
Like blueish mists. *Dryden.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the sight of *somewhat* that displeases him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, *somewhat* Christ hath commanded, which must be kept till the world's end: on the contrary side, in every of them *somewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a smatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*

3. Part; greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHAT, sŭm'hwŏt. *adv.* In some degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *somewhat* aged grew *Chapman.*

Holding of the breath doth help *somewhat* to cease the hiccough. *Bacon.*

He is *somewhat* arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHERE, sŭm'hwâre. *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeless and forlorn
They are return'd, and *somewhere* live obscurely. *Denham.*

Compressing two prisms hard together, that their sides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *somewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass. *Newton.*

Does something still, and *somewhere* yet remain,
Reward or punishment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden says *somewhere,* peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

So'MEWHILE, sŭm'hwile. *n. s.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of use.

Though under colour of the shepherds *somewhile,*
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own sheep,
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenser.*

SOMNI'FEROUS, sŏm-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*somnifere,* French; *somnifer,* Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

I wish for some *somniferous* potion, that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow. *Walton.*

SOMNI'FICK, sŏm-nĭf'fĭk.[509] *adj.* [*somnus* and *facio,* Lat.] Causing sleep.

So'MNOLENCY, sŏm'nŏ-lĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*somnolentia,* Latin.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON, sŭn.[165] *n. s.* [*sunus,* Gothick; ȝuna, Sax. *sohn,* German; *son,* Swedish; *sone,* Dut. *syn,* Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

She had a *son* for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare.*

Cast out this bondwoman and her *son.* *Genesis.*

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wise father, who would have his *sons* exercised with labour and pain, that they may gather strength. *Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Isaiah.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *son,* and homely in thy drift,
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakspeare.*

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the *son* of God, come down. *Matthew.*

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth. *Brown.*

Earth's tall *sons,* the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying strength declare. *Blackmore.*

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. It is a hebraism.

This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *son* of despite. *Milton.*

Son-in-law, sŭn'in-lâw. *n. s.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakspeare.*

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden.*

So'nship, sŭn'ship. *n. s.* [from *son.*] Filiation; the character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but necessary to christianity, the badge and cognizance of *sonship.* *Decay of Piety.*

SONA'TA, sŏ-nä'tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata.* *Addison.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *sonata* on his viol,
Unless he had the total gut
Whence every string at first was cut? *Prior.*

SONG, sŏng.[408 469] *n. s.* [from ȝeȝung, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and *song.* *Milton.*

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance
His censure farther than the *song* or dance. *Dryden.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight;
For the which with *songs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakspeare.*

In her days ev'ry man shall sing
The merry *songs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakspeare.*

3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song.* *Dryden.*

There we a while will rest;
Our next ensuing *song* to wondrous things addrest. *Dryden.*

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroic *song* pleased me. *Milton.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue or in *song.* *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *Old* Song. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song.* *More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to resign all for an *old song.* *Addison.*

So'ngish, sŏng'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *song.*] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

So'ngster, sŏng'stŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *song.*] A singer. Used of human singers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed. *Howel.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Estrange*

Either *songster* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

So'ngstress, sŏng'strĕs. *n. s.* [from *song.*] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson.*

SO'NNET, sŏn'nĕt.[99] *n. s.* [*sonnet*, Fr. *sonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language; and has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*, of whose sonnets this is a specimen.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new; it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now seldom por'd on;
Cries the stall-reader, Bless us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:
Thy age, like ours, soul of sir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Edward Greek. *Milton.*

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently,
To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick;
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shaksp.*

Sonnette'er, sŏn-nĕt-têĕr'. *n. s.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet.*] A small poet, in contempt.

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhyme; for I am sure I shall turn *sonnetteer.* *Shakspeare.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry; your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art *Spectator.*

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney *sonnetter* or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

Soni'ferous, sŏ-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

Sonori'fick, sŏn-ŏ-rĭf'fĭk.[509] *adj.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS, sŏ-nŏ'rŭs.[512] *adj.* [*sonore*, Fr. *sonorus*, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous.*

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up sent
A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*

The vowels are *sonorous.* *Dryden.*

Sono'rously, sŏ-nŏ'rŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *sonorous.*] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

Sono'rousness, sŏ-nŏ'rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sonorous.*]

1. The quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON, sŏŏn.[306] *adv.* [*suns*, Gothick; ȝona, Sax. *saen*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd. *Milt.*

You must obey me, *soon* or late;
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late.*

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shaksp.*

Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner.* *Hebrews.*

How is it that you are come so *soon* to-day? *Exodus.*

The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *sooner.* *Bacon.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether licentiously or according to the custom of his time.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

5. Soon *as.* Immediately; at the very time.

As *soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dance. *Exodus.*

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as *soon as* we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

So'only, sŏŏn'lĕ. *adv.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *soon* be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

So'opberry, sŏŏp'bĕr-rĕ. *n. s.* [*sapindus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT, sŏŏt.[309] *n. s.* [ȝoȝ, Saxon; *soot*, Islandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot*, the house will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With *soot* and cinders fill'd *Milton.*

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian *soot*, and shine again. *Dryden.*

So'oted, sŏŏt'ĕd. *adj.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

So'oterkin, sŏŏ'tĕr-kĭn. *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddess brought to bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *sooterkin*. *Swift.*

SOOTH, sôôth.[467] *n. s.* [ȝoð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*,
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the elder sister first be wed. *Shakspeare.*

He looks like *sooth:* he says he loves my daughter;
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakspeare.*

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden.*

The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill-habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH, sôôth.[467] *adj.* [ȝoð, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful.

Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

SOOTH, sôôth. *n. s.* Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shakspeare.*

To SOOTH, sôôth.[467] *v. a.* [ȝeȝoðian, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition *Shakspeare.*

Can I *sooth* tyranny?
Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryden.*

By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *sooths* to dear delight his anxious mind:
Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing?* *Rowe.*

I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again;
Laid safety, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addison.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beldame
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his cares; *sooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SO'OTHER, sôôth'ûr. *n. s.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter; I defy
The tongues of *soothers.* *Shakspeare.*

To SOO'THSAY, sôôth'sâ. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying* *Acts.*

SOO'THSAYER, sôôth'sâ-ûr. *n. s.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers*, who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakspeare.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon.*

SOO'TINESS, sôôt'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY, sôôt'ê. *adj.* [from *soot.*]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

To SOO'TY, sôôt'ê. *v. n.* [from *soot.*] To make black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

SOP, sôp. *n. s.* [ȝop, Sax. *sopa*, Spanish; *sopje*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakspeare.*

Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakspeare*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

The prudent Sybil had before prepar'd
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard;
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryd.*

Ill nature is not cured with a *sop;* quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

To SOP, sôp. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOPE, sôpe. *n. s.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH, sôf *n. s.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophs* and three pert templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope.*

SO'PHI, sô'fê. *n. s.* [Persian.] The emperour of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shaksp.*

A fig for the sultan and *sophi.* *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM, sôf'fizm *n. s.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show
False pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

SO'PHIST, sôf'fist.[544] *n. s.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Crœsus is said to have been much resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece, in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER, sôf'fis-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister.* *Shakspeare.*

If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk nor live as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.

Alcidimus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL, sô-fis'tê-kâl.[88] *adj.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY, sô-fis'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *sophistical.*] With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically.* *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE, sô-fis'tê-kâte. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, French; from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding; they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth where scarce any probable shew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here 's three of us are *sophisticated.* *Shakspeare.*

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tired with genuine materials and at another time with *sophisticated* ones *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy, were the stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicite acts of man's will. *South.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but *sophisticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHI'STICATE, sô-fis'tê-kâte.[91] *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than she,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And that no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *sophisticate* *Cowley.*

Since then a great part of our scientifical treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth, the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate*. *Dryden.*

SOPHI'STICATION, sŏ-fĭs-tē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*sophistication*, French; from *sophisticate*.] Adulteration; not genuineness.

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Besides easy submission to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR, sŏ-fĭs'tē-kā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *sophisticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY, sŏf'fĭs-trē. *n. s.* [from *sophist*.]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes and declamations. *Felton*

To SO'PORATE, sŏ'pō-rāte. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Latin.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*

SOPORI'FEROUS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'ŭr-ŭs. *adj.* [*sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Swift.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs.[518 527] *n. s.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORI'FICK, sŏp-ō-rĭf'fĭk.[530 509] *adj.* [*sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SO'PPER, sŏp'pŭr. *n. s.* [from *sop*.] One that steeps any thing in liquor.

SORB, sŏrb. *n. s.* [*sorbum*, Latin.] The berry of the sorb or service tree.

SO'RBILE, sŏr'bĭle. *adj.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBI'TION, sŏr-bĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.

SO'RCERER, sŏr'sĕr-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*sorcier*, Fr. *sortiarius*, low Lat.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon.*

He saw a sable *sorcerer* arise,
All sudden gorgons hiss, and dragons glare,
And ten-horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts.*

SO'RCERESS, sŏr'sĕr-ĕs. *n. s.* [female of *sorcerer*.] A female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakspeare.*

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine! *Milton.*

SO'RCEROUS, sŏr'sĕr-ŭs. *adj.* Containing enchantments. Not used.

Th' art ent'ring Circe's house,
Where by her med'cines, black and *sorcerous*
Thy souldiers all are shut in well-arm'd sties,
And turn'd to swine. *Chapman.*

SO'RCERY, sŏr'sĕr-ē.[555] *n. s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Adders' wisdom I have learn'd,
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*. *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery*. *Tatler.*

SORD, sŏrd. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sward*.] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever ran on the green *sord*. *Shakspeare.*

An altar of grassy *sord*. *Milton.*

SO'RDES, sŏrdz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the soil and *sordes* wherein mineral mosses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodw.*

SO'RDET, sŏr'dĕt. } *n. s.* [*sourdine*, Fr.
SO'RDINE, sŏr-dēēn'. } *sordina*, Italian.]

A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID, sŏr'dĭd. *adj.* [*sordidus*, Lat.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

There Charon stands,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. [*sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not those exceptions make,
Which vulgar *sordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is strange, since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid*. *South.*

3. [*sordide*, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*

SO'RDIDLY, sŏr'dĭd-lē. *adv.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; covetously.

SO'RDIDNESS, sŏr'dĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sordid*.]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness *Ray.*

SORE, sŏre. *n. s.* [ȝaɲ, Sax. *saur*, Dan.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued, or from internal cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shakspeare.*

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to launce the *sore*,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By these all fest'ring *sores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclos'd or shall reveal *Dryd.*

Lice and flies which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishing of their young, lay their eggs upon *sores*. *Bentley.*

SORE, sŏre. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes *of* before the causal noun.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *sore of* battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful die again? *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are *sore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See SORE, adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this *sore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood. *Shakspeare.*

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *sore*,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies should attend the discharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lye for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare.*

SORE, sŏre. *n. s.* [from *saur*, French.] The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a sorel; and the fourth year, a *sore*. *Shakspeare.*

SORE, sŏre. *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *seer*, Dutch: but *seer* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore*

almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore*. *Common Prayer.*

The knight then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay. *F. Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore*. *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*,
Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras.*

Distrust shook *sore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that, if Palamon were wounded *sore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden.*

Sore sigh'd the knight who this long sermon heard:
At length, considering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, *sore* repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

So'REHON, } sôrn. { *n. s.* [Irish and Scotish.] A kind of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel; he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters: so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Macbean.*

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They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon;* by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser.*

So'REL, sô'rîl.[99] *n. s.* [diminutive of *sore*.] The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second a pricket; the third a *sorel*. *Shakspeare.*

So'RELY, sôre'lê. *adv.* [from *sore*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakspeare.*

Of the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakspeare.*

So'RENESS, sôre'nês. *n. s.* [from *sore*.] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

SORI'TES, sô-rî'têz.[433] *n. s.* [σωρείτης.] Properly a heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sorites*, or a heap *Dryden.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen, to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, All men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE, sô-rôr'rê-side.[143] *n. s.* [*soror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a sister.

So'RRAGE, sôr'râdje. *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

So'RRANCE, sôr'rânse. *n. s.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

So'RREL, sôr'rîl.[99] *n. s.* [ȝure, Saxon; *sorel*, French; *oxalis*, Latin.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb, that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

So'RRILY, sôr'rê-lê. *adv.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

So'RRINESS, sôr'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

So'RROW, sôr'rô.[327] *n. s.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakspeare.*

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But, having you, can show no *sorrow* now. *Dryden*

To So'RROW, sôr'rô. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; ȝorȝian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,
Lament nor *sorrow* at. *Shakspeare.*

Wherever sorrow is, relief would be;
If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakspeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. 2 *Corinthians.*

I neither fear to die, nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores *Pope.*

So'RROWED, sôr'rôde.[359] *adj.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;
And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakspeare.*

So'RROWFUL, sôr'rô-fûl. *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tobias.*

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refuseth to touch, are as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job.*

So'RRY, sôr'rê. *adj.* [ȝaȝ, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

The king was *sorry:* nevertheless, for the oath's sake, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matthew.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [from *saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *sorriest* fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley.*

SORT, sôrt. *n. s.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigured more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milton.*

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Tillotson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specifick names clear, they make their specifick ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*
As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans.*

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his stile. *Dryden.*

4. A class or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shaksp.*

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton.*

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor; two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shaksp.*
A *sort* of lusty shepherds strive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakspeare.*

7. [*sort*, French; *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree let blockish Ajax
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To Sort, sôrt. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Latin; *assortire*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shaksp.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon.*

With this desire, she hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if she had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *sort* aright,
And by degrees from cause to cause to climb.
Davies.

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another; and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light;
For, a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
And never be Bassanio so from me;
But God *sort* all. *Shakspeare.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,
And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;
When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,
These acts her own, without her body, be. *Davies.*

The swain perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported.
Brown.

4. To cull; to choose; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapm.*

To Sort, sôrt. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them base, and *sort* with any company *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society
Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton.*

For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects *sort*,
As several garbs with country, town, and court.
Pope.

4. [*sortir*, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereinto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *sort*, a lot, French.]

And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shaksp.*

So'rtal, sôr'tâl. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands for. *Locke.*

So'rtance, sôr'tânse. *n. s.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.

Here doth he with his person, with such power
As might hold *sortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare.*

So'rtilege, sôr'tê-lêdje. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, French; *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

So'rtment, sôrt'mênt. *n. s.* [from *sort*.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To Soss, sôs. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown;
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air
To *sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

Sot, sôt. *n. s.* [ȝot, Saxon; *sot*, French; *sot*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.
Shakspeare.

Either our braggs
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his description
Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakspeare.*

Soul blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.
Drayton.

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine.
Roscommon.

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word;
A brutal *sot*, who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed.
Granville.

To Sot, sôt. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

The potion
Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To Sot, sôt. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

So'ttish, sôt'tîsh. *adj.* [from *sot*.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king
Ahaz, his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldina in Africk are so *sottish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

So'ttishly, sôt'tîsh-lê. *adv.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, procured the king, by his letters-patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Haywcard.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy; and superstition *sottishly* ignorant, in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanv.*

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

So'ttishness, sôt'tîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *sottish*.]

1. Dulness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sottishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley.*

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

Souce, sôûse. *n. s.* See Souse.

So'vereign, sûv'êr-în.[266] *adj.* [*souverain*, French; *sovrano*, Spanish.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shaksp*

None of us who now thy grace implore,

But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before;
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate. *Dryd.*

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but empirick; and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse drench. *Shakspeare.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss. *Shaksp.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it, is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum starv'd men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest. *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*

So'VEREIGN, sův'ĕr-în.[165] *n. s.* Supreme lord.

O let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakspeare.*

By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desired. *Dryden.*

So'VEREIGNLY, sův'ĕr-în-lĕ. *adv.* [from *sovereign.*] Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

So'VEREIGNTY, sův'ĕr-în-tĕ. *n. s.* [*souveraintè*, French.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I your vassal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakspeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *sov'reignty* thereof. *Shaksp.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be stil'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming second *sov'reignty*. *Milton.*

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sov'reignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, whene'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *sov'reignty* shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*

Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUGH, sůf. *n. s.* [from *sous*, French.] A subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

Another was found in digging a *sough*-pit. *Woodward.*

SOUGHT, sâwt.[319] The preterit and participle passive of *seek*.

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me: I am found of them that *sought* me not. *Isaiah.*

SOUL, sŏle.[318] *n. s.* [ȝapel, Saxon; *sael*, Danish; *sual*, Islandick; *siel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle for the *souls* of either. *Hooker.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and oaths, which by public authority had passed for concluding this marriage; that these, being religious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by any politick act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* immortality, and of some *ubi* for the future reception of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most barbarous nations. *Heylin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense. *Milt.*

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul*. *Milton.*

Join voices, all ye living *souls!* ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise. *Milton.*

In common discourse and writing we leave out the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul* serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty. *Shakspeare.*

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Interiour power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakspeare.*

6. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *soul!*" *Shakspeare.*

This is a poor mad *soul;* and she says, up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you *Shakspeare.*

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakspeare.*

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope, discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us. *L'Estrange.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison.*

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul's* concern. *Swift.*

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas through empty space would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *soul*. *Dryden.*

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution, he must needs confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success. *Young.*

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milt.*

SOU'LDIER, sŏl'jůr. See SOLDIER.

SOU'LED, sŏl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *soul.*] Furnished with mind.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before? *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS, sŏle'lĕs. *adj.* [from *soul.*] Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base! *Shakspeare.*

SOU'LSHOT, sŏle'shŏt. *n. s.* [*soul* and *shot.*] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists.

In the Saxon times their was a funeral duty to be paid, called, *pecunia sepulchralis et symbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *soulshot*. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND, sŏůnd.[313] *adj.* [ȝunð, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.

I am fallen out with my more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the *sound* man. *Shakspeare.*

He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

He hath received him safe and *sound*. *Luke.*

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*. *Milt.*

The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound;*
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Capys, and the rest of *sounder* mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. *Psalms.*

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution. *Felton.*

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton.*

SOUND, sŏůnd. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,

But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake.
Fairy Queen.

SOUND, sŏund. *n. s.* [*sonde*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

The *sound* of Denmark, where ships may toll.
Camden.

Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blast the day.
Ben Jonson.

Him young Thoosa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

SOUND, sŏund. *n. s.* [*sonde*, French.] A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on the table, pass the *sound* till it meet with some resistance. *Sharp.*

To SOUND, sŏund. *v. a.*

1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall never *sound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakspeare.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business?
Shakspeare.

Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*.
Daniel.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dry.*

I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison.*

To SOUND, sŏund. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country, and *sounded*, and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts.*

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his *sounding* line, he reaches no bottom.
Locke.

SOUND, sŏund. *n. s.* [*sepia*, Latin.] The cuttlefish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND, sŏund. *n. s.* [*son*, Fr. *sonus*, Lat.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakspeare.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel, in the bottom of the water, maketh a *sound*. *Bacon.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound*; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expence?
But then, she saves it in her bills for sense.
Young.

To SOUND, sŏund. *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to *sound* at general doom.
Milton.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to *sound*.
Dryden.

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires.
Pope.

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair? *Shakspeare.*

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty. *Ben Jonson.*

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philosophical truth. *Wilkins.*

3. To be conveyed in sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
1 *Thessalonians.*

To SOUND, sŏund. *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons with their horns did *sound*.
Spenser.

Michael bid *sound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms.
Dryden.

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd.
Waller.

3. To celebrate by sound.

Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD, sŏund'bŏrd. *n. s.* [*sound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one end of the string. *Bacon.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes.
Milton.

SO'UNDING, sŏund'ĭng.[410] *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding* or more significant than those in practice.
Dryden.

SO'UNDLY, sŏund'lĕ. *adv.* [from *sound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me *soundly* fast.
Chapman.

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, or converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man can take upon him.
Hooker.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought.
Fairy Queen.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS, sŏund'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sound*.]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later, from the *soundness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lesly is misled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the *soundness* or folly of our minds is not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers. *Law.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand them very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

SOUP, sŏŏp.[316] *n. s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery; or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR, sŏur.[313] *adj.* [ȝuр, ȝuрiȝ, Saxon; *sur*, Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.
Bacon.

Their drink is *sour*. *Hosea.*

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd;
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd.
Dryden.

Both ways deceitful is the wine of pow'r;
When new 'tis heady, and when old 'tis *sour*.
Harte.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shaksp.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shaksp.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.
Tatler.

Sullen and *sour*, with disconted mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

SOUR, sŏur. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To SOUR, sŏur. *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new-made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail! great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakspeare.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shak.*

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakspeare.*

In me, as yet, ambition had no part;
Pride had not *sow'rd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart. *Harte.*

To Sour, sôûr. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asses' milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Addison.*

Source, sôrse.[318] *n. s.* [*source*, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison.*

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right
Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*

This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*

Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. *Waller.*

So'urdet, sôr'dît. *n. s.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

So'urish, sôûr'îsh. *adj.* [from *sour*.] Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral. *Boyle.*

So'urly, sôûr'lê. *adv.* [from *sour*.]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden.*

So'urness, sôûr'nês. *n. s.* [from *sour*.]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body; and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon.*

I' th' spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*

He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plumbs the *sourness* of the sloes. *Dryden.*

Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthnot.*

Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addis.*

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

So'ursop, sôûr'sôp. *n. s.* [*guanabanus*, Lat.] Custard apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

Sous, sôûse, *or* sôô.[315] *n. s.* [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.

Souse, sôûse.[313] *n. s.* [*soute*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*

All-saints, do lay for pork and *souse*,
For sprats and spurlings for your house. *Tusser.*

To Souse, sôûse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, or steep in pickle.

Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.

They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shakspeare.*

Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *sous'd* them for't
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides. *Addison.*

To Souse, sôûse. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original: it must come from *sous*, or *dessous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey.

Thus on some silver swan or tim'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden.*

Jove's bird will *souse* upon th' tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden, jun.*

To Souse, sôûse. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakspeare.*

Souse, sôûse. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.

Such make a private study of the street,
And, looking full at ev'ry man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chaps, who stands amaz'd,
To find they did not see, but only gaz'd. *Young.*

So'uterrain, sôô-têr-râne'.[315] *n. s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottos, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH, sôûth.[313] *n. s.* [ȝuð, Sax. *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to *north*.

East and west have no certain points of heaven, but north and *south* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the *south*. *Bible.*

From the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the *south* to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the *south* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you! *Shakspeare.*

South, sôûth.[313] *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a *south* sea. *Shaksp.*

How thy garments are warm when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind. *Job.*

Mean while the *south* wind arose, and with black wings,
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

South, sôûth. *adv.*

1. Toward the south.

His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shaksp.*

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

Southea'st, sôûth-êêst'. *n. s.* [*south* and *east*.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *southeast*, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

So'utherly, sûth'ûr-lê, *or* sôûth'ûr-lê. *adj.* [from *south*.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying toward the south.

Unto such as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country hills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shakspeare.*

So'uthern, sôûth'ûrn, *or* sûth'ûrn. *adj.* [ȝuðeȝne, Saxon; from *south*.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying toward the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakspeare.*

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon.*

So'UTHERNWOOD, sŭTH'ûrn-wŭd. *n. s.* [ꝩuðernpuðu, Sax. *abrotanum*, Lat.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

So'UTHING, sŏŭTH'ing. *adj.* [from *south.*] Going toward the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southern* sun inflames the day. *Dryd.*

So'UTHING, sŏŭTH'ing. *n. s.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden.*

So'UTHMOST, sŏŭ*th*'mŏst. *adj.* [from *south.*] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*

So'UTHSAY, sŏŭ*th*'sâ.[315] *n. s.* [properly *soothsay.*] Prediction.

All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unsound,
Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
Fairy Queen.

To So'UTHSAY, sŏŭ*th*'sâ. *v. n.* [see SOOTHSAY.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*

So'UTHSAYER, sŏŭ*th*'sâ-ûr. *n. s.* [properly *soothsayer.* See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

So'UTHWARD, sŏŭ*th*'wârd, *or* sŭTH'ûrd. *adv.* [from *south.*] Toward the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conscious *southward.* *Thomson.*

So'UTHWARD, sŏŭ*th*'wârd, *or* sŭTH'ûrd. *n. s.* The southern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh.*

SOUTHWE'ST, sŏŭ*th*-wĕst'. *n. s.* [*south* and *west.*] Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *southwest.* *Acts.*

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the *southwest*, though the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon.*

SO'UVENANCE, sŏŏv'nânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance.*
Spenser.

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

Sow, sŏŭ.[322] *n. s.* [ꝩugn, Sax. *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon.*

A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young.
Dryden.

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swen*, *swine*; ꝩpina, Saxon.

And wast thou fain
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw! *Shakspeare.*

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a millepede.

So'WBREAD, sŏŭ'brĕd. *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.

To SOW, sŏ.[324] *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; ꝩapan, Sax. *sayen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

He that *soweth* to his flesh shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Galatians.*

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea.*

To Sow, sŏ. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.*

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow* *Fairy Queen.*

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd.*
Shakspeare.

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdras.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up, and abide most part of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, Mecænas. *Dryden.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd.*
Dryden.

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Proverbs.*

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown.
Milton.

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,
'Twere worthy a king's head to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers.
Addison.

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Isaiah.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale.*

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field.
Milton.

Morn new-*sow'd* the earth with orient pearl.
Milton.

To Sow, sŏ. *v. a.* [for *sew.*] To join by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE, sŏŭse.[323] *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.

He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond.
L'Estrange.

So'WER, sŏ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sow.*]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow. *Matthew.*

It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower.*
Derham.

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

So'WINS, sŏŭ'inz.[323] *n. s.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL, sŏŭl.[323] *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet.*] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakspeare.*

SOWN, sŏne. The participle of *sow.* It is used barbarously by *Swift* for *sewed.*

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses, *sown* with pease. *Heylin.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

So'WTHISTLE, sŏŭ'*th*ĭs-sl.[472] *n. s.* [*sonchius*, Latin.] A weed.

Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which, rubbed on warts, weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

SPAAD, spâde. *n. s.* [*stella terræ*, Latin.] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SPACE, spâse. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Latin.]

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit!
Shakspeare.

This which yields or fills all *space.* *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end: so that no space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods, about ten miles' *space* to Walpo. *Knolles.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries.
Dryden.

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man; and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night,
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight
Wilkins.

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give

a people a longer *space* of repentance; he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease. *Addison.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*.
Fairy Queen.

Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess.
Milton.

SPA'CIOUS, spâ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [*spacieux*, French; *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakspeare.*

Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight.
Cowley.

Like an English gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The sea 's a tomb that's proper for the brave.
Dryden.

SPA'CIOUSLY, spâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, spâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.

SPA'DDLE, spâd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer.*

SPADE, spâde.[73] *n. s.* [ᵽpað, Sax. *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where, if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A suit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE, spâde'bône. *n. s.* [named from the form.] The shoulderblade.

By th' shoulder of a ram, from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.
Drayton.

SPADI'CEOUS, spâ-dîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Latin.] Of a light red.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE, spâ-dîl'. *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, French.] The ace of spades at ombre.

SPAGY'RICK, spâ-jêr'rîk. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Latin. A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spaher*, a searcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST, spâ-jêr'rîst. *n. s.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrists* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPAKE, spâke. The old preterit of *speak*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd.
Milton.

SPALL, spâwl. *n. s.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergions dismay'd,
And naked made each other's manly *spalles*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT or *spelt*, spâlt. *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN, spân. *n. s.* [ᵽpan, ᵽponne, Saxon; *spanna*, Italian; *span*, Dutch. Perhaps originally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a fore-finger's breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder.*

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite,
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakspeare.*

The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To SPAN, spân. *v. a.*

1. To measure by the hand extended.

Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickel.*

2. To measure.

My surveyor is false; the over-great cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already.
Shakspeare.

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;

Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*

SPAN, spân. The preterit of *spin*.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmet's *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

SPA'NCOUNTER, spân'kôûn-tûr. } SPA'NFARTHING, spân'fâr-THing. } *n. s.* [from *span*, *counter*, and *farthing*.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakspeare.*

Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

To SPANE, spâne. *v. a.* To wean a child.

SPANG, spâng. *n. s.* [*spange*, Dutch.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE, spâng'gl.[405] *n. s.* [*spange*, German; a buckle, a locket; whence *oher spangen*, ear-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *F. Queen.*

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To SPA'NGLE, spâng'gl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen.
Shakspeare.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face.
Shakspeare.

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be stopt there.
Donne.

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd,
With the bright luminaries that set and rose.
Milton.

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes;
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall.
Cowley.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And *spangled* heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Spectator.*

SPA'NIEL, spân'yêl.[113 281] *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Latin; *espagneul*, French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry; chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden.*

2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,
Low-crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel*-fawning.
Shakspeare.

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shaksp.*

To SPA'NIEL, spân'yêl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.

SPANISH *Broom*, spân'nîsh-brôôm. *n. s.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPANISH *Fly*, spân'nîsh-flî. *n. s.* [*cantharis*, Latin.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

Spanish *Nut*, spân'nîsh-nût. *n. s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Spa'nker, spângk'ûr. *n. s.* A small coin.
Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*

Spa'nner, spân'nûr. *n. s.* The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey.*
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howel.*

Spar, spâr. *n. s.*
1. Marcasite.
Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *lac lunæ*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*
Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts. *Newton.*
2. [*sparre*, Dut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To Spar, spâr. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

To Spar, spâr. *v. a.* [ȝpaȝȝan, Saxon; *sperren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.
And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser.*
Yet for she yode thereat half agast,
And Kiddie the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*
Six gates i' th' city with massy staples,
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakspeare.*

Spa'rable, spâr'â-bl. *n. s.* [ȝpaȝȝan, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

Spa'radrap, spâr'â-drâp. *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.
With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiseman.*

To SPARE, spâre. *v. a.* [ȝpaȝan, Sax. *spaeren*, Dutch; *espargner*, Fr.]
1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.
Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milton.*
2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.
All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*
He had no bread to *spare*. *L'Estrange.*
Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*
3. To do without; to lose willingly.
I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shaksp.*
For his mind I do not care,
That 's a toy that I could *spare;*
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band sit neat. *Ben Jonson.*
Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*
Now she might *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*
The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*
4. To omit; to forbear.
We might have *spared* our coming. *Milton.*
Be pleas'd your politicks to *spare;*
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*
5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.
Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*
Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclesiasticus.*
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which *spares* the body's sheath, but melts the steel? *Cleaveland.*
Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton.*
Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*. *Waller.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.
Set me in the remotest place
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impose.
Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden.*
O *spare* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *spare* your soul the crime. *Dryden.*
Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryd.*

To Spare, spâre. *v. n.*
1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.
H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakspeare.*
Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*
In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown.*
Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then, clad and fed with *sparing*,
Rise to our toils. *Otway.*
God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*
When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addison.*
Now a reservoir, to keep and *spare;*
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*
No statute in his favour says
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I who at sometimes spend, at others, *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*
2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.
His soldiers *spared* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*
To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not. *Milton.*
3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

Spare, spâre. *adj.*
1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.
He was *spare* but discreet of speech, better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Carew.*
Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both. *Bacon.*
Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*
The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted.
If that no *spare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *Spenser.*
As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers. *Bacon.*
Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison.*
In my *spare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norris.*
3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.
O give me your *spare* men, and *spare* me the great ones. *Shakspeare.*
If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that *spare* Cassius. *Shakspeare.*
His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton.*

Spare, spâre. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.
Since uncheckt they may,
They therefore will make still his goods their prey,
Without all *spare* or end. *Chapman.*
Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spare* of them. *Bacon.*

Spa'rer, spâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spare*.] One who avoids expense.
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer. *Wotton.*

Spa'rerib, spâre'rîb. *n. s.* [*spare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: as, a *sparerib* of pork.

Spargefa'ction, spâr-jê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

Spa'ring, spâ'rîng.[410] *adj.* [from *spare*.]
1. Scarce; little.
Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful.
If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*
Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*
3. Parsimonious; not liberal.
Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*
Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

Spa'ringly, spâ'rîng-lê. *adv.* [from *sparing*.]
1. Not abundantly.
Give us leave
Freely to render what we have in charge;
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakspeare.*
The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon.*
2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.
High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*
Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve. *Denham.*
3. With abstinence.
Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency.
The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
Our sacraments which had been frequented with

so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Atterbury*.

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon*.

SPARK, spârk.[78] *n. s.* [ȝpeapca, Saxon; *sparke*, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker*.

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *sparks* of fire. *Shakspeare*.

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles*.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose;
And first few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden*.

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire,
The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire! *Pope*.

2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke*.

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakspeare*.

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves. *L'Estrange*.

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell sick. *Dryden*.

As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier*.

The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior*.

I, who have been the poet's *spark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville*.

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with aukward vanity display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. *Pope*.

5. A lover.

To SPARK, spârk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of life doth *spark*. *Spenser*.

SPA'RKFUL, spârk'fûl. *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden*.

SPA'RKISH, spârk'ish. *adj.* [from *spark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better-humour'd than Venus's accosting her son in the desarts of Libya? *Walsh*.

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange*.

SPA'RKLE, spâr'kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *spark*.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds; a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden*.

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker*.

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies*.

Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloisa see!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope*.

To SPA'RKLE, spâr'kl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton*.

3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke*.

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts*.

4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.

SPA'RKLINGLY, spârk'ling-lê. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle*.

SPA'RKLINGNESS, spârk'ling-nês. *n. s.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at sometimes than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle*.

SPA'RROW, spâr'rô.[87 327] *n. s.* [ȝpeappa, Saxon; *passer*, Lat.] A small bird.

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo?—Yes,
As *sparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shaksp*.

There is a great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them *Watts*.

SPA'RROWHAWK or *Sparhawk*, spâr'rô-hâwk. *n. s.* [ȝpeaphaȝoc, Saxon.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hanmer*.

SPA'RROWGRASS, spâr'rô-grâs. *n. s.* [corrupted from *asparagus*.]

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King*.

SPA'RRY, spâr'rê.[82] *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals, or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* striæ, or icicles, called stalactitæ. *Woodward*.

SPASM, spâzm. *n. s.* [*spasme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton*.

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wiseman*.

Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbuthnot*.

SPA'SMODICK, spâz-môd'ik.[509] *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasm*.] Convulsive.

SPAT, spât. The preterit of *spit*.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Gospel*.

SPAT, spât. *n. s.* The young of the shellfish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward*.

To SPA'TIATE, spâ'shê-âte. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. Not used.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur. *Bacon*.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

To SPA'TTER, spât'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [ȝpat, *spit*, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison*.

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shakspeare*.

3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPA'TTER, spât'tûr. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton*.

SPA'TTERDASHES, spât'tûr-dâsh-îz. *n. s.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy*, spât'ling-pôp'pê. *n. s.* [*papaver spumeum*.] White behen; a plant which is a species of campion. *Miller*.

SPA'TULA, spât'tshû-lâ.[461] *n. s.* [*spatha*, *spathula*, Lat.] A spattle or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines together. *Quincy*.

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Wiseman*.

SPA'VIN, spâv'in. *n. s.* [*esparvent*, Fr. *spavano*, Ital.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Far. Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*
And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shakspeare*.

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange*.

SPAW, spâw.[219] *n. s.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL, spâwl. *v. n.* [ȝpœcban, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine. *Dryden*.

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it,
In vain against the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

SPAWL, spâwl.[219] *n. s.* [ꝼpaɫl, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl*, her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN, spâwn.[219] *n. s.* [*sꝼene*, *sꝼenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter
That 's thousand to one good one? *Shakspeare.*

God said, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*

These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *spawn.* *Ray.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quash'd the stern Æacides. *Roscommon*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. *Tillotson.*

To SPAWN, spâwn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce, as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shaksp.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN, spâwn. *v. n.*

1. To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months growth under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown.*

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER, spâwn'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sꝼawn.*] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the melter, cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

To SPAY, spâ.[220] *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rhyming trade;
Geld your loose wits, and let your muse be *spay'd.* *Cleaveland.*

The males must be gelt, and the sows *spayed;* the *spayed* they esteem as the most profitable; because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK, spêke.[227] *v. n.* preterit *spake* or *spoke;* participle passive *spoken.* [ꝼpecan, Sax. *spreken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder*

Hannah *spake* in her heart; only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 *Samuel.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak.* *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when a knave is not. *Shakspeare.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shakspeare.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still *spake* against
Your liberties and charters. *Shakspeare.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *speak* about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare.*

Lot went out, and *spake* unto his sons in law. *Genesis.*

The fire you *speak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben Jonson.*

The scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

They could never be lost but by an universal deluge, which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army, that came to him from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

6. *To* SPEAK *with.* To address; to converse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We'll *speak with* thee at sea. *Shakspeare.*

I *spake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakspeare.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bassa; Solyman disdaining to *speak with* him himself. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK, spêke. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Esther.*

Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds. *Judges.*

They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spake* a word. *Job.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts.*

You from my youth
Have known and tried me, *speak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick
To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shakspeare.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, What wantest thou? *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'ns wide circuit *speak*
The maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE, spê'kâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *speak.*]

1. Possible to be spoken.
2. Having the power of speech.

Say,
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute? *Milton.*

SPEA'KER, spê'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *speak.*]

1. One that speaks.

These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers.* *Bacon.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, the idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is, "torret jecur;"
And happy was that curious *speaker.* *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakspeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*

SPEAKING *Trumpet*, spê'king-trûmp-it.[99] [410] *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking-trumpet* how to sound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR, spêre.[227] *n. s.* [*ys-ꝼer*, Welsh; ꝼpere, Saxon; *sꝼere*, Dutch; *sꝼare*, old Fr. *sꝼarum*, low Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *speares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seemed a *spear.* *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear.* *Milton.*

The flying *spear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *spear.* *Thomson.*

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as, if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR, spêre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill, or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, spêre. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *sꝼire.*

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS, spêre'grâs. *n. s.* [*sꝼear* and *grass.*] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then beslubber our garments with it. *Shakspeare.*

SPEA'RMAN, spêre'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*sꝼear* and *man.*] One who uses a lance in fight.

The *spearman's* arm, by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT, spêre'mint. *n. s.* [*mentha*

Romana, Latin.] A plant; a species of mint.

SPEA'RWORT, spêre'wûrt. *n. s.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPE'CIAL, spêsh'âl.[357] *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Latin.]

1. Noting a sort of species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling *Sidney.*

The several books of scripture, having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive,
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shaksp.*

Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakspeare.*

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one definite and *special* day of every week, was not simply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made a denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of without the help of any *special* revelation. *Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Sprat.*

He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shaksp.*

SPE'CIALLY, spêsh'âl-ê. *adv.* [from *special.*]

1. Particularly, above others.

Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially.* *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY, spêsh'âl-tê. } *n. s.* [*specialité*,
SPECIA'LITY, spêsh-ê-âl'ê-tê. } Fr. from *special.*] Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shakspeare.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shaksp.*

When men were sure, that, in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality*, which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES, spê'shêz.[433] *n. s.* [*species*, Lat.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species;* it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or *species* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species.* *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'st a race that must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human, would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species.* *Ray.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue, were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for *spectacles.*

Shews and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI'FICAL, spê-sîf'fê-kâl. } *adj.* [*specifique*, Fr.
SPECI'FICK, spê-sîf'fîk.[509] } *species* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specifick* forms I'll show. *Denham.*

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton.*

As all things were formed according to these *specifical* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt, and earth, appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifical* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wiseman.*

SPECI'FICALLY, spê-sîf'fê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *specifick.*] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water, which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE, spê-sîf'fê-kâte. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Latin.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION, spês-sê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *specifick; specification*, Fr.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question, hinders the disputes from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally, without the *specification* of any place. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY, spês'sê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [from *species; specifier*, French.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified.* *Pope.*

Spe'cimen, spês'sê-mên.[503] *n. s.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Spectator.*

Spe'cious, spê'shûs.[357] *adj.* [*specieux*, French; *speciosus*, Latin.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

Spe'ciously, spê'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *specious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously.* *Hammond.*

Speck, spêk. *n. s.* [ȝpecec, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure æther of the soul remains. *Dryden.*

To Speck, spêk. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.

Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

Spe'ckle, spêk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *speck.*] Small speck; little spot.

To Spe'ckle, spêk'kl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckled vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope.*

The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transformed to combs, the *speckled* and the white. *Pope.*

Speckt or *Speight*, spêkt. *n. s.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*

Spe'ctacle, spêk'tâ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*spectacle*, French; *spectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakspeare.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto angels and men. 1 *Corinthians.*

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.

Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Fairy Queen.*

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad;
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With *spectacles* on nose, and pouch on side. *Shaksp.*

We have helps for sight above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden.*

The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles.* *Newton.*

This day then let us not be told,
That you are sick, and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

Spe'ctacled, spêk'tâ-kl'd.[359] *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakspeare.*

Specta'tion, spêk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

Specta'tor, spêk-tâ'tûr.[76 521] *n. s.* [*spectateur*, French; *spectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take *spectators.* *Shakspeare.*

If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays the shot. *Shakspeare.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily, but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator?* *Seed.*

Specta'torship, spêk-tâ'tûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *spectator.*] Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and crueller in suffering. *Shakspeare.*

Spe'ctre, spêk'tûr.[416] *n. s.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Latin.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of a word, for a *spectre* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

Spe'ctrum, spêk'trûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum.* *Newton.*

Spe'cular, spêk'kû-lâr.[88] *adj.* [*specularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise not from the *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature wouldst thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature, thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels, lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To Spe'culate, spêk'kû-lâte.[91] *v. n.* [*speculer*, French; *speculor*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinsical relation. *Digby.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become consummate statesmen. *Addison.*

To Spe'culate, spêk'kû-lâte. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding. *Brown.*

Specula'tion, spêk-kû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*speculation*, French; from *speculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator.*

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained, after *speculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *speculation.* *Addison.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations.* *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or

thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*. *Lesley.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Thou star'st with. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE, spĕk'kŭ-lā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [*speculatif*, French; from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons, who have no turn of mind to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but nowise to create a right. *Bacon.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational being. *Law.*

SPE'CULATIVELY, spĕk'kŭ-lā-tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPE'CULATOR, spĕk'kŭ-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not thorough-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *More.*

2. [*speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers on minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY, spĕk'kŭ-lā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.

SPE'CULUM, spĕk'kŭ-lŭm.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle.*

SPED, spĕd. The preterit and participle passive of *speed*.

His horse full of windgalls, *sped* with the spavins and rayed with the yellows. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa, *sped* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *sped*;
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH, spēētsh.[246] *n. s.* [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by words or vocal sounds.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language, as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Ps. Common Pray.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage!
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool? *Shaksp.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakspeare.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS, spēētsh'lĕs. *adj.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*. *Shakspeare.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakspeare.*

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakspeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder.*

To SPEED, spēēd.[246] *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Dut.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *sped*, that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fairy Queen.*

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shakspeare.*

If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

See where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty soldier. *A. Philips.*

2. [ȝpeðian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once denied, will hardly *speed*. *Shakspeare.*

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakspeare.*

When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell,
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk;
I've look'd on thousands, who have *sped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare.*

Macicaus shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knolles.*

These were violaters of the first temple; and those that profaned and abused the second, *sped* no better. *South.*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

To SPEED, spēēd. *v. a.*

1. To despatch in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unus'd, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compassion;
But not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakspeare.*

Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *sped* with hop'd success,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*

The priest replied no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish in haste.
4. To despatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryden.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

5. To execute; to despatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe.*

6. To assist; to help forward.

Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes. *Dryden.*

Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul.*

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll; by a very unusual concurrence of providential events, happened to be *sped*. *Felt.*

SPEED, spēēd. *n. s.* [*spoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, such a sunless journey brought
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton.*

We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *More.*

2. Haste; hurry; despatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquests. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shakspeare.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakspeare.*

O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*. *Genesis.*

SPE'EDILY, spēēd'ē-lē. *adv.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,
Show him this letter. *Shakspeare.*

Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS, spêêd'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *speedy.*] The quality of being speedy.

SPE'EDWELL, spêêd'wêll *n. s.* [*veronica*, Latin.] A plant; fluellin.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY, spêêd'ê. *adj.* [from *speed.*] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of despatch.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main descry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakspeare.*

Back with *speediest* sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying. *Milton.*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry street,
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPEIGHT, spête. *n. s.* [*picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPELL, spêl. *n. s.* [ȝpel, Sax. a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uses *words:*

Sunt verba *et* voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Possis.

Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my *spell* is lawful; do not shun her,
Until you see her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakspeare.*

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dashes. *Brown.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Had not *spells*
And black enchantments, some magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong *Milton.*

Begin, begin; the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton.*

Yourself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breath my thought,
That, like a spirit, with this *spell*
Of my own teaching I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throes,
And spoke the pow'rful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. A low word.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells:* the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL, spêl. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt.* [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y;* and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout *Dryden.*

2. To read by naming letters singly.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charm.

I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakspeare*

This, gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden.*

To SPELL, spêl. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *spell.* *Dryden.*

By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into *spelling.* *Locke.*

The Latin being written of the same character with the mother tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling* book it is legible *Spectator*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee. *Milton*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd.* *Milton.*

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heav'n doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unskillfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion; a rude unwritten blank, sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT, spêlt. *v. n.* To split; to break. A bad word.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer.*

SPE'LTER, spêlt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* A kind of semimetal.

Metals in fusion do not flame, for want of a copious fume; except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND, spênd. *v. a.* [ȝpenban, Sax. *spendere*, Italian.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to waste.

Our cannons' malice vainly shall be *spent*
Against th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakspeare.*

I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. *2 Corinthians.*

There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up. *Proverbs.*

We must exasperate
The almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage. *Milton.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To bestow, as expense; to expend, as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isaiah.*

3. To bestow for any purpose: often with *upon.*

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would *spend* it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*

4. To effuse.

Coward dogs
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten.
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare.*

5. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend*, their estates. *Wake.*

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job.*

He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. *1 Esdras.*

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights!
How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan stars, so fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around,
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison.*

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles.*

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Thou oft hast seen me
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me
Spent, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addison.*

To SPEND, spênd. *v. n.*

1. To make expense.

Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

3. To be lost or wasted.

The sound *spendeth*, and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter, made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wines are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER, spênd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spend.*]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Murton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT, spênd'*th*rift. *n. s.* [*spend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift.* *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning usurer does feed

With present sums th' unwary *spendthrift*'s need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE, spêr'â-bl. *adj.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM, spêrm. *n. s.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one: this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray*

SPERMACE'TI, spêr-mâ-sê'tê. *n. s.* [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is, to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL, spêr-mât'tê-kâl. } *adj.*
SPERMA'TICK, spêr-mât'tîk.[509] } [*spermatique*, Fr. from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More.*

Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous parts of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE, spêr'mâ-tîze. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle, rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE, spêr-mâ-tô-sêle'. *n. s.* [σπέρμα and κηλη.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST, spêr-môl'lô-jîst. *n. s.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of seed. *Dict.*

To SPERSE, spêrse. *v. a.* [*spersus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. Not in use.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew
That *sperst* those clouds, and in so short as thought
This dreadful shape was vanished to nought. *Spenser.*

He making speedy way through *spersed* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *F. Queen.*

To SPET, spêt. *v. a.* [*spet* in Scotland is a superabundance of water: as, that tide or fresh was a high *spet*.] To bring or pour abundantly.

Mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW, spû.[265] *v. a.* [ȝpepan, Sax. *spieuwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store. *Dryden.*

When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out. *Levitious.*

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon*

To SPEW, spû. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn:
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *Jonson.*

SPE'WY, spû'ê. *adj.* [from *spew*.] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to seed them. *Mortimer.*

To SPHA'CELATE, sfâs'sê-lâte. *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical Lat.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE, sfâs'sê-lâte. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS, sfâs'sê-lûs. *n. s.* [σφάκελος; *sphacele*, French.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE, sfêre. *n. s.* [*sphere*, Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear? *F. Queen.*

And then mortal ears
Had heard the musick of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year? *Dryd.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton.*

5. [from the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.

To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakspeare.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a *sphere*, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison.*

Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to th' æthereal kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd;
Soon in an higher *sphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To SPHERE, sfêre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakspeare.*

2. To form into roundness.

Light from her native cast
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL, sfêr'rê-kâl. } *adj.* [*spherique*,
SPHE'RICK, sfêr'rîk.[509] } French; from *sphere*.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low? *Raleigh.*

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or *spherical* ærea of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid mass necessarily falls into a *spherical* surface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick;* and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*. *Woodward.*

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shakspeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY, sfêr'rê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS, sfêr'rê-kâl-nês. } *n. s.*
SPHERI'CITY, sfê-rîs'ê-tê. } [from *sphere*.] Roundness; rotundity; globosity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at. *Digby.*

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles; their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another: the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'D, sfê'rôid. *n. s.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *spheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL, sfê-rôid'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid.

If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their

shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE, sfêr'ûle. *n. s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX, sfinks. *n. s.* [σφίγξ.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPI'AL, spi'âl. *n. s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as *spials*, alarum to crie. *Tusser.*

He privy *spials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful *spial* was assur'd
That Egypt's king was forward on his way *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE, spise. *n. s.* [*espices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the *spices* on the stream. *Shaksp.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man? *Shakspeare.*

Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich *spices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shaksp.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE, spise. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies

His mother was a vot'ress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shaksp.*

With a festival
She'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flowrie poysons. *Chapman.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grandchildren of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPI'CER, spi'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY, spi'sûr-ê. *n. s.* [*espiceries*, Fr. from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Their camels were loaden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh *Raleigh.*

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon *Addison.*

SPICK *and* SPAN, spik'ând-spân'. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from ꝑpannan, to stretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Lat. whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick* and *span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour thou hast got
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'CKNEL or *Spignel*, spik'nêl. *n. s.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPICO'SITY, spê-kôs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'CY, spi'sê. *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest; with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course; and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milton.*

For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbuthnot.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPI'DER, spi'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Junius*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lie upon the catch. Doꝑ, ꝺoꝑa, Sax. is a *beetle*, or properly a *humble bee*, or *stingless bee*. May not *spider* be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Shaksp.*

The *spider's* web to watch we'll stand,
And, when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Insidious, restless, watchful *spider*,
Fear no officious damsel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room.
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Littleton.*

The *spider's* touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERCATCHER, spi'dûr-kâtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT, spi'dûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GOT, spig'ût.[166] *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dut.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield? *Shakspeare.*

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Swift.*

SPIKE, spike. *n. s.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds, as with a stand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the ear. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

SPIKE, spike. *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill.*

To SPIKE, spike. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer.*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those spikes. *Wiseman.*

3. To make sharp at the end.

SPI'KENARD, spike'nârd. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant; and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill.*

A woman, having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mark.*

He casts into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL, spill. *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL, spill. *v. a.* [ꝑpillan, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*.
Shakspeare.
Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another.
Shakspeare.
Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill*. *Daniel.*
They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. *Milton.*
Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage.
Roscommon.
Orbellan did disgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*
Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *Philips.*

2. To destroy; to mischief.
Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*.
Sidney.
Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spenser.*
Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakspeare.*
Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me *Ben Jonson.*
All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either.
Davies.

3. To throw away.
This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest.
Tickel.

To SPILL, spil. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.
Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sidney.

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.
He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER, spil'lûr. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.
In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH, spil*th*. *n. s.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted.
Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine.
Shakspeare.

To SPIN, spin. *v. a.* pret. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [ȝpinnan, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.
The women *spun* goats' hair. *Exodus.*

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.
You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakspeare.*
The Fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.
By one delay after another, they *spin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*
Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.
I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby*
If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing clients. *Collier.*
Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*
The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;
Lord, Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN, spin. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.
We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin*. *More.*
Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*
For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*

2. [*spingare*, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small current.
Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

3. To move round as a spindle.
Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands, it nimbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH, SPI'NAGE, spin'nidje.[90] *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants, which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*
Spinage is an excellent herb, crude or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL, spi'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the backbone.
All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a backbone, are somewhat analagous thereto. *Brown.*
Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*
Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bruis'd.
Philips.

SPI'NDLE, spin'dl.[405] *n. s.* [ȝpindl, ȝpindel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.
Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*. *Bacon.*
Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round,
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton.
Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.
Jasper Maine.
So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And, when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew,
Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And, with that mildness she had rul'd, obey'd.
Stepney.
Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom?
A. Philips.

2. A long slender stalk.
The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.
Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden.*
The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier, gave us *spindle* shanks, and cramps. *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE, spin'dl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.
Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*
When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED, spin'dl-shânkt. *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.
Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindleshanked* gentleman. *Addison.*

SPI'NDLETREE, spin'dl-trêê. *n. s.* [*enonymus*, Latin.] A plant; prickwood.

SPINE, spine. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The backbone.
The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*. *Wiseman.*
There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL, spi'nêl. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.
Spinel ruby is of a bright rosy red: it is softer than the rock or balass ruby.
Woodward.

SPINE'T, spin-nêt'. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.
When miss delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS, spi-nif'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK, spink. *n. s.* A finch; a bird.
Want sharpens poesy, and grief adorns;
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
Harle.

SPI'NNER, spin'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning.
A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden spider, with long jointed legs.
Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence, you long-legged *spinners* hence! *Shaksp.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel*, spin'ning-hwēēl. *n. s.* [from *spin.*] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.
My *spinning wheel* and rake
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY, spin'ē. *adj.* I suppose, *small, slender.* A barbarous word.
They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINO'SITY, spi-nŏs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*spinosus*, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.
Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS, spi'nŭs.[314] *adj.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER, spĭns'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spin.*]
1. A woman that spins.
The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspeare.*
One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster.* *Shakspeare.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.
If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Lord Coke.*
I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY, spĭns'trē. *n. s.* [from *spinster.*] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY, spi'nē. *adj.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.
The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE, spĭr'ā-kl.[109 503] *n. s.* [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.
Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL, spī'rāl.[88] *adj.* [*spiral*, Fr. from *spira*, Latin.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.
The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray*
Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep,
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep. *Blackmore.*
The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'RALLY, spī'rāl-ē. *adv.* [from *spiral.*] In a spiral form.
The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray.*

SPIRA'TION, spi-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPIRE, spīre. *n. s.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedish.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.
His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*
Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a spire; a steeple.
With glist'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd *Milton.*
He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made. *Hale.*
These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*
3. The top or uppermost point.
'Twere no less than a traducement to silence, that
Which to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shakspeare.*

To SPIRE, spīre. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot up pyramidically.
It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*
2. [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*

SPI'RIT, spĭr'ĭt.[108 109 110] *n. s.* [*spiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind.
All purges have in them a raw *spirit*, or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*
All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon.*
The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*
2. [*esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.
Spirit is a substance, wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*
She is a *spirit;* yet not like air or wind,
Nor like the spirits about the heart or brain;
Nor like those spirits which alchymists do find,
When they in ev'ry thing seek gold in vain:
For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see;
Or like himself, whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be:
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodyless and free,
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*
I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*
If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit.* *Watts.*
You are all of you pure *spirits.* I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and cloathing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit.* *Law.*
3. The soul of man.
The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*
Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul,
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakspeare.*
Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your cloathing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die and wear away. *Law.*
4. An apparition.
They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit.* *Luke.*
Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*
Whilst young, preserve this tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*
5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.
He sits
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to rase
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*
That peculiar law of christianity, which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous, who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit.* *Tillotson.*
Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits. *Prior.*
Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves. *Law.*
He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God. *Law.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.
'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shaksp.*
Farewel the big war,
The *spirit*-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing fife. *Shakspeare.*
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits.* *Swift.*
7. Genius; vigour of mind.
More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont
Here needs me, while the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount. *Fairy Queen.*
To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs shall bring. *Daniel.*
A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit.* *Butler.*
The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual.
You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*
I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind. *Pope.*
9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.
These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adventures, that he was transported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*
In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton.*
10. Sentiment; perception.
You are too great to be by me gainsaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakspeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.
God has changed men's tempers with the times.

and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shaksp.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude that the main body of our church is schismatical, because some branches or members thereof were such. *White.*

Oft pitying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,
Fit for the toilsome bus'ness of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body, bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakspeare.*

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakspeare.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*

It was the time when gentle night began
T' indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man. *Cowley.*

To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*

All men by experience find the necessity and aid of the *spirits* in the business of concoction. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious inosculation of the auditory nerves, the organs of the *spirits* should be allayed. *Derham.*

In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills, the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in th' effects remains. *Pope.*

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to drive thoughts of business out of his head, and make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep. *Law.*

15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shakspeare.*

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not be congealed. *South.*

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation: as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many different things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbuthnot.*

9. It may be observed, that in the poets *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT, spîr'ît. *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion, *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY, spîr'ît-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED, spîr'ît-êd. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS, spîr'ît-êd-nês. *n. s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.

He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFULNESS, spîr'ît-fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS, spîr'ît-lês. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakspeare.*

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryd.*

Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS, spîr'ît-ûs. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS, spîr'ît-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL, spîr'ît-tshû-âl.[461] *adj.* [*spirituel*, French; from *spirit*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first Author of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*

The same disaster has invaded his *spirituals*; the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*

Thou art reverend
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakspeare.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakspeare.*

Those servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers. *Kettleworth.*

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends. *Law.*

SPIRITUA'LITY, spîr-ît-tshû-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *spiritual*.]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

3. [*spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION, spîr-ît-tshû-âl-ê-zâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, spîr'ît-tshû-âl-îze. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, French, from *spirit*.]

To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be cloathed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

Spi'ritually, spĭr'it-tshŭ-ăl-lė. *adv.* [from *spiritual.*] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor.*

Spi'ritualty, spĭr'it-tshŭ-ăl-tė. *n.s.* [from *spiritual.*] Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakspeare.*

Spi'rituous, spĭr'it-tshŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*spirituеux*, Fr. from *spirit.*]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful guests. *Wotton.*

Spirituo'sity, spĭr-it-tshŭ-ŏs'sė-tė. } Spi'rituousness, spĭr'it-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. } *n. s.* [from *spirituous.*] The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To Spirt, spûrt.[108] *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner; spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, *Lye.*] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To Spirt, spûrt. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their shepherd play,
And, rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*

When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

Spirt, spûrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.
2. Sudden effort.

To Spi'rtle, spûrt'tl.[405] *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt.*] To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham.*

Spi'ry, spĭ'rė. *adj.* [from *spire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn. *Pope.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

Spiss, spĭs. *adj.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

Spi'ssitude, spĭs'sė-tŭde. *n. s.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude.* *Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbuthnot.*

Spit, spĭt. *n. s.* [ȝpitan, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me. *Shakspeare.*

They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit.* *Wilkins.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit.* *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To Spit, spĭt. *v. a.* preterit *spat; participle pass. spit* or *spitted.* [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*

2. To thrust through.

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To Spit, spĭt. *v. a.* [ȝpœcan, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shakspeare.*

Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakspeare.*

The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores;
First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, she rores,
And all her backe in bristles set, *spits* every way her fome. *Chapman.*

To Spit, spĭt. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit.* *Shakspeare.*

I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lyes. *Shaksp.*

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come. *Shakspeare.*

He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John.*

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should do something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift.*

Spi'ttal, spĭt'tl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital.*] A charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, a *spittal sermon*, and *rob not the spittal.*

To Spi'tchcock, spĭtsh'kŏk. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcockt* eel. *King.*

Spite, spite. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, French.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to spite
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton.*

Begone, ye criticks, and restrain your *spite;*
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. Spite *of*, or *In* Spite *of.* Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free,
And save thee in her *spite.* *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in *spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd sake, *spite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addison.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To Spite, spite. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, *spighted*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakspeare.*

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shaksp.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, that one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language *Temple.*

Spi'teful, spite'fŭl. *adj.* [*spite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their order's to be shunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done

Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakspeare.*

Our public form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches who have depraved it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPI'TEFULLY, spite'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *spiteful.*] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn!
That fatal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Venessa sat,
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert to pull them down:
At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPI'TEFULNESS, spite'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *spiteful.*] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*

SPI'TTED, spît'têd. *adj.* [from *spit.*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

SPI'TTER, spît'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spit.*]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. One who spits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*

SPI'TTLE, spît'tl.[405] *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore better written *spital*, or *spittal.*] A hospital. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shaksp.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again,
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous sores,
Would cast the gorge at; this embalms and spices
To th' April-day again. *Shakspeare.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE, spît'tl. *n. s.* [ȝpœtlian, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth.

The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,
Whose meanest talent is his wit:
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle.* *Swift.*

SPI'TTVENOM, spît'vên-ûm. *n. s.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY, splântsh-nôl'lô-jê. *n. s.* [*splanchnologie*, Fr. σπλάγχνα and λογος.] A treatise or description of the bowels.

To SPLASH, splâsh. *v. a.* [*flaska*, Swedish. They have both an affinity with *flash.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY, splâsh'ê. *adj.* [from *splash.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY, splâ. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

SPLA'YFOOT, splâ'fût. *adj.* [*splay*, or *display*, and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward.

Though still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH, splâ'môûth. *n. s.* [*splay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN, spléên. *n. s.* [*splen*, Lat.]
1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wiseman.*

2. Anger; spite; ill humour.

His solemne queen, whose *spleene* he was dispos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it inclos'd,
And how wives angers should be us'd. *Chapman.*

If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shaksp.*

Kind pity checks my *spleen;* brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids. *Donne.*

All envied; but the Thestyan brethren show'd
The least respect, and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to say behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakspeare.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain;
Howe'er the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*

Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen.* *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'NED, spléên'd.[359] *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'NEFUL, spléên'fûl. *adj.* [*spleen* and *full.*] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down:
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shaksp.*

The chearful soldiers, with new stores supplied,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better musick to contending minds than the opera to the *spleenful.* *Pope.*

SPLE'NELESS, spléên'lês. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The syren's isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT, spléên'wûrt. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort; asplenion*, Lat.] A plant; miltwaste.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their basis. *Miller.*

Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENY, spléên'ê. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'NDENT, splên'dênt. *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities, that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opake and *splendent* as it is possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID, splên'dîd. *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade:
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY, splên'dîd-lê. *adv.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryd.*

He, of the royal store
Splendidly frugal, sits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR, splên'dûr.[314] *n. s.* [*splendeur*, French; *splendor*, Lat.]
1. Lustre; power of shining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon.*

The first symptoms are a chilness, a certain *splendour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pope.*

SPLE'NETICK, splên'ê-tîk.[510] *adj.* [*splenetique*, Fr.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.

Horace purged himself from these *splenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satires *Dryden.*

This daughter silently lowers, t' other steals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splenetick.* *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick?* *Pope.*

SPLE'NICK, splên'ik.[508] *adj.* [*splenique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick* branch, a potent heat causeth the orgasmus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick* veins. *Ray.*

SPLE'NISH, splên'ish. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Fretful; peevish.

Yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *splenish* rage,
Your grievous thirst; and to asswage
That first, you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE, splên'ê-tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakspeare.*

SPLENT, splênt. *n. s.* [or perhaps *splint; spinella*, Italian.]

Splents is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splent;* but when there is another opposite to it, on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splent.* *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE, splîse. *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splînt. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.
2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter, used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up in linen cloths. *Wiseman.*

To SPLINT, splînt. } *v. a.* [from the
To SPLI'NTER, splînt'ûr. } noun.]

1. To secure by splints.

This broken joint intreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER, splînt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER, splînt'ûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

To SPLIT, splît. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split.* [*spletten, splitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shakspeare.*

That self hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakspeare.*

Wert thou served up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy sire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

Cold winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysicks the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience, two crimes which he has dealt with; and, to make the more solemn shew, he *split* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.

God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split.* *Decay of Piety.*

Those who live by shores with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryd.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

To SPLIT, splît. *v. n.*

1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is 't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*

The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits.* *Blackmore.*

2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at M——y as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken against rocks.

After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number sav'd with you
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakspeare.*

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector are cast away. *Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split.* *Swift.*

SPLI'TTER, splît'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *split.*] One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER, splût'ûr. *n. s.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, spôîl.[299] *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Hebrews.*

This mount,
With all his verdure *spoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with *of* before the thing taken.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks' faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled of* all that they had. *Knolles.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny'd to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoil'st* the field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill;* ꝑpillan, Sax.]

Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit. *Colossians.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education, but we *spoil* that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

To SPOIL, spôîl. *v. n.*

1. To practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil.* *Spenser.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Psalms.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL, spôîl. *n. s.* [*spolium*, Lat.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakspeare.*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our hero's hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils.* *Milton.*

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils.* *Shaksp.*

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy soil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoil.* *Drayton.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakspeare.*

6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER, spôîl'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spoil.*]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she 's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *Ben Jonson.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?

Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!
A. Philips.

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL, spôil'fûl. *adj.* [*spoil* and *full.*] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established.
Fairy Queen.

SPOKE, spôke. *n. s.* [ȝpaca, Sax. *speiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE, spôke. The preterit of *speak.*

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest.
Sprat.

SPO'KEN, spô'k'n.[103] The participle passive of *speak.*

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? *2 Kings.*

The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *spoken* language. *Holder.*

SPO'KESMAN, spôks'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*spoke* and *man.*] One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia. *Shaksp.*

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people.
Exodus.

To SPO'LIATE, spô'lê-âte. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION, spô-lê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure et facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure;* as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE, spôn'dê. *n. s.* [*spondée*, Fr. *spondæus*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE, spôn'dîl. *n. s.* [σπονδυλος; *spondile*, Fr. *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE, spûnje.[165] *n. s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. It is too often written *spunge*. See SPUNGE.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. *Bacon.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.
Sandys.

Great officers are like *sponges:* they suck till they are full, and when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away.
L'Estrange.

To SPONGE, spûnje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE, spûnje. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *spunges* upon other people's trenchers.
L'Estrange.

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,
To *spunge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER, spûn'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spungers*. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS, spûn'jê-nês. *n. s.* [from *spongy.*] Softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS, spûn'jê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*spongieux*, French; from *sponge.*] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY, spûn'jê. *adj.* [from *sponge.*]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself.
Bacon.

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*

Return, unhappy swain!
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain.
Dryden.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not upon
His *spungy* officers, who shall bear the guilt?
Shakspeare.

SPONK, spûnk.[165] *n. s.* [a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks* will ye buy?] Touch-wood.

SPO'NSAL, spôn'sâl. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION, spôn'shûn. *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR, spôn'sûr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety. *Broome.*

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. *Harte.*

SPONTANE'ITY, spôn-tâ-nê'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Latin; *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneous.*] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never. *Bramhall.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, nor choice, are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS, spôn-tâ'nê-ûs. *adj.* [*spontanée*, Fr. from *sponte*, Latin.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous:* I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*

While John for nine-pins does declare
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.
Pope.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, spôn-tâ'nê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, spôn-tâ'nê-ûs-nês.[314] *n. s.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable, without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale.*

SPOOL, spôôl.[306] *n. s.* [*spuhl*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM, spôôm.[306] *v. n.* [probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on swiftly. A sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

SPOON, spôôn.[306] *n. s.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spoonn*, Islandick.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up. *Shakspeare.*

This is a devil, and no monster; I will leave him;
I have no long *spoon*. *Shakspeare.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

To SPOON, spôôn. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPO'ONBILL, spôôn'bîl. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *bill; platea*, Latin.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill;* the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill.* *Derham.*

SPO'ONFUL, spôôn'fûl. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *full.*]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls.* *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT, spôôn'mēte. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats.* *Wiseman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat;* for thy gugaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden.*

Diet most upon *spoonmeats,* as veal or cock broths. *Harvey.*

SPO'ONWORT, spôôn'wûrt. *n. s.* Scurvy-grass.

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply;
And centaury, to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

SPORA'DICAL, spô-râd'ê-kâl. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *sporadique,* French.]

A *sporadical* disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT, spôrt. *n. s.* [*spott,* a make-game, Islandick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *sport.* *Shakspeare.*

When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson, that he may make us *sport;* and they called for him, and he made them *sport.* *Judges.*

As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, am not I in *sport?* *Proverbs.*

The discourse of fools is irksome, and their *sport* is in the wantonness of sin. *Ecclesiasticus.*

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shakspeare.*

They had his messengers in derision, and made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 *Esdras.*

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotson.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and play
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
There secret in the grave he bade them lie.
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye. *Dr. Maden on Bp. Boulter.*

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

Now for our mountain *sport,* up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakspeare.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT, spôrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *sported themselves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *sport herself*
With that she's big with. *Shakspeare.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves?* against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isaiah.*

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to *sport himself* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport themselves,* in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestick part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT, spôrt. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They, *sporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their way'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Larissa, as she *sported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. *Tillotson.*

SPO'RTFUL, spôrt'fûl. *adj.* [*sport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a *sportful* malice it was followed,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakspeare.*

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Wotton.*

Behold your own Ascanius, while he said,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil, but did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth exactly resemble some other shell on the sea-shore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, because it is too *sportful,* I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPO'RTFULLY, spôrt'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS, spôrt'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness.* *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE, spôr'tîv. *adj.* [from *sport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakspeare.*

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky muskets? *Shakspeare.*

While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We must not hope wholly to change their original tempers; nor make the gay pensive and grave, nor the melancholy *sportive,* without spoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder savages or subjects slain,
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS, spôr'tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *sportive.*] Gayety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have? *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN, spôrts'mân. *n. s.* [*sport* and *man.*] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman.* *Addison.*

SPO'RTULE, spôr'tshûle.[461] *n. s.* [*sportule,* French; *sportula,* Latin.] An alms; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT, spôt. *n. s.* [*spette,* Danish; *spotte,* Flemish.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemish or of *spot,*
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least *spot* is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A tint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot;*
'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to th' shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*
Of all thy sex. *Shakspeare.*

4. A small extent of place.

That *spot* to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode; those lofty shades, his bow'r. *Milton.*

He who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those perishing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these vapours. *Addison.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of ground where only grew one before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn;
Not, like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fixt to one *spot,* and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewel,
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,
So she my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual *spot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. *Upon the* Spot. Immediately; without changing place. [*sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the spot;* and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange*

It was determined *upon the spot*, according as the oratory on either side prevailed. *Swift.*

To Spot, spôt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakspeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain;
No weaker lion 's by a stronger slain. *Tate.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig: but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the whiggish manner. *Spectator.*

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities. *Abbot.*

Spo'tless, spôt'lês. *adj.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakspeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

You grac'd the several parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

Spo'tter, spôt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

Spo'tty, spôt'tê. *adj.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon, whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan-artist views
In Valombrosa to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, on her *spotty* globe. *Milton.*

Spou'sal, spôû'zâl.[99] *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakspeare.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other, in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornaments neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope.*

Spou'sal, spôû'zâl. *n. s.* [*espousailles*, French; *sponsalia*, Latin.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakspeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen! *Dryden.*

Æthereal musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryd.*

Spouse, spôûze.[313] *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Latin; *espouse*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Beside, so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

At once, farewell, O faithful *spouse* they said;
At once th' encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*

Spou'sed, spôûz'd.[359] *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she *spous'd* about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

Spou'seless, spôûz'lês. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. *Pope.*

Spout, spôût.[313] *n. s.* [from *spuyt*, Dut.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakspeare.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head. *Brown.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben Jonson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores, that it stay little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral, the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments *Addison.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates, when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water. *Burnet*

To Spout, spôût.[313] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakspeare.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n men's cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threat'ning tail:
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To Spout, spôût. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands could force it thence, so fix't it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

Sprag, sprâg. *adj.* Vigorous; sprightly. A provincial word.

A good *sprag* memory. *Shakspeare.*

To Sprain, sprâne[202] *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain.*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *sprain*. *Gay.*

Sprain, sprâne. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

Spraints, sprânts. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

Sprang, sprâng. The preterit of *spring.*

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused. *Tillotson.*

Sprat, sprât. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.] A small sea fish.

So oft, in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

All-saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts. *Carew.*

To Sprawl, sprâwl. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle, as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl;*
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakspeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men,

and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

SPRAY, sprâ.[220] *n. s.* [of the same race with *spirit* and *sprout.*]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head.
Hubberd's Tale.

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*,
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.
Shakspeare.

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds, with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry.*

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray.*
Arbuthnot.

To SPREAD, sprêd.[234] *v. a.* [ꝑꝑeðan, Saxon; *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.

He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent.
Genesis.

Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock.
2 *Samuel.*

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish.
Jeremiah.

Faire attendants then
The sheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spred and made soft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than they use to be. *Bacon.*

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extension.

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granv.*

3. To cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isaiah.*

4. To stretch; to extend.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair.
Shakspeare.

He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation.
1 *Kings.*

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches.
Milton.

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.

They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.

Their course thro' thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*

To SPREAD, sprêd. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs.
Bacon.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
Bacon.

Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison.*

The valley opened at the farther end, *spreading* forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

SPREAD, sprêd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.

I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others.
Addison.

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind.
Bacon.

SPREA'DER, sprêd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spread.*]

1. One that spreads.

By conforming ourselves, we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from papists, by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

SPRENT, sprênt. *part.* [from *sprene*, to sprinkle; ꝑꝑenȝan, ꝑꝑenan, Saxon; *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *sprent.*
Sidney.

SPRIG, sprîg. *n. s.* [*ysbrig*, Welsh; so *Davies:* but it is probably of the same race with *spring.*] A small branch; a spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *sprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *sprig* of bays in fifty years;
While every fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chrystal*, sprîg-krîs'tâl. *n. s.*

In perpendicular fissures, *chrystal* is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *chrystal.* *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY, sprîg'gê.[383] *adj.* [from *sprig.*] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprite.[393] *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit; spiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written *sprete* or *spryte;* and *spirit*, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spritely*, *spriteful;* but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spright.* *Spenser.*

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies. *F. Queen.*

While with heav'nly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *spright.*
Dryden.

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again. *Locke*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

O chastity! the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights;*
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spotless soul unto my bosom fly;
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in use.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT, sprite. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.

I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL, sprite'fûl. *adj.* [*spright* and *full.*] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
—Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shaksp.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys.
Otway.

SPRI'GHTFULLY, sprite'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *sprightful.*] Briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet.
Shakspeare.

SPRI'GHTLESS, sprite'lês. *adj.* [from *spright.*] Dull; enervated; sluggish.

Are you grown
Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?
Cowley.

SPRI'GHTLINESS, sprite'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety; vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy; but, in dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself. *Addison.*

SPRI'GHTLY, sprite'lê. *adj.* [from *spright.*] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

When now the *sprightly* trumpet from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day.
Prior.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

To SPRING, spring. *v. n.* pret. *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong;* part. *sprung.* [ꝑꝑinȝan, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground, and grow by vegetative power.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare.*

To his musick plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare.*

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job.*

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprang* up and increased. *Mark.*

Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *sprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. 2 *Kings.*

Much more good of sin shall *spring.* *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shakspeare.

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*

To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *Matthew.*

Fly, fly, profane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes,
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*

6. To issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn!
Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.

How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare.*

Our Lord *sprung* out of Judea. *Hebrews*

All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *Jonson.*

Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods each then allied his name,
This *sprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granville*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *sprang* from the same original, and descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*?
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again *Shaksp.*

I *sprang* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shakspeare.*

He called for a light, and *sprang* in, and fell before Paul. *Acts.*

When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

Afraid to sleep,
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *sprung* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life; and, fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And, *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain stag that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course,
That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be
Than be a slave. *Philips.*

11. To fly with elastick power; to start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *springs*. *Mortimer.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water. *Genesis.*

Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r behold! the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd;
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

To SPRING, spring.[409] *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose;
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras*

A large cock pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting: applied to a ship.

People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

Whether she *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryd.*

4. To discharge: applied to a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies' mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project; and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear, till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the Pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbeseeming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is to *grow out of the ground:* so plants *spring*, thence *spring* the season; so water *springs*, thence *spring* a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring;* thence *spring* means an elastick body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING, spring. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakspeare.*

The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts *Carew.*

Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson.*

2. An elastick body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the wider it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.

Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest; unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*, which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move. *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Addison.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben Jonson.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *springs;* my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon.*

When in th' effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below;
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews' fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know;
Though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. 1 *Samuel.*

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper, arises from these three *springs.* *Blackmore.*

The first *springs* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING, spring. } *n. s.* A youth.
SPRI'NGAL, spring'gâl. } Obsolete.

Before the bull she pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother sport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move,
As in their sire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*

SPRINGE, sprinje. *n. s.* [from *spring.*] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shaksp.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend,
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRI'NGER, spring'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spring.*] One who rouses game.

SPRI'NGHALT, spring'hâlt. *n. s.* [*spring* and *halt.*] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones: one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'NGINESS, sprin'jé-nês. *n. s.* [from *springy.*] Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow; since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness.* *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGLE, spring'gl.[405] *n. s.* [from *spring.*] A springe; an elastick noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plash shoot serveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRI'NGLE, sprin'gl. *v. a.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle.*

This is Timon's last,
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'NGTIDE, spring'tide. *n. s.* [*spring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryden.*

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide.* *Grew.*

SPRI'NGY, sprin'jé, *or* spring'é.[409] *adj.* [from *springe.*]

1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is, to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' artereal road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackmore.*

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy.* *Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality. *Bentley.*

2. [from *spring.*] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE, sprink'kl.[405] *v. a.* [*strinkelen*, Dutch.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Exodus.*

2. To scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Numb.*

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Hebrews.*

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body, then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden.*

To SPRI'NKLE, sprink'kl. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his fingers. *Leviticus.*

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or effusion of water. *Ayliffe.*

When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay.*

SPRI'NKLER, sprink'kl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *sprinkle.*] One that sprinkles.

To SPRIT, sprit. *v. a.* [ꝼꝼýttan, Saxon, *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt.*

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venemous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT, sprit. *v. n.* To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT, sprit. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL, sprit'sâle. *n. s.* [*sprit* and *sail.*] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wiseman.*

SPRITE, sprite. *n. s.* [contracted from *spirit.*] A spirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

Of these am I who thy protection claim;
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY, sprite'fûl-é. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse,
And hearst it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

SPRI'TELY, sprite'lé. *adv.* [from *sprite.*] Gayly.

You have not seene young heiffers, highly kept,
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritely* given,
That no roome can containe them. *Chapman.*

SPRONG, sprông. The old pret. of *spring.*

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *sprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT, sprout.[313] *v. n.* [ꝼꝼýttan, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *sprit*,

and by a very frequent transposition *spirt*, or *spurt*, are all the same word.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted*. *Brown.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;
For physick some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envied Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT, sprôût. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray.*

SPROUTS, sprôûts. *n. s.* pl. [from *sprout*.] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE, sprôôse.[339] *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *sprout*: *Casaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning; it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

The tree
That wraps that chrystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not the dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE, sprôôse. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCE, sprôôse. *n. s.* A species of fir.

SPRUCEBE'ER, sprôôse-bêêr'. *n. s.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER, sprôôse-lêth'ûr. *n. s.* [corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ainsworth.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce*. *Dryden.*

SPRU'CELY, sprôôse'lê. *adv.* [from *spruce*.] In a nice manner.

SPRU'CENESS, sprôôse'nês. *n. s.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprûng. The pret. and part. pass. of *spring*.

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks *sprung* leaks and planks restore. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height
Aloft she *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT, sprûnt. *n. s.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD, spûd. *n. s.* A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt;
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn*, spûl'lûrz. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME, spûme. *n. s.* [*spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture. *Brown.*

To SPUME, spûme. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS, spû'mûs. } *adj.* [*spumeus*, Lat.
SPU'MY, spû'mê. } from the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN, spûn. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.

The nymph nor *spun*, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was tied. *Addison.*

SPUNGE, spûnje. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakspeare.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *spunge*, compounded with the specifick gravity of the *spunge*, and the resistance of the air, the *spunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley.*

To SPUNGE, spûnje.[74] *v. n.* [rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *spunging* while you are young. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE, spûn'jîng-hôûse. *n. s.* [*spunge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spunginghouse*. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY, spûn'jê. *adj.* [from *spunge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakspeare.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shaksp.*

SPUNK, spûngk. *n. s.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it russet. *Brown.*

SPUR, spûr. *n. s.* [ȝpura, Saxon; *spore*, Danish, Islandick, and Dutch; *espieron*, French.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governor doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. *Shakspeare.*

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company. *Knolles.*

Was I for this intitled Sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has used it with *of*; but, if he speaks properly, he means to make the following word personal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakspeare.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur of* a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future, to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur of* virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur to* human industry and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cheyne.*

3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakspeare.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag.

The strong-bas'd promontory
Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakspeare.*

To SPUR, spûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier.*

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time:
So much they *spur* their expedition. *Shakspeare.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakspeare.*

To SPUR, spûr. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To press forward.

Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass. *Dryden.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED, spûr'gâll'd. *adj.* [*spur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the spur.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bare a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new-pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPURGE, spûrje. *n. s.* [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch; from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are twenty-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown.*

SPURGE *Flax*, spûrje'flâks. *n. s.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Laurel* or *Mezereon*, spûrje'lôrril. *n. s.* [*chamædaphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Olive*, spûrje'ôl-liv. *n. s.* [*chamælea*, Lat.] A shrub.

SPURGE *Wort*, spûrje'wûrt. *n.s.* [*xiphion*, Lat.] A plant.

SPU'RIOUS, spû'rê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. *White*

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medalists. *Addison.*

If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison.*

SPU'RIOUSNESS, spû'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *spurious.*] Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. *Waterland.*

SPU'RLING, spûr'ling.[410] *n. s.* [*esperlan*, Fr.] A small sea fish.

All-saints, do lay for porke and sowse,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

To SPURN, spûrn. *v. a.* [ꝼpoꝼnan, Sax.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.

They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakspeare.*

Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakspeare.*

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare.*

He in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. *Spectator.*

A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. *Pope.*

When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*

Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn.* *Shakspeare.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more chearful service, when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN, spûrn. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakspeare.*

I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn?* *Shakspeare.*

Instruct me why
Vanoc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*;
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN, spûrn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shaksp.*

SPU'RNEY, spûr'nê. *n. s.* A plant.

SPU'RRER, spûr'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *spur.*] One who uses spurs.

SPU'RRIER, spûr'rê-ûr. *n. s.* [from *spur.*] One who makes spurs.

SPU'RRY, spûr'rê. *n. s.* [*spergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT, spûrt. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it. *Wiseman.*

SPU'RWAY, spûr'wâ. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way.*] A horseway; a bridle road: distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION, spû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey.*

To SPU'TTER, spût'tûr. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, *sputt'ring* in the flame, works outwards into tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputt'ring* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant, to stand staring her in the eyes? *L'Estrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER, spût'tûr.[98] *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And *sputt'ring* under specious names thy gall. *Dryd.*

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTER, spût'tûr. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPU'TTERER, spût'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *sputter.*] One that sputters.

SPY, spi. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, Fr. *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been

in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which among the nations of *Caucasus* still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees*.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakspeare.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies:*
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*

These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To Spy, spì. *v. a.* [See Spy.]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*

As tyger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Estrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy;*
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that errour! *Decay of Piety.*

3. To search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazar, and took the villages. *Numbers.*

To Spy, spì. *v. n.* To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare.*

Spy'boat, spì'bôte. *n. s.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB, skwôb.[86 87] *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest? *King.*

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

Squab, skwôb. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Pope.*

Squab, skwôb. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

To Squab, skwôb. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squash.

Squa'bbish, skwôb'bìsh. *adj.* [from *squab.*] Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey*

To SQUA'BBLE, skwôb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble?* swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shaksp.*

I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville*

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? *Collier*

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts.*

Squa'bble, skwôb'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuthnot.*

Squa'bbler, skwôb'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *squabble.*] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

Squabpi'e, skwôb'pì. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings;
And Leister beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

SQUA'DRON, skwâ'drûn.[83 85] *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadrone*, Ital. from *quadratus*, Lat.]

1. A body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd. *Milt.*

2. Part of an army; a troop.

Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowers the *squadrons* orderly. *Chapman.*

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*

3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

Squa'droned, skwâ'drûn'd.[359] *adj.* [from *squadron.*] Formed into squadrons.

They gladly thither haste; and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung. *Milton.*

Squa'lid, skwôl'lìd.[86] *adj.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments;
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden.*

All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds. *Dryd.*

To SQUALL, skwâll. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*

I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. *Swift.*

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squalled*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Squall, skwâil. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*. *Pope.*

2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.

Squa'ller, skwâll'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *squall.*] Screamer; one that screams.

Squa'lly, skwâll'lê. *adj.* [from *squall.*] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUA'LOR, skwâ'lûr. *n. s.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor*. *Ben Jonson.*

What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*

Squa'mous, skwâ'mûs.[314] *adj.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales.

The sea was replenished with fish of the cartilaginous and *squamose*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds. *Woodward.*

Those galls and balls are produced in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones. *Denham.*

To SQUA'NDER, skwôn'dûr. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonick.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*

They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*. *Swift.*

Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men;
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen. *Pope.*

True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us; uncertain whether we shall have power, or even inclination, to improve them better than those we now *squander* away. *Rogers.*

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad. *Shakspeare.*

The troops we *squander'd* first again appear
From sev'ral quarters, and inclose the rear. *Dryd.*

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts; upon the skirts
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryd.*

Squa'nderer, skwôn'dûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *squander.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke.*

SQUARE, skwâre. *adj.* [*ysgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.
All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows. *Kings*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle.
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work. *Moxon*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.
Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S; one end of which being thicker, and almost three *square*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon. *Wiseman.*
4. Parallel; exactly suitable.
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shakspeare.*
5. Strong; stout; well set: as a *square* man.
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.
All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes like to lands
Are not inherited. *Shakspeare.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as four is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE, skwâre. *n. s.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.
Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way, in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All autumn pil'd. *Milton.*
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.
The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison.*
3. Content of an angle.
In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. Not now much used.
In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of *square*. *Hooker.*
The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser.*
I have not kept my *square*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*
6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not in use.
He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakspeare.*
Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe. *Shaksp.*
7. A *square* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.
Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise:
Add one round hundred; and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope.*
8. Quaternion; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, *square* may mean only *capacity*.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakspeare.*
9. Level; equality.
Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him. *L'Estrange.*
We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryd.*
10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.
To th' other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine, and opposite
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*
11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.
I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*
12. SQUARES *go*. The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.
One frog looked about him to see how *squares went* with their new king. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE, skwâre. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin; from the noun.]
1. To form with right angles.
2. To reduce to a square.
Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,
Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*
3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.
Stubborn criticks, apt without a theme
For depravation, to *square* all the sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shakspeare.*
4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.
Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *squar'd* by this. *Shakspeare.*
How frantickly I *square* my talk! *Shakspeare.*
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *squar'st* thy life accordingly. *Shakspeare.*
He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle.*
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*
The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world; because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives *Hammond.*
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught:
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden*
This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*
5. To accommodate; to fit.
Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton.*
Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. *South.*
6. To respect in quartile.
O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*

To SQUARE, skwâre. *v. n.*
1. To suit with; to fit with.
I set them by the rule; and, as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*
His description *squares* exactly to time. *Woodw.*
These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.
Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed? *Shakspeare.*
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakspeare.*

SQUA'RENESS, skwâre'nês. *n. s.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.
This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight sides, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Moxon.*
Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts.*

SQUASH, skwôsh [86] *n. s.* [from *quash*.]
1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peascod, or a codling when it is almost an apple. *Shakspeare.*
2. [*melopepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*
Squash is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.
How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakspeare.*
4. A sudden fall.
Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A shock of soft bodies.
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUASH, skwôsh. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT, skwôt. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT, skwôt. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; close to the ground.
Him there they found,
Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*
Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.
The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*
Alma in verse, in prose the mind,
Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,
Is *bona fide* all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT, skwôt. *n. s.*
1. The posture of cowering or lying close.
A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT, skwŏt. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin oar and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK, skwēke.[227] *v. n.* [*sqwaka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakspeare.*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dryd.*

Blunderbusses, planted in every loop-hole, go off at the *squeaking* of a fiddle, and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes organs are to ours:
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses, the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear of pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK, skwēke. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt, and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL, skwēle.[227] *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH, skwē'mĭsh. *adj.* [for *quawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a basting for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His muse is rustick, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY, skwē'mĭsh-lē. *adv.* [from *squeamish*.] In a fastidious manner.

SQUEA'MISHNESS, skwē'mĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may receive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze.[246] *v. a.* [cpiran, Saxon; *ysgwasgu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to show,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryd.*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside, in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE, skwēēze. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd;
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouze them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUELCH, skwĕlsh. *n. s.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIB, skwĭb. *n. s.* [*schieben*, German, to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh, was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them. *Bacon.*

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howel.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. *Young.*

2. Any petty fellow. Not in use.

Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snib. *Spenser.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL, skwĭl. *n. s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Latin; *squille*, French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root, like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Roscommon.*

The self-same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And, nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.
3. An insect.

The *squill* insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill* fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: The head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY, skwĭ'nân-sē. *n. s.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, Fr. *squinantia*, Ital.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.

Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wiseman.*

SQUINT, skwĭnt. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT, skwĭnt. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table, with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting*. *Bacon.*

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT, skwĭnt. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the harelip. *Shakspeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon.*

SQUI'NTEYED, skwĭnt'īde. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO, skwĭn-tē-fē'gō. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy stuff thy skin.
Dryden.

To SQUI'NY, skwîn'nè. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough;
Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shakspeare.*

SQUIRE, skwîre. *n. s.* [contraction of *esquire; escuyer*, French.] See ESQUIRE

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakspeare.*

The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires* and gentlemen of blood. *Shakspeare.*

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*,
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden.*

Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her——I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot. *Shakspeare.*

SQUI'RREL, skwêr'rîl.[109] *n. s.* [*escureuil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,
In th' end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT, skwûrt.[108] *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT, skwûrt. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. Low cant.

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT, skwûrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

His weapons are, a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small quick stream.

Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER, skwûrt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB, stâb. *v. a* [*staven*, old Dut.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.

Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stabb'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds *Shakspeare.*

Porcius, think thou seest thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison.*

2. To wound mortally or mischievously.

What tears will then be shed!
Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: 'twill stab her to the heart! *A. Philips*

To STAB, stâb. *v. n.*

1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war,
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden.*

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distint species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

2. To offer a stab.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakspeare.*

3. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*. *Shakspeare.*

STAB, stâb. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakspeare.*

Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.

He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation. *South.*

STA'BBER, stâb'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT, stâ-bîl'lè-mênt. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY, stâ-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilitas*, Lat.]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.

By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground,
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

He began to try,
This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE, stâ'bl.[405] *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.

If a man would be invariable,
He must be like a rock, or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*

He perfect, *stable;* but imperfect, we,
Subject to change. *Dryden.*

3. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered today but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE, stâ'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

To STA'BLE, stâ'bl. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Lat.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE, stâ'bl. *v. a.* To put into a stable.

STA'BLEBOY, stâ'bl-bôê. } *n. s.* [*stable*
STA'BLEMAN, stâ'bl-mân.[88] } and *boy*, or *man*.] One who attends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*

STA'BLENESS, stâ'bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *stable*.]

1. Power to stand.

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

STA'BLESTAND, stâ'bl-stând. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife; I'll go in couples with her. *Shakspeare.*

To STA'BLISH, stâb'lîsh. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr. *stabilio*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on ev'ry side. *Shakspeare.*

Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thessalonians.*

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne.*

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK, stâk. *n. s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol. *Wotton.*

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton.*

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation! *Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. *Wiseman.*

To STACK, ståk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the pease. *Tusser.*

The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mortimer.*

STACTE, ståkt. *n. s.* An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum. *Exodus.*

STA'DLE, ståd'dl. *n. s.* [ꝥtaðel, Sax. a foundation.]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

He cometh on, his weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. *Spenser.*

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

Leave growing for *staddles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tusser.*

Coppice-wood, if you leave in them *staddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

To STADLE, ståd'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles.

First see it well fenc'd, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *staddled* without and within. *Tusser.*

STA'DTHOLDER, ståt'hòld-ûr. *n. s.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, ståf. *n. s.* plural *staves*. [ꝥtæf, Sax. *staff*, Danish; *staf*, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *staff*
To lean upon. *Shakspeare.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well thy *staff* may comfort us. *King Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his *staff* out of fear of a dog? *Broome.*

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakspeare*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike but to sustain him. *Holyday.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their *staves*. *Shakspeare.*

He that bought the skin ran greater risque than t'other that sold it, and had the worst end of the *staff*. *L'Estrange.*

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glitt'ring *staff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign. *Milton.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dext'rously applied,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown.*

6. An ensign of an officer; a badge of authority.

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare.*

All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward.*

7. [*stef*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Crito once a panegyric shew'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

STA'FFISH, ståf'ish. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and, though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living proveth always best. *Ascham.*

STA'FFTREE, ståf'trêê. *n. s.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, ståg. *n. s.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequester'd *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare.*

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change;
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range. *Dryden*

The *stag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE, stådje. *n. s.* [*estage*, Fr.]

1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.
2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers and the *stage* wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *stage* play. *Knolles.*

I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player in Rome. *Dryden.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*statio*, Latin.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me as my guide. *Hammond.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age
She makes the head her latest *stage*. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of so many days. *Baker.*

Men dropt so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive as dead. *Young.*

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon.*

This is by some called the first *stage* of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp.*

To STAGE, stådje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use.

I love the people;
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakspeare.*

STAGECO'ACH, stådje-kòtsh'. *n. s.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a *stagecoach*. *Addison.*

When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their stiff horses through the town move slow,
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY, stådje'plâ. *n. s.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

STA'GEPLAYER, stådje'plâ-ûr. *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GER, stâ'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stage*.]

1. A player.

You, safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*
Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*

One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*

Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL, ståg'ê-vil. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD, stâg'gârd.[88] *n. s.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STA'GGER, stâg'gûr.[98] *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stagger;* after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

Then revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd. *Tate.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers;* if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this attempt. *Shakspeare.*

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Romans.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will *stagger*. *Bacon.*

No hereticks desire to spread
Their light opinions like these Epicures;
For so their *stagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other men's assent their doubt assures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this without any doubting or *staggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falsehood shall want its triumph: I begin
To *stagger;* but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

To STA'GGER, stâg'gûr. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in 't. *Shaksp.*

Whosoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*

When a prince fails in honour and justice, 'tis enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

The shells being lodged with the belemnites, selenites, and other like natural fossils, it was enough to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were so too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERS, stâg'gûrz. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd with the *staggers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

STA'GNANCY, stâg'nân-sê. *n. s.* [from *stagnant.*] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT, stâg'nânt. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat. *Blackmore.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water, that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and *stagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE, stâg'nâte.[91] *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up. *Woodward.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows. *Arbuthnot.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marshes *stagnate*. *Thomson.*

STAGNA'TION, stâg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast bason, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time. *Addison.*

To what great ends subservient is the wind!
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:
This from *stagnation* and corruption saves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore.*

STAID, stâde. *part. adj.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself
Into a 'haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses. *Shakspeare.*

This seems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, *staid* wisdom's hue. *Milton.*

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *staid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton.*

I am the more at ease in sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and *staid* persons. *Addison.*

STA'IDNESS, stâde'nês. *n. s.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed *staidness* which is necessary to so severe an intentness. *Glanville.*

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

To STAIN, stâne.[202] *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Afar *ystaenawd*. *Taliessyn*, an old British poet.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or *stain* the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare.*

From the gash a stream
His armour *stain'd*, ere while so bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my sons: be foes no more,
Nor *stain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To die; to tinge.

3. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*. *Milton.*

STAIN, stâne.[73] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different *stains* of light that shew themselves in clouds of a different situation. *Addison.*

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains;*
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden.*

To solemn actions of royalty and justice, their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *stain?* *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth, renew'd shall be made pure
To sanctity, that shall receive no *stain*. *Milton.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots: for if he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *stain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain*, of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STAI'NER, stâ'nûr. *n. s.* [from *stain.*] One who stains; one who blots; one that dies; a dier.

STA'INLESS, stâne'lês. *adj.* [from *stain.*]

1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.

The phenix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and *stainless* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and *stainless* youth. *Shakspeare.*

STAIR, stâre.[202] *n. s.* [ȝtæȝep, Saxon; *steghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of steps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* upright, but winding almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As *stairs* of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shaksp.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*
That mount the capitol. *Shakspeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some forty foot high. *Bacon.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two servants, stood at the *stair*-foot, and sent these two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw
Angels ascending and descending. *Milton.*

Satan now on the lower *stair*,
That scal'd by steps of gold to heaven gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world. *Milton*

Trembling he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor staid for *stairs*, but down the depth he threw
His body; on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE, stâre'kâse. *n. s.* [*stair* and *case.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase* where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addison.*

STAKE, stâke. *n. s.* [ȝtaca, Saxon; *staeck*, Dutch; *estaca*, Spanish.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I shaked the *stake* which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their minister's foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakspeare.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon.*

Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The sallow twigs to tie the straggling vine. *Dryd.*

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.

That hollow I should know: what are you? speak:
Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else. *Milton.*

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the *stake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakspeare.*

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspeare.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it had this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being *at stake;* that is, in a state of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.

'Tis time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *stake*. *Cowley.*

O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last important *stake*,
When the most just have cause to quake! *Roscom.*

He ventures little for so great a *stake*. *More.*

Th' increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole *stake;* and, when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the *stake*, and that he must fight for it. *Bacon.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *stake*,
For cov'nant and the cause's sake? *Hudibras.*

The honour of the nation being in a manner at *stake* to make good several deficiencies. *Davenant.*

Of my crown thou too much care dost take;
That which I value more, my love's at *stake*. *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great interest at *stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *stake*. *Addison.*

7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom, let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chissel or cold punch. *Moxon.*

To STAKE, stâke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they played for themselves. *South.*

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*

Ill *stake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*

STALACTI'TES, stâ-lâk-ti'têz. *n. s.* [from σταλάζω.] Spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL, stâ-lâk'tê-kâl. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on the top and sides. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES, stâ-lâg-mîtz'. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE, stâle. *adj.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt, except when it is applied to *beer:* it commonly means worse for age.

This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale;*
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Grew.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale*, for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE, stâle. *n. s.* [from ȝealan, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shaksp.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shaksp.*

3. [from *stale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrowe's *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further than it might be seene, he called his spirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer.*

To STALE, stâle. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakspeare.*

Were I a common laughter, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestor. *Shakspeare.*

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Shakspeare.*

To STALE, stâle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having tied his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY, stâle'lê. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; of long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with. *Ben Jonson.*

STA'LENESS, stâle'nês. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions. *Addison.*

To STALK, stâwk.[84] *v. n.* [ȝeealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession? *Shakspeare.*

Unfold th' eternal door:
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost
Commands the guards, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wonted voice bely'd nor vaunting sound. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;

Haunted my nights, and terrified my days,
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze.
Prior.

Scornful turning from the shore
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope.*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertram
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,
Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen. *Dryden*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalkinghorse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: They said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy and flies me. *Bacon.*

STALK, ståwk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.
Spenser.

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfetter'd in majestick numbers walks. *Addison*

2. [*stele*. Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it: after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

Small store, will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use, hangs on the *stalk*. *Milton.*

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than those of wheat and rye *Brown.*

Roses unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r.
Dryden.

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE, ståwk'ing-hôrse. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for action but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private ends. *Hakewill.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STA'LKY, ståwk'ê. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL, ståll.[84] *n. s.* [ꝑteal, Sax. *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Rusht to their pastures. *Chapman.*

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare.*

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses. 1 *Kings.*

His fellow sought what lodgings he could find;
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glanville.*

Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore placed her cherries on a *stall*. *King.*

How pedlars' *stalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall
Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Almorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcasses of beasts in butcher's *stall*;
And in another corner wide was strown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Warb.*

To STALL, ståll. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such encheason, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that won't ligg in the stall,
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumenal. *Spenser.*

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox? *Shakspeare.*

Nisus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [for *install*.] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss;
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
Shakspeare.

To STALL, ståll. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shaksp.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLAGE, ståll'lidje. *n. s.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STA'LLFED, ståll'fêd. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, the most fat and best
Of all the *stallfed*, to the woer's feast. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen and crammed fowls are often diseased in their livers. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLION, ståll'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton. Estallion*, French; *stallone*, Italian; *stallhengst*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from ꝑtælan, to leap.] A horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size. *Temple.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*

STA'LLWORN, ståll'wôrn. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the stable. But it is probably a mistake for *stalworth*. [ꝑtaleꝑeꝑð, Saxon, stout.]

His *stallworn* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Shakspeare.

STA'MINA, stâm'în-â. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

4. A slight sort of stuff.

STAMI'NEOUS, stâ-mîn'ê-ûs. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers *Ray* makes to constitute a large genus of plants.

STA'MMEL, stâm'mêl. *n. s.* A species of red colour.

Reedhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *Ben Jonson.*

To STA'MMER, stâm'mûr.[98] *v. n.* [ꝑtameꝑ, a stammerer, Saxon, *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about: but then is all my best
Wry words, and *stamm'ring*, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidn.*

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou mightst pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakspeare.*

She *stammers*; oh what grace in lisping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*

Lagean juice,
Which *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes. *Arbuthnot.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

STA'MMERER, stâm'mûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP, stâmp. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dut. *stamper*, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward.

If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palemon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground:
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryd.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut.*

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquinti-

da, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*estamper*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *estampar*, Spanish.] To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stampt* on the king's coin. *Shaksp.*

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense. *Ligby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself; though he has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being; yet, having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters. *Watts.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion; and quickly carry away your silver. *Locke.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stampt*. *Shakspeare.*

To STAMP, stâmp. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Shakspeare.

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jeremiah.*

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison.*

He cannot bear th' astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STAMP, stâmp. *n. s.* [*estampe*, French; *stampa*, Italian.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

5. A mark set upon things that pay custom to the government.

Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reason or scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakspeare.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

A king of heav'n's own *stamp*, not vulgar make;
Blessed in giving, and averse to take. *Harte.*

STA'MPER, stâmp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stamp.*] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*

STAN, stân, among our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Bestan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wistan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden.*

To STANCH, stânsh.[73] *v. a.* [*estancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanched*. *Brown.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and assay'd
To *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH, stânsh. *v. n.* To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanched*. *Luke.*

STANCH, stânsh. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is, that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*

In politicks, I hear, you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each *staunch* polemick, stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without errour or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakspeare.*

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHER, stânsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *stanch.*] One that stops blood.

STA'NCHION, stân'shûn. *n. s.* [*estançon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STA'NCHLESS, stânsh'lês. *adj.* [from *stanch.*] Not to be stopped.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice, that were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thrust her down his throat, into his *stanchless* maw. *Drayton.*

To STAND, stând. *v. n.* preterit *I stood*, *I have stood.* [ȝtanban, Gothick and Saxon; *staen*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people still kneeling. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds; what *stood*, recoil'd
O'erwearied through the faint Satanick host,
Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious *Milton.*

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood;*
Fear shrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden.*

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand;*
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shaksp.*

Sun in Gideon *stand,*
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand,*
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

7. To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*

Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand?* *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood.* *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,
And stable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*
To his unnat'ral purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakspeare.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakspeare.*

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardiness. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life. *Esther.*

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion. *Brown.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halters if they should yield *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Eph.*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving deity cast
A foule flight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldierly word *stand,* the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first. *Arbuthnot.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the present state.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth.* 1 *Corinthians.*

That sots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And *stand* recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest! *Dryden.*

15. [*estar,* Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be emphatically expressed.

The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*
Divided. *Milton.*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden.*

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again
New sex'd, and straight recover'd into man. *Addis.*

They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any one of those qualifications that belong to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood,* in regard to those of our own country *Arbuthnot.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *stood* subdued by sound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being disconcerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand,* oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *stand.* *Shaksp.*

I will punish you, that ye may know that my word shall surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer.*

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Psalms.*

17. To consist; to have its being or essence.

That could not make him, that did the service, perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Hebrews.*

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stands* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *stand*
Within the eye of honour, be assur'd
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*

So it *stands;* and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck. *Shakspeare.*

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy household *stands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *standeth* with us. *Bacon*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton*

As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy.*

21. To be in a permanent state.

The broil doubtful long *stood,*
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*

I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the blest *stand* fast. *Milton.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *stand*'s auspicious mistress. *Shakspeare.*

An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks you were not like yourself last day in argument with the emperor; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgift.*

The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanderson.*

He that will know, must by the connection of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psalms.*

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Galatians.*

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Spectator.*

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st,*
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and commonweal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands.* *Shakspeare.*

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*

Shall we sound him?
I think he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shaksp.*

It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakspeare.*

30. To be in a place; to be representative.

Chilon said that kings' friends and favourites were like casting counters, that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 1 *Corinthians.*

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fixed. *Milton.*

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands,*
To the same parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians *stand,*
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope.*

33. To have direction toward any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderson's Life.*

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*

He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles.*

I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deuteronomy.*

Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have looked on,
For my affection. *Shakspeare.*

Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number. *Spectator.*

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakspeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakspeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. *2 Maccabees.*

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English? *Shakspeare.*

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Taylor.*

The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver.*

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shaksp.*

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel.*

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God, and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that. *Taylor.*

It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Felton.*

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

48. *To* Stand *by*. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him, if set upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange.*

If we meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's; come, gentlemen, you'll *stand by* me. *Dryden.*

Our good works will attend and *stand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. *To* Stand *by*. To be present, without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son. *Shakspeare.*

50. *To* Stand *by*. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclined to *stand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope.*

51. *To* Stand *for*. To propose one's self a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships?—three: but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakspeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood for* the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis.*

52. *To* Stand *for*. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which *stood for* the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon*

Freedom we all *stand for*. *Ben Jonson.*

53. *To* Stand *off*. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryd.*

54. *To* Stand *off*. Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakspeare.*

55. *To* Stand *off*. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty. *Shakspeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion. *Collier.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

56. *To* Stand *off*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chissel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil. *Wotton.*

57. *To* Stand *out*. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shaksp.*
Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *stand out* upon these traiterous terms. *Ben Jonson.*

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out* against an ill practice, yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *South.*

Scarce can a good-natured man refuse the compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand out* against the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

58. *To* Stand *out*. Not to comply; to secede.

Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st out?* *Shakspeare.*

If the ladies will *stand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

59. *To* Stand *out*. To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. *Psalms.*

60. *To* Stand *to*. To ply; to persevere.

Palinurus cried aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage! ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

61. *To* Stand *to*. To remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods, if he *to* it will *stand*. *Herbert.*

I still *stand to* it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

62. *To* Stand *to*. To abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to *stand to* the award of my enemies, so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. *To* Stand *under*. To undergo; to sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand under* them. *Shakspeare.*

64. *To* Stand *up*. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. *To* Stand *up*. To rise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts.*

66. *To* Stand *up*. To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakspeare.*

67. *To* Stand *upon*. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not *stand* me now *upon?* *Shakspeare.*

The king knowing well that it *stood* him *upon*, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *stands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *stand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke.*

68. *To* Stand *upon*. To value; to take pride.

Men *stand* very much *upon* the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray.*

69. *To* Stand *upon*. To insist.

A rascally, yea-forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *stand upon* security. *Shakspeare.*

To Stand, stand. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.

None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakspeare.*

Love *stood* the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Bid him disband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with *ground*.

Turning at the length, he *stood* his *ground*,
And miss'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND, stând. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such 'vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shakspeare.*

In this covert will we make a *stand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakspeare.*

Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton.*

The princely hierarch
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Spectator.*

I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings. *Spectator.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it, they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places. *Addison.*

When just as by her *stand* Arsaces past,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private *stand*
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze *Shaksp.*

The earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
T' inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn she made a little *stand*,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand*. *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakspeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.

Our sons but the same things can wish and do;
Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow:
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will. *Shakspeare.*

When fam'd Farelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far imitate the mien of a wise man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him. *L'Estrange.*

The well-shap'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, though it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors. *Dryd.*

After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD, stân'dârd. *n. s.* [*estendart*, French.]

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

Erect the *standard* there of ancient night,
Yours be th' advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton.*

Behold Camillus loaded home
With *standards* well redeem'd, and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *standard* they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryd.*

2. [from *stand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and *standards*. *Holder.*

Our measures of length I cannot call *standards*; for *standard* measures must be certain and fixed. *Holder.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a false *standard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Estrange.*

The Romans made those times the *standard* of their wit, when they subdued the world. *Sprat.*

From these ancient *standards* I descend to our own historians. *Felton.*

When I shall propose the *standard* whereby I give judgment, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her just *standard*, which is still the same. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain *standard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever *Swift*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *standard* worth. *Prior.*

4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound, in making farms of a *standard*, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A *standard* might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses. *Temple.*

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A standing stem or tree.

A *standard* of a damask rose, with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *standard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standard*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn.*

In France, part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some *standards*, some against walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER, stân'dârd-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* [*standard* and *bear*.] One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a *standardbearer* fainteth. *Isaiah.*

These are the *standardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP, stând'krôp. *n. s.* [*vermicularis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDEL, stân'dêl. *n. s.* [from *stand*.] A tree of long standing.

The Druinians were nettled to see the princely *standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER, stând'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stand*.]

1. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beasts; and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Ascham.*

3. STANDER *by*. One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken. *Shakspeare.*

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths *Shaksp.*

The *standers by* see clearly this event,
All parties say they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denh.*

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duchess. *Addison.*

STA'NDERGRASS, stând'ûr-grâs. *n. s.* [*satyrion*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDING, stând'ing. *part. adj.* [from *stand*.]

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure; though, when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* courts by consent. *Ketilewerth.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of raillery. *Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the gospel are a

more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *standing* miracle that heav'n assign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson. *Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water. *Psalms.*

This made their flowing shrink
From *standing* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There's his chamber,
His *standing* bed and truckle bed. *Shakspeare.*

STA'NDING, stånd'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *stand.*]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long *standing.* *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old and of as long a *standing*, as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years *standing.* *Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings* *Knolles.*

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing.* *Psalms.*

4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH, stån'dish. *n. s.* [*stand* and *dish.*] A case for pen and ink.

A Grubstreet patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be over-turned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish.* *Addison.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esquire, my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box. *Swift.*

STANG, stång. *n. s.* [ȝtæng, Saxon.] A perch; a measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK, stångk. *adj.* [*stanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

STANK, stångk. The preterit of *stink.*

The fish in the river died, and the river *stank.* *Exodus.*

STA'NNARY, stån'når-ê. *adj.* [from *stannum*, Lat.] Relating to the tin-works.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA, stån'zå. *n. s.* [*stanza*, Italian; *stance*, French.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been,
To wear that gem on any line;
Nor, till the happy nuptial house be seen,
Shall any *stanza* with it shine. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry fault.
And each exalted *stanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE, stå'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*estaple*, French; *stapel*, Dutch.]

1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A *staple* of romance and lies,
False tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuth.*

Tyre, Alexander the great sacked, and establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *staple*, and two punchcons, at a rate. *Camden.*

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Lenster, for her wool whose *staple* doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE, stå'pl. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writers would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE, stå'pl. *n. s.* [ȝtapul, Saxon; a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong *staple's* inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

STAR, står.[78] *n. s.* [ȝteorra, Saxon; *sterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fixt *stars:* but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *stars;*
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare.*

Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things, and human fates;
Th' included spirit, serving the *star*-deck'd signs,
The living work in constant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And shape *star* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The polestar.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of *star*-crost lovers take their life. *Shaksp.*

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal *star.* *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem*, står. *n. s.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE, står'åp-pl.[405] *n. s.* A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD, står'bôrd. *n. s.* [ȝteorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one accounts it gibrish. *Bramhall.*

STARCH, stårtsh.[78] *n. s.* [from *starc*, Teutonick, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Dislik'd your yellow *starch*, or said your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified? *Fletcher.*

With *starch* thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham.*

To STARCH, stårtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER, står'tshåm-bûr. *n. s.* [*camera stellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.

I'll make a *starchamber* matter of it; if he were twenty sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esquire. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RCHED, stårtsht.[359] *adj.* [from *starch.*]

1. Stiffened with starch.

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

Does the gospel any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHER, stårtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *starch.*] One whose trade is to starch.

STA'RCHLY, stårtsh'lê. *adv.* [from *starch.*] Stiffly; precisely.

STA'RCHNESS, stårtsh'nês. *n. s.* [from *starch.*] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE, stâre. *v. n.* [ȝtaran, Sax. *sterren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do *stare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser.*

Their *staring* eyes sparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser.*

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakspeare.*

They were never satisfied with staring upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet steering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' insult. *Milton.*

A satyr, that comes *staring* from the woods,
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Waller.*

And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dyes. *Dryd.*

What dost thou make a shipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,

Stark *staring* mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

Struggling, and wildly *staring* on the skies
With scarce recover'd sight. *Dryden.*

Trembling the miscreant stood;
He *star'd*, and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,
Or hiss a dragon, or a tyger *stare*. *Dryden.*

Why dost thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a bear, which, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my resolution. *Addison.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Addison.*

She paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare*. *Pope.*

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare*? *Pope.*

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no share
In all she spoke, except to *stare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend against the law which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To stand out prominent.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer.*

STARE, stâre. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*sturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

STA'RER, stâ'rûr. *n. s.* [from *stare*.] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid *starers*, and of loud buzzas. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH, stâr'fîsh. *n. s.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English *starfish*. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER, stâr'gâ-zûr. *n. s.* [*star* and *gaze*.] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Isaiah.*

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RHAWK, stâr'hâwk. *n. s.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK, stârk.[78] *adj.* [ȝtɛɹc, ȝtɹɑɹc, Saxon; *sterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whose senses all were straight benumb'd and *stark*. *Spenser.*

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakspeare.*

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *Ben Jonson.*

So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it breaks the case in two, and slings the seed. *Derham.*

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARK, stârk. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as, *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

Men and women go *stark* naked. *Abbot.*

They both dance much; and, for more nimbleness, sometimes *stark* naked. *Heylin.*

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused hallooings and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his own opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*

In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY, stârk'lê. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RLESS, stâr'lês. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless expos'd. *Milton.*

Cato might give them furlos for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT, stâr'lîte. *n. s.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen. *Shakspeare.*

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*

They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT, stâr'lîte. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIKE, stâr'like. *adj.* [*star* and *like*.]

1. Stellated; having various points, resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING, stâr'ling. *n. s.* [ȝtæɹlinȝ, Saxon; *sturnus*.] A small singing bird.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RPAVED, stâr'pâv'd. *adj.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd*. *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF, stâr'prôôf. *adj.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*

STA'R-READ, stâr'rêd. *n. s.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED, stârr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakspeare.*

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starr'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY, stâr'rê.[82] *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryd.*

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RRING, stâr'rîng.[82 410] *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star*.] Shining with stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw.*

STA'RSHOOT, stâr'shôôt. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle.*

To START, stârt.[73] *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking, and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth;* for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon.*

A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back,
It *started* back. *Shakspeare.*

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend, from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness. *Fell.*

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden.*

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Collier.*

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with *up*.

There *started up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a new presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of discipline to the queen and to the state. *White.*

Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground

Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Roscommon.*

They *starting up* beheld the heavy sight. *Dryden.*

The mind often works in search of some hidden ideas, though sometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must; arise
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start up* from the dead. *Pope.*

3. To move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. *Cleaveland.*

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To shrink; to winch.

What trick, what *starting* hole, canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame? *Shaksp.*

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *startleth* out. *Spenser.*

Th' old drudging sun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measur'd pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place. *Cowley.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.

It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*

Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Denham.*

When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden.*

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*
And run together, heart still yok'd with heart. *Waller.*

People, when they have made themselves weary, set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. *L'Estrange.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other. *Collier.*

To START, stârt. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me *Shakspeare.*

Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shakspeare.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *started* ye *L'Estrange.*

2. To make to fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakspeare.*

I *started* from its vernal bow'r
The rising game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating? *Hammond.*

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Sprat.*

The present occasion has *started* the dispute amongst us. *Lesley.*

Insignificant cavils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison.*

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*. *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman.*

START, stârt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam *Shakspeare.*

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start;*
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden*

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakspeare.*

Several *starts* of fancy, off-hand, look well enough: but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul? *Addis.*

We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Addison*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shaksp.*

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits,
Thy curtesy but sudden *starts*,
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *Ben Jonson.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Estr.*

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound; and the slacker they are, or less wound up, the baser is the sound *Bacon.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*

How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing, but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots into it? *Grew.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakspeare.*

All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestick world. *Shaksp.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cautelously *get the start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu quo prius*. *Bacon.*

Doubtless some other heart
Will *get the start;*
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had *got* so much *the start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden.*

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have so much *got the start* in growth of other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoveries. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the start* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new style. *Addison.*

STA'RTER, stârt'ûr.[405] *n. s.* [from *start.*]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.

3. A dog that rouses the game.

If Sheridan was not the staunchest hound in the pack, he was at least the best *starter*. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY, stârt'ing-lè.[410] *adv* [from *starting.*] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash? *Shakspeare.*

STA'RTINGPOST, stârt'ing-pôst. *n. s.* [*start* and *post.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE, stâr'tl.[405] *v. n.* [from *start.*] To shrink; to move, on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour.

The *startling* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction! *Addison.*

My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the sound. *Addison.*

To STA'RTLE, stâr'tl. *v. a.*

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm.

Such whisp'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam *Milton.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
Thomson.

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness. *Clarendon.*

STARTLE, stâr'tl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP, stârt'âp. *n. s.* [*start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakspeare.*

To STARVE, stârv. *v. n.* [ȝreapȝan, Saxon; *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.

To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*.
Fairfax.

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause; *of* less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving with* hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to chuse. *Locke.*

An animal that *starves of* hunger, dies feverish and delirious *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cause

Have I seen the naked *starve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun. *Woodward.*

To STARVE, stârv. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,
That wish'd him on the barren mountain *starv'd*.
Shakspeare.

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murther *Prior.*

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous.
Shakspeare.

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease.
Dryden.

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING, stârv'ling.[410] *adj.* [from *starve*.] Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender autumn. *Philips.*

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RVELING, stârv'ling. *n. s.* An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakspeare.*

Now thy alms is given, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RWORT, stâr'wûrt. *n. s.* [*aster*, Latin.] A plant; elecampane. *Milton.*

STA'TARY, stâ'tâ-ȝê.[512] *adj.* [from *status*, Latin.] Fixed; settled.

The set and *statary* times of paring nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*

STATE, stâte. *n. s.* [*status*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure. *Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *state* of Candia, which was lost soon after Dominico Cantarini, the present duke, was sedulous in that affair. *Brown.*

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins against grace, and forsaking and departing from God; which respect makes the *state* of apostates, as the most unexcusable, so the most desperately dangerous state. *Hammond*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the *state* of his own heart. *Law.*

Relate what Latium was;
Declare the past and present *state* of things.
Dryden.

Like the papists is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer, that endureth the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions, that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Brown.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wiseman.*

4. [*estat*, French.] Estate; signiory; possession.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the body of those imperial laws hath the just force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it *Selden.*

6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health's sake. *Shakspeare.*

A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women
Ben Jonson.

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate.
Ben Jonson.

What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right.
Daniel.

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular loss to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether lost. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, thereby to salve *state* sores *King Charles.*

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state* to keep them. *Graunt.*

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state:*
He hears and judges. *Dryden.*

7. Hence *single state*, in *Shakspeare*, for individuality.

My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise. *Macbeth.*

8. Civil power, not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state;* absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church. *Lesley.*

9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect.
Shakspeare.

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies.
Fairfax.

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barbarous aid refuse.
Roscommon.

There kings receiv'd the marks of sovereign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd; the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rod before. *Dryden.*

Let my attendants wait; I'll be alone:
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown.
Dryden.

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, could it be any comfort to me that they found me upon a bed of *state?* *Law.*

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

The swan rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milton.*

He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick *state*. *Butler.*

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again? *Pope.*

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or application will soonest make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from a shop to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what arts, what methods, what application can make worldly business most acceptable to God, and make a life of trade a life of holiness, devotion, and piety *Law.*

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and this cushion my crown. *Shakspeare.*

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow chair. *Arbuthnot.*

The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbuthnot.*

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton.*

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete.

She is a duchess; a great *state*. *Latimer.*

16. The principal persons in the government.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

17. Joined with another word, it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state* affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *state* nuisances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden.*

I am accused of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift.*

To STATE, stâte. *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship. *Collier.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond.*

Its present state *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form. *Decay of Piety*

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it. *Law.*

STA'TELINESS, stâte'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess of the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor, glad such punctual ready bliss
Did on his own design itself obtrude,
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*. *Beaumont.*

She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY, stâte'lê. *adj.* [from *state*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shaksp.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh.*

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY, stâte'lê. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.

Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STA'TEROOM, stâte'rôôm. *n. s.* [from *state* and *room*.] A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES, stâts. *n. s.* pl. [from *state*.] Nobility.

STA'TESMAN, stâts'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*state* and *man*.]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakspeare*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in this soil; and *statesmen*, who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their master's ruin. *Davenant.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN, stâts'wûm-ûn. *n. s.* [*state* and *woman*.] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman!* *Ben Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen*. *Addison.*

STA'TICAL, stât'tê-kâl. } *adj.* [from *sta-*
STA'TICK, stât'tik.[509] } *ticks*.] Relating to the science of weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius. *Brown.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'TICKS, stât'tîks. *n. s.* [στατικη; *statique*, French.] The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION, stâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*station*, Fr. *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

In station like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shakspeare.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* list'ning stood. *Milt.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5 Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd they claim another song. *Creech.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive shade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station*, in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION, stâ'shûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY, stâ'shûn-â-rê. *adj.* [from *station*.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. *Newton.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER, stâ'shûn-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *station*.]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Typhon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST, stâ'tîst. *n. s.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shakspeare.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY, stât'tshû-â-rè. *n. s.* [*statuaire*, Fr. from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE, stât'tshû.[463] *n.s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly performed by that rare Italian master. *Shakspeare.*

They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakspeare.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves the name of having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden.*

To STA'TUE, stât'tshû. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shakspeare.*

STA'TURE, stât'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times comes short of at one-and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might, erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene,
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years. *Bentley.*

STA'TUTABLE, stât'tshû-tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *statute*.] According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison.*

STA'TUTABLY, stât'tshû-tâ-blè. *adv.* [from *statutable*.] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE, stât'tshûte.[463] *n. s.* [*statut*, Fr. *statutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament, were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shaks.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and pesterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitants beneath thy reign. *Dryden.*

To STAVE, stâve. *v. a.* [from *staff*, in the plural *staves*.]

1. To break in pieces; used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves.

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verses, let them be *staved* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with *off*.

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved off* from reading? *Ben Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city have been *staved*. *Sandys.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly fell and never rose more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE, stâve. *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stirr'd
I' th' enemy, that one should beard
So many warriours, and so stout,
As he had done, and *stav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail*, stâve. *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla *stav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

STAVES, stâvz. *n. s.* The plural of *staff*.

All in strange manner arm'd,
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Spenser.*

They tie teasils up in bundles or *staves*. *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE, stâvz-â'kûr. *n. s.* [*herba pedicularis*, Latin.] Larkspur; a plant.

To STAY, stâ.[220] *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shaksp.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milt.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *stay* should have very good means to live, from the state. *Bacon.*

They flocked in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed* for their resort, but discharged divers. *Hayward.*

The injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again by one and twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects on those who *stay* near them. *Arbuthnot.*

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height; then languish to decay. *Dryd.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakspeare.*

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? *Ruth.*

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

4. To stop; to stand still.

When she list pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course. *Spenser.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to be long.

Nor will I *stay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*

6. To rest confidently: with *upon*.

Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay thereon*, this shall be as a breach ready to fall. *Isaiah.*

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves *upon* God. *Isaiah.*

To STAY, stâ. *v. a.*

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without some scruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke.*

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*

Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why cease we then the wrath of heav'n to *stay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.

The joyous time will not be *stay'd*
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakspeare.*

Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*estayer*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.

On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other. *Exodus.*

Sallows and reeds, for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY, stâ. *n. s.* [*estaye*, French.] See STAYS.

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shak.*

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,
Delighted! but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elysian shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,
When I'm constrain'd and wish myself away? *Dryden.*

When the wine sparkles,
Make haste and leave thy business and thy care,
No mortal int'rest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,
Thou leap'st o'er all. *Dryden.*

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgment.

For her son,
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,
Till riper years he raught, and stronger *stay*. *Spenser.*

Many just and temperate provisos well shewed and foretokened the wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state?
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a support.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay? *Shakspeare.*

My only strength and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me? where subsist? *Milton.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison.*

7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd a ship,
And, roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. Steadiness of conduct.

STA'YED, stâde. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention *Bacon.*

He was well *stay'd*, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick state. *Hudibras.*

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find consolation in each other. *Pope.*

STA'YEDLY, stâde'lê. *adv.* [from *stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.

STA'YEDNESS, stâde'nês. *n. s.* [from *stayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound otherwise than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

STA'YER, stâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds, or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Phil.*

STA'YLACE, stâ'lâse. *n. s.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women fasten their boddice.

A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure at visits. *Swift.*

STAYS, stâze. *n. s.* Without singular.

1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay*

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spritsail topmast: the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

3. [ȝtade, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ships lays anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *staies*. *Chapman.*

4. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*

STEAD, stêd.[234] *n. s.* [ȝted, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obsolete.

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy fool hardize work thee sad confusion. *Spenser.*

They nigh approached to the *stead*
Where as those mermaids dwelt. *Spenser.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*,
Nor leave his stand until his captain bed. *Spenser.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place *in* their *stead* others, we had done worse. *Hooker.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt *in* their *steads* until the captivity. 1 *Chronicles.*

Nor do the boldest attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and *in* their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding *in* her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Use; help. *To stand in stead:* to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath some parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him *in* singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him *in stead* when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*. *Atterbury.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *sted*. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *Sted*, stêd, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon ȝted, ȝtȳd, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ȝtade, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson's Camden.*

To STEAD, stêd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are neither in skill, nor ability of power, greatly to *stead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Rich garments, linens, stuffs, and necessaries,
Which since have *steaded* much. *Shakspeare.*

Can you so *stead* me
As bring me to the sight of Isabella? *Shakspeare.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shaksp.*

STEA'DFAST, stêd'fâst. *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seemed to shake
This *stedfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenser.*

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *stedfast*, and immoveable. *Spenser.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose massy pillars rear their aged heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *steadfast* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity; it strikes an awe
And terror on my aking sight. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.

I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *stedfast* will endure. *Spenser.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *stedfast* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Him resist, *stedfast* in the faith. 1 *Peter.*

3. Not turned aside by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with *stedfast* sight
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY, stêd'fâst-lê. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most slippery uncertainties. *South.*

In general, *stedfastly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

STEA'DFASTNESS, stêd'fâst-nês. *n. s.* [from *steadfast*.]

1. Immutability; fixedness.

So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, least passions do impress,
The more of steadfast minds to be admir'd,
The more they stayed be on *stedfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEA'DILY, stêd'ê-lê. *adv.* [from *steady*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident which no man can *steadily* build upon. *South.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS, stêd'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *steady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY, stĕd'ē. *adj.* [ȝtedig, Saxon.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He sails 'tween worlds and worlds with steady wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand
What oft my *steadiest* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

STEAK, stāke.[240] *n. s.* [*styck*, Islandick and Erse, a piece; *steka*, Swedish, to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *stake* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*

To STEAL, stēle.[227] *v. a.* preterit *stole*, participle pass. *stolen*. [ȝtelan, Saxon; *stelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal* generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence.

Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stol'st* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakspeare.*

There are some shrewd contents in yon same paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakspeare.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Genesis.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he *steals* it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submission. *Spenser.*

Let's shift away; there's warrant in that theft,
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakspeare*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakspeare.*

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakspeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

To STEAL, stēle. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *steal* away so guilty like
Seeing you coming. *Shakspeare.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him shew what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakspeare.*

At time that lovers' flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shakspeare.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakspeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not spy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath kill'd many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *stealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wise artists mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go,
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow;
Now sighs *steal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest.
—Convey, the wise it call; *steal!* a fico for the phrase! *Shakspeare.*

STEA'LER, stē'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakspeare.*

STEA'LINGLY, stē'ling-lē.[410] *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Slily; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH, stĕl*th*.[234 515] *n. s.* [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner. *Spenser.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakspeare.*

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to this *stealth*. *Chapman.*

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of mightly *stealths*, and pillage several. *F. Queen.*

Store of cabbins are but sluttish dens, that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *By stealth*, means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that, which toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by *stealth*, the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtile *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY, stĕl*th*'ē. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare.*

STEAM, stēme.[227] *n. s.* [ȝteme, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven
Consum'd, with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*

While the temple smoak'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast,
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM, stēme. *v. n.* [ȝteman, Saxon.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

See! see! my brother's ghost hangs hovering there
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed in his fiery-footed team,
He rear'd above the earth his flaming crest
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Spenser.*

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive steuches. *Woodward.*

STEAN, stēne, for *stone*. *Spenser.*

STEATO'MA, stē-ā-tō'mā. *n. s.* [ȝεαιωμα.] A species of wen.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*. *Sharp.*

STEED, stēēd.[246] *n. s.* [ȝteda, Sax.] A horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakspeare.*

Impresses quaint, caparisons, and *steeds*. *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*.
Waller.
She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd the infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*
Who like our active African instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addison.*
See the bold youth strain up the threat'ning steep;
Hang o'er their coursers' heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*
Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from hunters to the manag'd *steed*.
Young.

STEEL, stéél.[246] *n. s.* [ȝeal, Saxon; *stael*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Hill.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts, wherewith she quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play *Spenser.*
With mighty bars of long-enduring brass
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties.
Fairfax.
They are not charm'd against your points of *steel* nor iron fram'd. *Chapman.*
A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon.*
Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their irruption. *Brown.*
Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.
Dryden.

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave.
Shakspeare.
Polish'd *steel* from far severely shines. *Dryden.*
He, sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plung'd the sword;
Toxens amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood.
Dryden.

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as, heads of *steel*.

STEEL, stéél. *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took he with a keene *steele* head,
To be his keepe off both 'gainst men and dogges.
Chapman.

To STEEL, stéél. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point.
Shakspeare.

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments.
Shakspeare.
So service shall with *steeled* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shaksp.*
From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead.
Shakspeare.
O god of battles! *steel* my soldiers' hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Shakspeare.*
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms?
Addison.
Man, foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;
Yet, *steel'd* with studied boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulf of vast immensity.
Prior.
Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matron's cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickel.*
So perish all whose breasts the furies *steel'd*,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield.
Pope.

STEE'LY, stéé'lé. *adj.* [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance.
Shakspeare.
Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the sounding anvil warm;
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew,
As for the steed he shap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love.
Sidney.

STEE'LYARD, stéél'yárd.[615] *n. s.* [*steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN *or* STEAN, stéén. *n. s.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*

STEEP, stéép.[246] *adj.* [ȝteap, Saxon.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the *steep* places shall fall. *Ezekiel.*
He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent.
Addison.

STEEP, stéép. *n. s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monster that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight,
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian *steep*.
Milton.
As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*
Instructs the beast to know his native force;
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*
We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*
Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*.
Gay.

To STEEP, stéép. *v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail,
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fellness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*
He, like an adder lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds.
Spenser.
A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakspeare.*
The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakspeare.*
Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakspeare.*
Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night;
Four nights will quickly dream away the time
Shakspeare.
Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood;
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their irksome years.
Dryden.
Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttiness. *Mortimer.*

STEE'PLE, stéé'pl.[405] *n. s.* [ȝteopel, ȝtȳpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout!
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakspeare.*
What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-berries; and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown.*
A raven I saw *steeple*-high, just over your house.
L'Estrange.
They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLY, stéép'lé. *adv.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS, stéép'nés. *n. s.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible. *Brerewood.*
Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank, and so was drowned. *Bacon.*
Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields, lie on the borders, and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent, will suffer them. *Addison.*

STEE'PY, stéép'é. *adj.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *steep*.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the *steepy* craggs do beat?
Wotton.
A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryd.*
No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*

STEER, stéér.[246] *n. s.* [ȝtȳre, ȝteor, ȝtiore, Saxon; *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenser.*
Lacaon, Neptune's priest,
With solemn pump then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*
Nor has the *steer*,
At whose strong chest the deadly tyger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To STEER, stéér. *v. a.* [ȝteoran, ȝtȳran, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Lest his long way his aged limbs should tire.
Spenser.

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *King Charles.*

To STEER, stêêr.[246] *v. n.*

1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milt.*

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and compass, be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

2. To conduct himself.

STEE'RAGE, stêêr'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *steer.*]

1. The act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakspeare.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation or management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEE'RSMATE, stêêrz'mâte. } *n. s.* [*steer*
STEE'RSMAN, stêêrz'mân.[88] } and *man*, or *mate.*] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm?
Milton.

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful *steersman* will yet bear up against it. *L'Estrange.*

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANO'GRAPHIST, stêg-â-nôg'grâf-fîst. *n. s.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY, stêg-â-nôg'grâf-fê.[518] *n. s.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of secret writing, by characters or ciphers intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK, stêg-nôt'tîk.[509] *adj.* [στεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering costive.

STE'LE, stêle. *n. s.* [ȝtela, Saxon; *stele*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR, stêl'lâr.[88] *adj.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Astral; relating to the stars.

In part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals; as the hexagonal of crystal, and *stellar* figure of the stone asteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLATE, stêl'lâte. *adj.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* reguluses of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION, stêl-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Emission of light as from a star.

STE'LLED, stêl'lêd. *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shakspeare.*

STELLI'FEROUS, stêl-lîf'fêr-ûs. *adj.* [*stella* and *fero.*] Having stars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION, stêl'yûn. *n. s.* [*stellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STE'LLIONATE, stêl'yûn-êt. *n. s.* [*stellionat*, French; *stellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM, stêm. *n. s.* [*stemma*, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *stem*,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart.
Shakspeare.

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem*. *Raleigh.*

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a *stem*. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and every herb before it grew
On the green *stem*. *Milton.*

The *stem* thus threaten'd, and the sap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your *stems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recal?
Dryden.

The low'ring spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain.
Dryden.

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate;
And so attend ye toward her glittering state,
Where ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of. *Howel.*

Dost thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame!
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*.
Tickel.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to stern by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM, stêm. *v. a.* [*stæmma*, Islandick.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And *stem* the flood with their erected breasts.
Denham.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryd.*

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH, stênsh. *n. s.* [from ȝtencan, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death, oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night.
Shakspeare.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,
Are from their hives and houses driv'n away.
Shakspeare.

Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the things that keep societies of men from *stench* and corruption. *South.*

The hoary Nar
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's stream th' infected current throws.
Addison.

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of sav'ry *stench* involve the sky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH, stênsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink. Not proper, or in use.

The foulness of the ponds only *stencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

2. [for *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than *stench* it. *King Charles.*

Restringents to *stench*, and incrassatives to thicken, the blood. *Harvey.*

STENO'GRAPHY, stê-nôg'grâf-fê. *n. s.* [στενὸς and γράφω.] Shorthand.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK, stên-tô-rô-fôn'îk. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

To STEP, stêp. *v. n.* [ȝtæppan, Saxon; *stappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *step* constantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Whosoever first, after the troubling the water, *stepped* in, was made whole. *John.*

Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whose death he's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *step* back so far as to recollect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirror of that ancient world. *Pope.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare.*

5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist. *Addison.*

6. To take a short walk.

See where he comes; so, please you, *step* aside;
I'll know his grievance. *Shakspeare.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket aside
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute *stept* out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.
Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bashaws, *stept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life. *Knolles.*
When you *stepp'd* forth, how did the monster rage,
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*
Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

STEP, stêp, *n. s.* [ȝtæp, Sax. *stap*, Dut.]
1. Progression by one removal of the foot.
Thou sound and firm-set earth,
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk. *Shaksp.*
Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend
You and your ways. *Shakspeare.*
Who was the first to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *step*? *Addison.*
2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair.
While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops slain in battle, were set in order upon a wooden *step*. *Knolles.*
The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton*
Those heights where William's virtue might have staid,
And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and *steps* were made
Sublimer yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*
It was a saying among the ancients, Truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logick does supply us with *steps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*
3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.
The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*
4. A small length; a small space.
There is but a *step* between me and death. 1 *Samuel.*
5. [In the plural.] Walk; passage.
O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*
6. Gradation; degree.
The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*
7. Progression; act of advancing.
To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great *step* in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*
One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these *steps* the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these *steps* a general during pleasure might have grown into a general for life; and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*
The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles *step* by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*
8. Footstep; print of the foot.
From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear. *Dryden.*
9. Gait; manner of walking.
Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*
10. Action; instance of conduct.
The reputation of a man depends upon the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, stêp. in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. [ȝteop, Sax. from ȝtepan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan;* for the Saxons not only said a *step-mother*, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son;* to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has *stepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]
How should their minds chuse but misdoubt, lest this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*? *Hooker.*
His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But, when she saw her offer'd sweets refuse,
Her love she turn'd to hate *Spenser.*
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakspeare.*
A father cruel; and a *step-dame* false. *Shaksp*
Cato, the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, that I would be glad to have more such. *Bacon.*
The name of *step-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have estrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done against me, or design,
Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*
A *step-dame* too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*
Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

STE'PPINGSTONE, stêp'pîng-stône. *n. s.* [*step* and *stone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.
Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS, stêr-kô-râ'shûs.[367] *adj.* [*stercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.
Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION, stêr-kô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.
The first help is *stercoration;* the sheep's dung is one of the best, and the next, dung of kine and that of horses. *Bacon.*
Stercoration is seasonable. *Evelyn.*
The exterior pulp of the fruit serves not only for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant. *Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY, stêr-rê-ôg'grâf-fê.[518] *n. s.* [στερεὸς and γράφω; *stereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY, stêr-rê-ôm'mê-trê.[518] *n. s.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *stereometrie*, Fr.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL, stêr'rîl. *adj.* [*sterile*, French; *sterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.
Our elders say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their *steril* curse. *Shakspeare.*
The sea marge *steril*, and rocky hard. *Shaksp.*
In very *steril* years, corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon.*
To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *steril* swim. *Brown.*
She is grown *steril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More.*
When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere *steril* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY, stê-rîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*sterilité*, French; *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.
Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the *sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon.*
An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specific gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley.*
He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope.*

To STE'RILIZE, stêr'rîl-îze. *v. a.* [from *steril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.
May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward.*
Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING, stêr'lîng.[410] *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]
1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.
The king's treasure, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*
Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in sesterces than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison.*
2. Genuine; having passed the test.
There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick. *Swift.*

STE'RLING, stêr'lîng. *n. s.* [*sterlingum*, low Latin, from the adjective.]
1. English coin; money.
This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. *Garth.*
Great name, which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*
2. Standard rate.

STERN, stêrn. *adj.* [ȝtȳrn, Saxon.]
1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.
Why look you still so *stern* and tragical? *Shaksp.*
I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,

Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' th' woods. *Milton.*

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou, *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

The common executioner,
Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakspeare.*

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shaksp.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;
And in thy fame the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key;
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakspeare.*

Mischiefe stood,
And with his *stern* steele drew in streames the blood. *Chapman.*

STERN, stêrn. *n. s.* [ȝteoȝ, Saxon: of the same original with *steer.*]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaksp.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beastly body rais'd
With double forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

STE'RNAGE, stêrn'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *stern.*] The steerage or stern. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare.*

STE'RNLY, stêrn'lê. *adv.* [from *stern.*] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

No mountaine lion tore
Two lambs so *sternly*. *Chapman.*

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS, stêrn'nês. *n. s.* [from *stern.*]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look, to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakspeare.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden.*

STE'RNON, stêr'nôn.[166] *n. s.* [στέρνον.] The breastbone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon.* *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION, stêr-nû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown.*

STERNU'TATIVE, stêr-nû'tâ-tîv. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, French, from *sternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY, stêr-nû'tâ-tûr-ê.[512 557] *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, French; from *sternuto*, Latin.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing, when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN, stê'vin. *n. s.* [ȝtefen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To STEW, stû. *v. a.* [*estuver*, French; *stoven*, Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shakspeare.*

I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three veneys for a dish of *stewed* prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To STEW, stû. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stû. *n. s.* [*estuve*, French; *stufa*, Italian; *estufa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a bothouse.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spen.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews.* *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. *South* uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. *Shakspeare* makes it singular.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakspeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtesans. *Bacon.*

Her, though sev'n years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid;
And, though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can choose? *Roscommon.*

Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instil the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [*stowen*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STE'WARD, stû'ûrd.[88] *n. s.* [ȝtiȝaȝd, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat, yelad in red
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spen.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakspeare.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakspeare.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer *steward.* *Luke.*

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson.*

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour, than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency, than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives. *Swift.*

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Harte.*

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakspeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP, stû'ûrd-shîp. *n. s.* [from *steward.*] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship.* *Shakspeare.*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship.* *Shak.*

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy.*

STE'WPAN, stû'pân. *n. s.* [from *stew* and *pan.*] A pan used for stewing.

STI'BIAL, stîb'bê-âl. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Harvey.*

STIBIA'RIAN, stîb-bê-â'rê-ân. *n. s.* [from *stibium.*] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonian potion. *White.*

STI'CADOS, stîk'â-dôs. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STICK, stîk.[400] *n. s.* [ȝticca, Saxon; *stecco*, Italian; *steck*, Dutch.]

1. A piece of wood small and long.

Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon.*

Some strike from flashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed.
Dryden.

2. Many instruments long and slender are called sticks.

To STICK, stĭk. *v. a.* preterit *stuck;* participle passive *stuck.* [ȝtɪcian, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour! *Addison.*

Oh for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK, stĭk. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ezekiel*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh.* *Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
His secret murthers *sticking* on his hands. *Shaksp.*

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderson.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick.* *Swift.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to lose motion.

None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettlewell.*

I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by.*

The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakspeare.*

The first contains a *sticking* fast *to* Christ, when the christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose to a new christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick to* you, and some to t' other side. *Dryden.*

They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being so convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it. *Tillotson.*

We are your only friends; *stick by* us and we will *stick* by you *Davenant.*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering: with *by* or *to.*

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution. *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest, is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.
———We fail!
But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakspeare.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Watts.*

14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent, with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out* *Job.*

15. *To* STICK *out.* To refuse compliance.

To STICK, stĭk. *v. a.* [ȝtɪcian, Saxon; *steken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body: as he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.

3. To fasten by transfixion.

Her death!
I'll stand betwixt; it first shall pierce my heart:
We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryden.*

4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;
The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,
And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS, stĭk'kē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sticky.*] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE, stĭk'kl.[405] *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she is wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle.* *Hudibras.*

2. To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to 't, and *stickle*,
Whether a conclave or conventicle. *Cleaveland.*

Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

STI'CKLEBAG, stĭk'kl-băg. *n. s.* [properly *stickleback;* from *stick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Latin.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Walton.*

STI'CKLER, stĭk'kl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stickle.*]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.

Basilius came to part them, the *sticklers* authority being unable to persuade cholerick hearers, and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
First fought t' inflame the parties, then to poise:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryden.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY, stĭk'kē. *adj.* [from *stick.*] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon.*

STIFF, stĭff. *adj.* [ȝtɪf, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *styf*, Swedish; *stifur*, Islandick; *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe
Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale
The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract!
Shakspeare.

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*

A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

Stiff, formal style. *Gondibert.*

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

8. In *Shakspeare* it seems to mean, strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakspeare.*

To STI'FFEN, stîf'f'n.[103] *v. a.* [ȝtiȝian, Saxon.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage.
Shakspeare.

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart, from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;
Expos'd to *stiff'ning* frosts, and drenching showers
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours.
Sandys.

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn.
Dryden.

2. To make torpid.

Her *stiff'ning* grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN, stîf'f'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair.
Dryden.

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas.
Dryden.

3. To grow less susceptive of impression; to grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED, stîff-hârt'ĕd. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted.*
Ezekiel.

STI'FFLY, stîff'lé. *adv.* [from *stiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no stiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdras.*

The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED, stîff'nĕkt.[366] *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked.* *Spenser.*

This *stiffneck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend.
Denham.

STI'FFNESS, stîff'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *stiff.*]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron, to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryd.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and, as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater.
South.

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness;* being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances, which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain.
Spenser.

7. Manner of writing not easy, but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE, stî'fl.[405] *v. a.* [*estoufer*, Fr.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *stifled*
With the mere rankness of their joy *Shakspeare.*

Pray'r against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind,
Blown *stifling* back on him that breathes it forth.
Milton

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stifling* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kisses a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and, all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with chearfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Otway.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions. *Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand firm and unmoveable against all attempts, whether of vain philosophy to better the doctrine, or of vainer criticism to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence.
Waterland.

You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*

STI'GMA, stîg'mâ. *n. s.* [*stigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL, stîg-mât'tĕ-kâl. } *adj.*
STIGMA'TICK, stîg-mât'tîk.[509] }
[from *stigma.*] Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

Thou art like a foul mishapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shaksp.*

He is deform'd, crooked, old, and ere,
Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind;
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind. *Shakspeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE, stîg'mâ-tize. *v a.* [*stigmatiser.* French; from *stigma.*] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach

Men of learning, who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former, in reading, have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized;* while the latter have seen vice triumphant, and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*

Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by publick censure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR, stî'lâr. *adj.* [from *stile.*] Belonging to the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark: and, laying a ruler to the center of the plane, and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE, stile. *n. s.* [ȝtigele, from ȝtigan, Saxon, to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master, and another gentleman from Frogmare, over the *stile* this way. *Shaksp.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at.
L'Estrange.

The little strutting pile,
You see just by the church-yard *stile.* *Swift.*

2. [*stile*, French.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. This should rather be *style.*

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the substilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.
Moxon.

STILE'TTO, stîl-lĕt'tô. *n. s.* [Italian; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which

the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one, who, entering into the senate house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, stabbing him with *stilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others *Hakewill.*

To STILL, stîll. *v. a.* [ȝȳllan, Saxon; *stillen*, Dutch.]

1. To silence; to make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes? *Shakspeare.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL, stîll. *adj.* [*stil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Junius*, that *st* is the sound commanding silence.

We do not act that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *still* swine eat all the draugh. *Shakspeare.*

Your wife, Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demurring upon me. *Shakspeare.*

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd
Obedient to thy will;
The sea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he spied
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenser.*

From hence my lines and I depart;
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours. *Addison.*

Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains
In some *still* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Gyrecia sit *still*, but with no still pensiveness. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still;*
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL, stîll. *n. s.* Calm; silence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest;
Doth all the winter time, at *still* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakspeare.*

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon.*

STILL, stîll. *adv.* [ȝȳlle, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation, he is *still* afraid, lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,
My soul the father; and these two beget
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shaksp.*

Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonson.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakspeare.*

STILL, stîll. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;
The *still* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. *Arbuthnot.*

To STILL, stîll. *v. a.* [from *distil.*] To distil; to extract, or operate upon, by distillation.

To STILL, stîll. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use.

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman*

Short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themselves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,
That ever bubbling spring. *Crashaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS, stîl-lâ-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*stillatitius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STI'LLATORY, stîl'lâ-tûr-ê.[512 557] *n. s.* [from *still* or *distil.*]

1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional. *Wotton.*

These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquavitæ, that good fresh water. *More.*

STI'LLBORN, stîll'bôrn. *adj.* [*still* and *born.*] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *stillborn*, and that we now possest
The utmost man of expectation, we are
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shakspeare.*

Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Graunt*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd:
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE, stîl'lê-side. *n. s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS, stîl-lê-sîd'yûs. *adj.* [from *stillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stirius or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLING, stîl'lîng. *n. s.* [from *still.*]

1. The act of stilling.
2. A stand for casks.

STI'LLNESS, stîll'nês. *n. s.* [from *still.*]

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears: soft *stillness* and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shaksp.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear,
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas's passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral, and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape by the *stillness* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakspeare.*

STI'LLSTAND, stîll'stând. *n. s.* [*still* and *stand.*] Absence of motion.

The tide, swell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakspeare.*

STI'LLY, stîl'lê. *adv.* [from *still.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds. *Shakspeare.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS, stilts. *n. s.* [*styltor*, Swedish; *stelten*, Dutch; ſtœlcan, Saxon.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts* *Howel.*

The heron, and such like fowl that live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More.*

Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*

To STI'MULATE, stim'mû-late. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part.

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION, stim-mû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts.*

To STING, sting. *v. a.* pret. *stung* or *stang*; participle passive *stang* or *stung*. [ſtingan, Sax. *stungen*, sore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting*, and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified; the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right
To his doghearted daughters; these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*
The *stinging* lash apply. *Pope.*

STING, sting. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*;
It was a very dangerous thing;
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king;
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

STI'NGILY, stin'jê-lê. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STI'NGINESS, stin'jê-nês. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STI'NGLESS, sting'lês. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO, sting'gô. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY, stin'jê. *adj.* [a low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole, which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot.*

To STINK, stingk. *v. n.* preterit *stunk* or *stank*. [ſtinian, Saxon; *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakspeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat! *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be;
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK, stingk.[408] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious; but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*? *Pope.*

STI'NKARD, stingk'ûrd.[88] *n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER, stingk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY, stingk'ing-lê.[410] *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakspeare.*

STI'NKPOT, stingk'pôt. *n. s.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT, stint. *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently, unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Spenser.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds; but give it its full scope, in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants; and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries. *Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care. *Law.*

STINT, stint. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions; we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakspeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND, sti'pênd. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben Jonson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY, sti-pên'dê-â-rê, *or* sti-pên'-jê-â-rê.[293 294 376] *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY, sti-pên'dê-â-rê. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

STI'PTICK, stip'tik. See STYPTICK.

To STI'PULATE, stip'pû-late. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Lat. *stipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION, stip-ù-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*stipulation*, Fr. from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's com-

mandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Rogers*.

STIPULA'TOR, stĭp-ū-lā'tŭr. *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR, stŭr.[109] *v. a.* [ȝtɪȝɪan, Saxon; *stooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*, but as it was lifted. *Temple*.

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This sov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad;
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore*.

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon*.

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale*.

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakspeare*.

If you *stir* these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare*.

Nestor next beheld
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes. *Chapman*.

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden*.

5. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser*.

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirr'd Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser*.

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccabees*.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles*.

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon*.

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design. *More against Atheism*.

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe*.

6. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee, at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isaiah*.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton*.

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke*.

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind and put it upon action, to awake the understanding, and to enforce the will. *Addison*.

To STIR, stŭr. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise. *Spenser*.

They had the semblance of great bodies behind, on the other side of the hill; the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon*.

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of *stirring*; or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law*.

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Spectator*.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts*.

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakspeare*.

STIR, stŭr. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shaksp*.

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton*.

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bishop Bramhall*.

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham*.

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville*.

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for nothing. *Tillotson*.

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke*.

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South*.

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser*.

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into these parts. *Abbot*.

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies*.

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth
Satan, from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,
Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton*.

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as the *stir* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakspeare*.

STI'RIOUS, stĭ'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown*.

STIRP, stêrp.[108] *n. s.* [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser*.

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon*.

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon*.

STI'RRER, stŭr'rŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hands, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shakspeare*.

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh*.

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot*.

STI'RRUP, stŭr'rŭp. *n. s.* [ȝtɪȝenap, ȝtɪnap; from ȝtɪȝan, Saxon, to climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for, in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way; and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up; being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser*.

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakspeare*.

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakspeare*.

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee,
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden*.

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras*.

To STITCH, stĭtsh. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton*.

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney*.

I with a needle and thread *stitched up* the artery and the wound. *Wiseman*.

To STITCH, stĭtsh. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH, stĭtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [from ȝtɪcian, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakspeare*.

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey*.

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking *Motteux*.

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plough he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman*.

5. In the following line, allusion is made to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY, stĭtsh'ŭr-ē. *n. s.* [from *stitch.*] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery;* play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakspeare.*

STI'TCHWORT, stĭtsh'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*anthemis.*] Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STI'THY, stĭth'ē. *n. s.* [*stedie*, Islandick; ȝcɪð, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy.* *Shakspeare.*

To STIVE, stīve. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew.*]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys.*

2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STI'VER, stĭ'vŭr. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT, stōte. *n. s.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH, stō'kä. *n. s.* [Irish; *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy. Not in use.

He holdeth himself a gentlemen, and scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horseboy or a *stocah* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO, stŏk-kä'dō. *n. s.* [*stoccato*, from *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what. *Shakspeare.*

STOCK, stŏk. *n. s.* [ȝtoc, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, he thence can be releas'd. *Spenser.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope*

3. A log; a post

That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks.* *Shakspeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryd.*

7. [*stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shaksp*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now stocking.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other. *Shakspeare.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock, produced thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jonson.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse, but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffic drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryd.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftener bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind. *Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy stock for the use of some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each, by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock.* *Arbuth.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Law.*

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK, stŏk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store: as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See STOCKS.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakspeare.*

4. *To* STOCK *up.* To extirpate.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE, stŏk'dŭv. *n. s.* [*palumbes.*] Ring-dove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain *Dryd.*

STO'CKFISH, stŏk'fĭsh. *n. s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER, stŏk-jĭl'ē-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STO'CKING, stŏk'ĭng.[410] *n. s* [The original word seems to be *stock;* whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking.* The like corruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*, *chickens.*] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakspeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep? *More.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg *L'Estrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown;
That very night he longs to lie alone *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING, stŏk'ĭng. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER, stŏk'jŏb-bŭr. *n. s.* [*stock* and *job.*] A low wretch, who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH, stŏk'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *stock.*] Hard; blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakspeare.*

STO'CKLOCK, stŏk'lŏk. *n. s.* [*stock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called *stocklocks;* chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks; and cupboard-locks. *Moxon.*

STOCKS, stŏks. *n. s.* [commonly without the singular. See STOCKING.]

1. Prison for the legs.

Fetch forth the *stocks:*
As I have life and honour there shall he sit till noon. *Shakspeare.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *stock*-punished, and imprisoned. *Shakspeare.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks.* *Peacham.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

STOCKSTI'LL, stŏk'stĭl. *adj.* [*stock* and *still.*] Motionless as logs.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STOKE, *Stoak*, stŏke, seem to come from the Saxon ȝtocce, signifying the stock or body of a tree. *Gibson.*

STOLE, stŏle. *n. s.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenser.*

The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE, stŏle. The preterit of steal.

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STO'LEN, stŏl'n.[103] The participle passive of *steal.*

Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Proverbs.*

STOLI'DITY, stŏ-lĭd'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*stolidus*, Latin; *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense.

These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH, stŭm'mŭk.[165 353] *n. s.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,
Or *stomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shakspeare.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach.* *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakspeare*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food;
Such are the poor in health: or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach;* such the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakspeare.*

As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakspeare.*

The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his *stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon.*

The very trade went against his *stomach.* *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*

Is 't near dinner time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakspeare.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater *stomach* their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shaksp.*

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage, but *stomach*, that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtile-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*

To STO'MACH, stŭm'mŭk. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Latin.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakspeare.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *stomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall.*

The lion began to shew his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange*

To STO'MACH, stŭm'mŭk. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm at reproof, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED, stŭm'mŭkt.[359] *adj.* [from *stomach.*] Filled with passions of resentment.

High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakspeare.*

STO'MACHER, stŭm'mâ-tshŭr. *n. s.* [from *stomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Golden quoifs and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakspeare.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth. *Isaiah.*

Thou marry'st every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher.* *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL, stŭm'mŭk-fŭl. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Lat. *stomach* and *full.*] Sullen; stubborn; perverse.

A *stomachful* boy, put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS, stŭm'mŭk-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *stomachful.*] Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL, stŏ-mâk'ĕ-kâl. } *adj.*
STOMA'CHICK, stŏ-mâk'ĭk.[509] } [*stomachique*, French.] Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation occasioned by an infraction and obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh, the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK, stŏ-mâk'ĭk. *n. s.* [from *stomach.*] A medicine for the stomach.

STO'MACHLESS, stŭm'mŭk-lĕs. *adj.* [*stomach* and *less.*] Being without appetite.

STO'MACHOUS, stŭm'mâ-kŭs. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And good salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Grave signs of grudge and discontentment vain. *Spenser.*

STOND, stŏnd. *n. s.* [for *stand.*]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On th' other side, the assieged castle's ward
Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not *stands* nor restiveness in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

STONE, stŏne. *n. s.* [*stains*, Gothick; ȝtan, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water. *Woodward.*

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrose, as the asbestus. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake stones, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems. *Hill.*

Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,
And fits them to his sling. *Cowley.*

Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom *stone* and brass obey. *Parnell.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church,

And see the holy edifice of *stone*,
And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks.
Shakspeare.

The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

3. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shaksp.*

4. Any thing made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives. *Shaksp.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*. *Wiseman*

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *stone* of meat is eight pounds.

Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. A funeral monument.

Should some relenting eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and insensibility.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

11. Stone is used by way of exaggeration.

What need you be so boist'rous rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still. *Shaksp.*

And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *L'Estrange.*

The cottagers, having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement. *Pope.*

12. *To leave no* Stone *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no stone unturn'd*,
In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudibras.*

He crimes invented, *left unturned no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

Stone, stône. *adj.* Made of stone.

Present her at the leet,
Because she brought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare.*

To Stone, stône. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with stones.

These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Exodus.*

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do
A murder, what I thought a sacrifice. *Shaksp.*

Sto'nebreak, stône'brâke. *n. s.* [*saxifraga anglicana.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nechatter, stône'tshât-tûr. *n. s.* [*rubetra*, Latin.] A bird.

Sto'necray, stône'krâ. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

Sto'necrop, stône'krôp. *n. s.* A sort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

Sto'necutter, stône'kût-tûr. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *cutter.*] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter's* man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift.*

Sto'nefern, stône'fêrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nefly, stône'flî. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nefruit, stône'frôôt. *n. s.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*. *Boyle.*

Sto'nehawk, stône'hâwk. *n. s.* [*lithofalco*, Latin.] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nehorse, stône'hôrse. *n. s.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer.*

Sto'nepit, stône'pît. *n. s.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

There is one found in a *stonepit*. *Woodward.*

Sto'nepitch, stône'pîtsh. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *pitch.*] Hard inspissated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*. *Bacon.*

Sto'neplover, stône'plûv-ûr. *n. s.* [*pluvialis cinerea.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nesmickle, stône'smîk-kl. *n. s.* [*mascinata.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Sto'nework, stône'wûrk. *n. s.* [*stone* and *work.*] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework*. *Mortimer.*

Sto'niness, stô'nê-nês. *n. s.* [from *stony.*]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stonyness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

Sto'ny, stô'nê. *adj.* [from *stone.*]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakspeare.*

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryden.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone;*
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakspeare.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony*-hearted villains know it. *Shakspeare.*

At this sight
My heart is turn'd to stone; and, while 'tis mine,
It shall be *stony*. *Shakspeare.*

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts,
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stony* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

Stood, stûd.[307] The preterit of *To stand.*

Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow *stood*. *Milton.*

STOOL, stôôl.[306] *n. s.* [*stols*, Gothick; ȝtol, Sax. *stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools;*
The more she reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools:* those that purge by *stool*, are such as enter not at all, or little, into the mesentery veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesentery veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction, and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual needing of going to *stool*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Stool of *Repentance*, or *Cutty Stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein, who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvass, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they

call the sack, or sackcloth; and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things, brings many a great man to the *stool of repentance*. *L'Estrange.*

Sto'olball, stôôl'bâll. *n. s.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior.*

To STOOP, stôôp.[306] *v. n.* [ȝcupian, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree, he bended downward, and *stooped* towards the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration *Stillingfleet.*

He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop*. *Shakspeare.*

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds; and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men, and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves, in suspence from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cow'ring low
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

Stoop, stôôp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*

4. [ȝcoppa, Saxon; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shakspeare.*

There is nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragousts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

Sto'opingly, stôôp'ing-lê.[410] *adv.* [from *stooping.*] With inclination downward.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Wotton.*

To STOP, stôp. *v. a.* [*estouper*, French; *stoppare*, Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
Shall *stop* or spur me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dresses find a way
To *stop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*. *Shakspeare.*

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this boasting. *2 Corinthians.*

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almon falls,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden*

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon.*

9. To close an aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar lands with stones. *2 Kings.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech.*

A hawk's bell, the hole *stopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*

His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth, or force my consent. *King Charles.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *stop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To Stop, stôp. *v. n.*

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lips, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again. *Shakspeare.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to *stop* is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

Stop, stôp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a *stop*. *Shakspeare.*

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden, at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the *stops* and embarrasses of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*

My praise the Fabii claim,
And thou, great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate. *Dryden.*

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation.

'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
Not to outsport discretion. *Shakspeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakspeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would seem to know my *stops;* you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakspeare.*

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger
To sound what *stop* she please. *Shakspeare.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop.* *Milton.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton.

A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tibiæ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classick author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops.* *Addison.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick.

Th' organ-sound a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been asham'd to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*

Sto'pcock, stôp'kôk. *n. s.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*

Sto'pgap, stôp'gâp. *n. s.* [from *stop* and *gap.*] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

Sto'ppage, stôp'pidje.[90] *n. s.* [from *stop.*] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer.*

Sto'pple or *Stopper*, stôp'pl.[405] *n.s.* [from *stop.*] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up.

Bottles swinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no shuts or *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray*

Sto'rax, stô'râks. *n. s.* [*styrax*, Latin.]

1. A plant.
2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

STORE, stôre. *n. s.* [*stor*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stor*, Danish; *stoor*, Islandick, is *great.* The Teutonick dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin,
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

Jove grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

We liv'd supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryd.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:
How has she oft exhausted all her *stores!*
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought,
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought!
Addison.

Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick *stores.* *Thomson.*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among my treasures? *Deuteronomy.*

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton.*

Store, stôre. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon.*

To Store, stôre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues *stor'd;*
Her power with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely *stored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles.*

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new seat of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *store* the vessel let the care be mine
With water from the rocks, and rosy wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and *stored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

Sto'rehouse, stôre'hôûse. *n. s.* [*store* and *house.*]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with grain! *Shakspeare.*

Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

To these high pow'rs a *storehouse* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean blood can wash away. *Davies.*

My heart has been a *storehouse* long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events.
Milton.

The image of God was resplendent in man's practical understanding, that *storehouse* of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

As many different sounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great mass reposited.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
Fairy Queen.

Sto'rer, stô'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *store.*] One who lays up.

Sto'ried, stô'rid.[283] *adj.* [from *story.*] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;
And *storied* windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

Stork, stôrk. *n. s.* [ȝtopc, Saxon; *ciconia*, Latin.] A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs, black: it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*

The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jeremiah.*

Who bid the *stork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?
Pope.

Sto'rksbill, stôrks'bil. *n. s.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM, stôrm. *n. s.* [*ystorm*, Welsh; ȝtopm, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *stormo*, Italian.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.

O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *storm*-beat vessel safely ride. *Spenser.*

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm.* *Shakspeare.*

Them she upstays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop so far, and *storm* so nigh.
Milton.

Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm.* *Milton.*

Then stay, my child! *storms* beat, and rolls the main;
Oh beat those *storms*, and roll the seas, in vain! *Pope.*

2. Assault on a fortified place.
How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.
Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shakspeare.*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakspeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

To Storm, stȯrm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To Storm, stȯrm. *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.
So now he *storms* with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scoure. *Spenser.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton.*
When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

Sto'rmy, stȯrm'ē. *adj.* [from *storm*.]

1. Tempestuous.
Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison.*
The tender apples, from their parents rent
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STO'RY, stȯ'rē. *n. s.* [ȓtœp, Saxon; *storie*, Dut. *storia*, Italian; ἱστορία.]

1. History; account of things past.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*
Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *story*, which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*
The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons, actions, which depend upon *story*, and the relation of others, these things are not capable of being proved by such scientifical principles. *Wilkins.*
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force, yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found, but only in *story*. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.
In the road between Berne and Soleure, a monument erected by the republick of Berne tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
These flaws and starts would well become
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakspeare.*
This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames! *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *story* books, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [ȓtœp, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house about two *stories*;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To Sto'ry, stȯ'rē. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in history; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
Recite them, nor in erring pity fear
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the difference of it, any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

Sto'ryteller, stȯ'rē-tĕl-lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales in conversation; a historian, in contempt.
In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift.*

Stove, stȯve. *n. s.* [*stoo*, Islandick, a fireplace; ȓtopoa, Saxon; *estuve*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]

1. A hothouse; a place artificially made warm.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew.*
Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make,
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back. *Beaum.*
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults. *Woodward.*
The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wiseman.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoaking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *Evelyn.*

To Stove, stȯve. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*

To Stound, stȯȯund. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.

2. For *stunned*.

Stound, stȯȯund. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.
Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*,
If less than that I fear. *Spenser.*
The fox his copesmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Spenser.*

2. Astonishment; amazement.
Thus we stood, as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

3. Hour; time; season.

Stour, stȯȯur. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; ȓtœopan, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav'nly bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*
Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdued my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stowre*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*
The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stonny tower;
And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Spenser.*

STOUT, stȯût.[313] *adj.* [*stout*, Dut. *stolz*, proud, German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.
When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shaksp.*
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit,
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he 's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.
The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. *Psalms.*
He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.
The lords all stand,
To clear their cause most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*
There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd. *Bathurst.*

4. Strong; firm.
The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

Stout, stȯût. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.
Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,

Surprise him with a pint of *stout;*
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY, stoût'lê. *adv.* [from *stout.*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOU'TNESS, stoût'nês. *n. s.* [from *stout.*]

1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. *Ascham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness:* for I mock at death
With as stout a heart as thou. *Shakspeare.*

To STOW, stô.[324] *v. a.* [ꝥop, Saxon; *stoe*, old Frisick, a place; *stowen*, Dut. to lay up.] To lay up; to reposite in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! Where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shakspeare.*

I' th' holsters of the saddle-bow
Two aged pistols he did *stow.* *Hudibras.*

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Addison.*

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*

So grieves the advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treasure his ship *stows*
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

STO'WAGE, stô'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *stow.*]

1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addison.*

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form; their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STOWE, STOE, stô. whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon ꝥop, a place. *Gibson.*

STRA'BISM, strâb'îzm. *n. s.* [*strabism*, Fr. *strabismus*, Latin.] A squinting; act of looking asquint.

To STRA'DDLE, strâd'dl.[405] *v. n.* [supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride.*] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE, strâg'gl.[405] *v. a.* [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Lat.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end,
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estrange.*

Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from *straggling.* *Locke.*

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity. *Shakspeare.*

They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*

Form *straggling* mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine. *Anonymous.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house:
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER, strâg'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *straggle.*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief *Spenser.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare.*

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands singly.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryd.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

STRAIGHT, strâte.[202] [393] *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by *Ainsworth*, that for *not crooked* we ought to write *straight*, and for *narrow*, *strait;* but for *streight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakspeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *straight.* *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square goes round. *Prior.*

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait.* [*estroit*, Fr. See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *straight* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubtful whether it belongs to *strait*, *close*, *narrow;* or to *straight*, *not crooked.* Pull the cord *straight*, may mean, *draw it till it has no flexure;* tie it *strait* about you, may mean, *draw it into a narrower compass.* This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

STRAIGHT, strâte. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so. *Shakspeare.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the ætherial spirits must appear:
Come in, come in: for here they will be *strait:*
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRAI'GHTEN, strâ't'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *straight.*]

1. To make not crooked; to make straight.

A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tense; to tighten.

STRAI'GHTLY, strâte'lê. *adv.* [from *straight.*]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.
2. Tightly; with tension.

STRAI'GHTNESS, strâte'nês. *n. s.* [from *straight.*]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness.* *Bacon.*

2. Tension; tightness.

STRAI'GHTWAY, strâte'wâ. *adv.* [*straight* and *way.* It is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise.*] Immediately; straight.

Let me here for aye in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Spens.*

Soon as he enter'd was, the door *straightway*
Did shut. *Spenser.*

Like to a ship that having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakspeare.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways.* *Bacon.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched. *Bacon.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN, strâne.[202] *v. a.* [*estreindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light; rice boiled in whey, and *strained.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slipt and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander with a close embrace
Strain'd his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained. *Spenser.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain.* *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on 's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek; he sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture,
That acts my words. *Shakspeare.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make straight or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware,
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death;
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles, maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakspeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strained:* in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN, strâne. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakspeare.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare.*

They *strain,*
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh water; but it is the sea-water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or *straining* through the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN, strâne. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain;* but, if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains.* *Grew.*

2. [ꝼtenꝥe, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent. *Spenser.*

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain,*
Of approv'd valour. *Shakspeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains,*
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman.*

Why dost thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney; from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallic *strain.* *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain* of man is bred out into babuon and monkey. *Shakspeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains.* *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee? *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus' self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft musick mourn the fall of man. *Dryd.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain;*
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

Some future *strain,* in which the muse shall tell
How science dwindles, and how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common *strain,*
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporeal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, "ultima primis cedebant." *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER, strâ'nûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *strain.*] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers,* to separate the pure emulsion from its fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT, strâte.[202] *adj.* [*estroit,* French; *stretto,* Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches, go,
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And, where in conscience they're *straight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that side is cast *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are laced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Law.*

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour: his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Psalms.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profits of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenser.*

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shaksp.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from the evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakspeare.*

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight.* [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton.*

STRAIT, strâte. *n. s.*

1. A narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garrisons to command the *streights* and narrow passages. *Spenser.*

Honour travels in a *streight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakspeare.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan *straits.* *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountains. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought, together with their victories, their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *streights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood.*

2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *streights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *streight* he was in, which, being pursued, might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and *streights* at home,
Lost in a desart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton.*

Thus Adam, sore beset, replied:
O Heav'n! in evil *streight* this day I stand
Before my judge. *Milton.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *streight* to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to *streights* either by their own or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

Let no man who owns a providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange

unaccountable methods by which providence may dispose of him. *South.*

Cæsar sees
The *streights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison.*

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adversity; and, if she can discover that they are in great *streights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Law.*

To STRAIT, stråte. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply; at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakspeare.*

To STRAI'TEN, strá't'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *strait.*]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe
Subtile or violent. *Milton.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore strait clothes and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straightening* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened*, and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce will enlarge the French. *Addison.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *straighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn.
Gasps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord.
And dies when Dulness gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters, when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

He could not be *streightened* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*; and, if the mode increase I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison.*

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men, by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAITHA'NDED, stråte-hân'dêd. *adj.* [from *strait* and *hand.*] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED, stråte-lâste.[369] *adj.* [*strait* and *lace.*]

1. Griped with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tampered with. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAI'TLY, stråte'lê. *adv.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS, stråte'nês. *n. s.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *2 Maccabees.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables, did exclude the females from inheriting; and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships, which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.
4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of life among them had never reached so far as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAKE, stråke. [the obsolete preterit of *strike.*] Struck.

Didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right haunch erst my stedfast arrow *strake?* *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts.*

STRAKE, stråke. *n. s.*

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.
2. A narrow board.

STRAND, strând. *n. s.* [ȝtȝand, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Islandick.]

1. The verge of the sea, or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had;
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand.* *Shakspeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND, strând. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden.*

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward.*

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea;
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE, strânje. *adj.* [*estrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestick.

As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood applied,
Sympathy to the distant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

Strange to relate! from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakspeare.*

A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Genesis.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!* *Milton.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakspeare.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE, stránje. *interj.* An expression of wonder.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE, stránje. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec ejuravit.* *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY, stránje'lê. *adv.* [from *strange.*]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakspeare.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat.*

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and miscal! Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

STRA'NGENESS, strânje'nês. *n. s.* [from *strange.*]

1. Foreigniness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.

Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakspeare.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakspeare.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scotishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

If a man for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRA'NGER, strân'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [*estranger*, French.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff'rent. *Shakspeare.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakspeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss. *Shakspeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestick mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And smiling prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakspeare.*

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction: here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

To STRA'NGER, strân'jûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.

Will you, with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare.*

To STRA'NGLE, strâng'gl.[405] *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Latin.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd,
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspeare.*

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Tobit.*

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Nehemiah.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is 't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLER, strâng'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *strangle.*] One who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLES, strâng'glz. *n. s.* [from *strangle.*] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULA'TION, strân-gû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *strangle.*] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

A spunge is mischievous, not in itself, for its power is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation.* *Brown.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation.* *Wiseman.*

STRA'NGURY, strâng'gû-rê. *n. s.* [σραγγουρία; *strangurie*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, strâp. *n. s.* [*strop*, Dutch; *strappa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps.* *Shakspeare.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap.* *Spectator.*

To STRAP, strâp. *v. a.* [from *strap.*] To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO, strâp-pâ'dô. *n. s.* Chastisement by blows.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shaksp.*

STRA'PPING, strâp'ping.[410] *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRA'TA, strâ'tâ. *n. s.* [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd! *Blackmore.*

STRA'TAGEM, strât'tâ-jêm. *n. s.* [στρατήγημα; *stratageme*, Fr.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem.* *Shaksp.*

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denham.*

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY, strât'tê-fî. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRA'TUM, strâ'tûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum* ev'ry way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise. *Thomson.*

STRAW, strâw.[219] *n. s.* [ȝtȝeop, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion *Shakspeare.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it. *Shakspeare.*

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more. *Bacon.*

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay.*

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And struts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies. *Tickel.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw.* *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong. *L'Estrange.*

STRA'WBERRY, strâw'bêr-rê. *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in spring-water, is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree*, strâw'bêr-rê-trêê. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT, strâw'bîlt. *adj.* [*straw* and *built.*] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED, strâw'kûl-ûr'd. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'WWORM, strâw'wûrm. *n. s.* [*straw* and *worm; phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

STRA'WY, strâw'ê. *adj.* [from *straw.*] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the mower's swath. *Shakspeare*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. *Boyle.*

To STRAY, strâ.[220] *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter; *stravviare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames along the wanton valley *strays.* *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray.* *Spenser.*

No where can I *stray*,
Save back to England: all the world's my way. *Shakspeare.*

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakspeare.*

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed.* *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY, strâ. *v. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakspeare.*

STRAY, strâ. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakspeare.*

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *stray*, not like the lost sheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray.* *Dryden.*

He cries out, neighbour hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? *Addison.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakspeare.*

STREAK, strêke.[227] *n. s.* [ȝtȝpice, Sax. *streke*, Dutch; *stricia*, Italian.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *strake.*

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,
Distended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear:
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak.* *Prior.*

To STREAK, strêke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

All the yeanlings which were *streak'd* and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure sky;
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, gloating round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY, strê'kê. *adj.* [from *streak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM, strême.[227] *n. s.* [ȝtȝream, Sax. *straum*, Islandick; *stroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shaksp.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. *Psalms.*

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *stream;* fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent *stream*,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;
Our's is the Trojan, your's th' Arcadian side. *Dryden.*

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone. *Isaiah.*

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of water. *Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, against the current *stream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

To STREAM, strême. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God bad the ground be dry,
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton.*

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream.* *Shakspeare.*

From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine,
And saints embrace thee. *Pope.*

To STREAM, strême. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER, strê'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stream.*] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakspeare.*

The rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies. *Dryden.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flow'rs:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer.* *Prior.*

STRE'AMY, strê'mê. *adj.* [from *stream.*]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water: where deep Melas
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smoak'd
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming, his enormous shield
Like the broad sun illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*

STREET, strêêt.[246] *n. s.* [ȝtȝræt, Saxon; *straz*, German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian; *streede*, Danish; *straet*, Dutch; *stratum*, Latin.]

1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets;* and all the way

we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

The *streets* are no larger than alleys. *Sandys.*

When night
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the *streets* of Sodom. *Milton.*

The Italians, say the ancients, always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art. *Addison.*

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*, leave your own *street*-door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *streets*. *Psalms.*

Our publick ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street*-room. *Spectator.*

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world; and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers.*

STRE'ETWALKER, strēēt'wâ-kŭr. *n. s.* [*street* and *walk*.] A common prostitute, that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STRENGTH, strĕng*th*. *n. s.* [ȝrɛnȝȝ, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But *strength* from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

Th' insulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword? *Dryden.*

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones. *Milton.*

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is *strength*, and all above is grace. *Dryden.*

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be either of love or war, even such contrary ways leading to the same unity. *Holyday.*

God, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *strength* entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*

4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shakspeare.*

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy council, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton.*

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. *Addison.*

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *strength* and light. *Pope.*

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton.*

Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton.*

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing, or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow;
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

Caracci's *strength*, Coreggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope.*

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth. *Ben Jonson.*

He thought
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd. *Milton.*

Betray'd in all his *strengths* the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*

11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal *strengths*. *Sprat.*

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince; and upon the *strength* of such tenures, in after times, the descendants of these people and their kings did subsist and make their wars. *Davenant.*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

14. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land? *Shakspeare.*

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength*, and soundness of reason, thus to answer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH, strĕng*th*. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy order'd reign most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN, strĕng'*th*'n. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

Thee, bold Longinus! all the nine inspire,
And bless your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws. *Pope.*

If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blameable is that education, which seems contrived to *strengthen* and increase this folly. *Law.*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for this work. *Nehemiah.*

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shakspeare.*

They sought the *strengthening* of the heathen. 1 *Maccabees.*

To STRE'NGTHEN, strĕng'*th*'n. *v. n.* To grow strong.

Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him;
Till, as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway.*

The disease, that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRE'NGTHENER, STRE'NGTHNER, } strĕng'*th*'n-ŭr. { *n. s.* [from *strengthen*, by contraction *strengthner*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthner* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS, strĕng*th*'lĕs. *adj.* [from *strength*.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shakspeare.*

As the wretch, whose fever-weakened joints,
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS, strĕn'ŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *strenuous* against the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY, strĕn'ŭ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *strenuous*.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither. *Brown.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks, under the name of high church. *Swift.*

There was no true catholick but *strenuously* contended for it. *Waterland.*

STRE'PEROUS, strĕp'ĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a *streperous* eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS, strĕs. *n. s.* [ȝrɛece, Saxon, violence; or from *distress*.]

1. Importance; important part.

The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of

having a numerous stock of children. *L'Estrange.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke.*

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream, but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange.*

It shewed how very little *stress* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring. *Lesley.*

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stress* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed. *Dryden.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

To STRESS, strês. *v. a.* [evidently from *distress.*] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realm. *Spenser.*

To STRETCH, strêtsh. *v. a.* [ȝtȝeccan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Isaiah.*

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Exodus.*

Eden *stretch'd* her line
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth
And all the sea, from one entire globose
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton.*

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotson.*

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence further than is right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit.

To STRETCH, strêtsh. *v. n.*

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgift.*

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakspeare.*

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch.* *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH, strêtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryd.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the south, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER, strêtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stretch.*]

1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes enstil'd
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,
And his steele's piercer. *Chapman.*

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

3. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends;
They tug at ev'ry oar, and every *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW, strô.[266] *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful. It is sometimes written *strew*, and sometimes *strow;* I have taken both: *Skinner* proposes *strow*, and *Junius* writes *straw.* Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch; ȝtȝeapian, Saxon; *strawen*, German; *strôer*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?
The birds of heaven shall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid!
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers, and some bays,
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it *Exodus.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom e'en the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT, strô'mênt. *n. s.* [from *strew.*] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakspeare.*

STRIÆ, stri'â. *n. s.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair chrystalline *striæ* than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE, stri'âte. } *adj.* [from *striæ*,
STRI'ATED, stri'â-têd. } Lat. *strié*, Fr.] Formed in striæ.

These effluviums fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE, stri'â-tshûre. *n. s.* [from *striæ; strieur*, French.] Disposition of striæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crust, *striature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK, strîk. *n. s.* [στρίγξ; *strix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-faced owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strick*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

STRI'CKEN, strîk'k'n.[103] The ancient participle of *strike;* but it has in the antiquated phrase *stricken* (that is, advanced in years) a meaning not borrowed from *strike.*

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenser.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age *Genesis.*

With blindness were these *stricken.* *Wisdom.*

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickless*, or *Stritchel*, strîk'kl. *n. s.* That which strikes the corn, to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth.*

STRICT, strîkt. *adj.* [*strictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryd.*

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy. *Shakspeare.*

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. *Milton.*

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *stricter* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden.*

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY, strikt'lê. *adv.* [from *strict.*]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he *strictly* did command
To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts, being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and, without any inconsistency with his goodness, inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRI'CTNESS, strikt'nês. *n. s.* [from *strict.*]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness.* *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed, connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE, strik'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [from *strictura*, Latin, a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I passed through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

STRIDE, stride. *n. s.* [ȝtȝæde, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride.* *Shakspeare.*

The monster mov'd on with horrid *strides.* *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride.* *Swift.*

To STRIDE, stride. *v. n.* preterit *strode* or *strid;* part. pass. *stridden.* [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cried, and instant *strode* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, stride. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS, strid'jû-lûs.[294] [376] *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE, strife. *n. s.* [from *strive.*]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judges.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Philippians.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. 1 *Timothy.*

These acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all,
How hast thou disturb'd heav'n's blessed peace! *Milton.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She, granting first, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryd.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife.* *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*,
Nor marrying discord in a nobler wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife!*
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shaksp.*

4. Natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRI'FEFUL, strife'fûl. *adj.* [*strife* and *full.*] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT, strig'mênt. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown.*

To STRIKE, strike. *v. a.* preterit *struck* or *strook;* part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook.* [ȝtȝican, Saxon; *streichen*, Germ. *adstrykia*, Islandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar, when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakspeare.*

I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakspeare.*

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he *strook.* *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Proverbs.*

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Exodus.*

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shaksp.*

The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag.*

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shakspeare.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike* sail, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder when they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end
Strike sail, and hast'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Shakspeare.*

The rest *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the

idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike.*
Pope.

8. [*fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land.
Milton.

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either took,
Out of myself it must be *struck.* *Cowley.*

Take my caduceus!
With this th' infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand.
Dryden.

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakspeare.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shaksp.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame,
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead.
Collier.

Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison.*

11. To cause to sound by blows: with *up* only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'rest, and our being here. *Shaksp.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick.
Arbuthnot.

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years.*

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years; fair, and not jealous.
Shakspeare.

14. *To* Strike *off.* To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be *struck off.* *Shakspeare.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Shakspeare.*

When any wilful sin stands charg'd on our account, it will not be *struck off* till we forsake and turn away from it. *Kettleworth.*

Ask men's opinions: Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. *To* Strike *off.* To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head.
Knolles.

He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *stroke off* his head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tossed through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

16. *To* Strike *out.* To produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone,
My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden.

17. *To* Strike *out.* To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out.*
Pope.

18. *To* Strike *out.* To bring to light.

19. *To* Strike *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To Strike, strike. *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death where I did hear him groan,
Nor feel him where he *struck.* *Shakspeare.*

It pleas'd the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction,
When he tript me behind. *Shakspeare.*

He wither'd all their strength before he *strook.*
Dryden.

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when thy drink is ready,
She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakspeare.*

Those antique minstrels sure, were Charles-like kings,
Cities their lutes, and subjects' hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they *strook,*
Consent of motion from their breath they took.
Waller.

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Cæsar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakspeare.*

Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike,* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakspeare.*

When, by their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd.
Dryden.

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field
Shakspeare.

8. To be dashed; to be stranded.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shaksp.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shaksp.*

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth.

It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly.
Government of the Tongue.

12. *To* Strike *in with.* To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*

The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*

He immediately *struck in with* them; but described this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint. *Addison.*

13. *To* Strike *out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies, and dispersed; the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther from the land. *Burnet.*

When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier.*

Strike, strike. *n. s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, *strike,* ready at hand. *Tusser.*

Stri'keblock, strike'blŏk. *n. s.* A plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint.
Moxon.

Stri'ker, stri'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *strike.*] Person or thing that strikes.

A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker.* 1 *Timothy.*

He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker.* *Sandys.*

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

Stri'king, stri'kĭng.[410] *part. adj.* [from *strike.*] Affecting; surprising.

STRING, string.[410] *n. s.* [ȝpinȝ, Sax. *streng,* German and Danish; *stringhe,* Dutch; *stringo,* Latin.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper.
Wilkins.

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystick *string*,
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.
Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them, they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.
I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.
Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike. *Cowley.*
The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*
By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water from the bottom. *Bacon.*
In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.
The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakspeare.*
The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark.*

8. The nerve or line of the bow.
The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string* *Psalms.*
Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *string.* *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series: as, *a* string *of propositions.*

10. *To have two* STRINGS *to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security.
No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has *two strings to 's bow*,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING, strîng. *v. a.* preterit *strung;* part. pass; *strung.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.
Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.
Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*

3. To file on a string.
Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact: and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.
Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED, strîng'd [389] *adj.* [from *string.*] Having strings; produced by strings.
Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*
Divinely warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT, strîn'jênt. *adj.* [*stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT, strîng'hâlt. *n. s.* [*string* and *halt.*]
Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS, strîng'lês. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having no strings.
Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakspeare.*

STRI'NGY, strîng'ê. *adj.* [from *string.*] Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.
A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*
By melting, expensive sweats, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To STRIP, strîp. *v. a.* [*streopen*, Dutch; beryripte, stripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away.
They began to *strip* her *of* her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*
They *stript* Joseph out *of* his coat. *Genesis.*
Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*
Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *stripp'dst* them *of* their robes. *Milton*
You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*
A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Dryden.*
He saw a beauteous maid,
With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*
He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*
The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *stript.* *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to devest.
The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript of* all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*
Now this curious built Phæacian ship,
Returning from her convoy, I will *strip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*
We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*
It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped of* those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript of* all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries, and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a thief *stripped* the house.
That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.
If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown.*

5. To deprive of all.
When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical.
He *stript off* his cloaths. *1 Samuel.*
Logic helps us to *strip off* the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.
His unkindness,
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakspeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.
Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

STRIP, strîp. *n. s.* [probably for *stripe.*] A narrow shred.
These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To STRIPE, stripe *v. a.* [*streepen*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE, stripe. *n. s.* [*streepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.
Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes.* *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.
One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal, or discolouration made by a lash or blow.
Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes.* *Thomson.*

4. A blow; a lash.
A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*
To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PED, strî'pêd. *part. adj.* [from *stripe.*] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRI'PLING, strîp'ling. [410] *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.
'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *striplings*, lads more like to run
The country base, than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shaksp.*
Now a *stripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton.*
Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton.*
As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden.*
As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'PPER, strip'pûr. *n. s.* [from *strip.*] One that strips.

To STRIVE, strive. *v. n.* pret. *I strove*, anciently *I strived;* part. pass. *striven.* [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, Fr.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans.*

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Romans.*

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt,
With so much falsehood, so much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter. *Law.*

These thoughts he *strove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence *Harte.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law;
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakspeare.*

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job.*

Charge them that they *strive* not about words, to no profit. *2 Timothy.*

Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Titus.*

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar,
And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive.* *Milton.*

STRI'VER, stri'vûr. *n. s.* [from *strive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL, strô'kâl. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE or *Strook*, stróke. The old pret. of *strike*, now commonly *struck.*

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney*

STROKE, stróke. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike.*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes.* *Shakspeare.*

His white man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He chear'd to courage with a gentle *stroke;*
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannon overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shaksp.*

He entered, and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke.* *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl; but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes.* *Shaksp.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law;
His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock?
—Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shaksp.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate; I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke.* *Arbuthnot.*

Isiodore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams; those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtile effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE, stróke. *v. a.* [ꝼtꝼacan, Sax.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of when aught it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben Jonson*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dried the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *strok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death:
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flowers, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL, stróle. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER, strô'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;
Where, in the *stroller's* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND, strônd. *n. s.* [for *strand.*] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond* whereon the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shaksp.*

STRONG, strông. *adj.* [ꝼtꝼang, Sax.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*

The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shaksp.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psalms.*

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men, on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Samuel.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, *a thousand strong;* as we say, *twenty years old*, or *ten yards long.*

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shaksp.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong.* *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong.* *Tickel.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylin.*

But her own king she likens to his Thames,

Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

6. Hale; healthy.
Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclesiasticus.*

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.
This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.
Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakspeare.*
In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*
The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.
By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown *Newton.*
Thus shall there be made two bows of colours; an interior and *stronger* by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.
Get *strong* beer to rub your horse's heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.
Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.
The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk, and toad;
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*
Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryden.*
The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.
Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebrews.*

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

15. Valid; confirmed.
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong* was kept as a law. *Wisdom.*

16. Violent; vehement.
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Hebrews.*
The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.
Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shaksp.*
Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isaiah.*
What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties? *Decay of Piety.*
The *strongest* and most important texts are these which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest*. *Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench
Or but allay the fire of passion *Shaksp.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.
Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED, strông-fist'êd. *adj.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Stronghanded.
John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND, strông'hând. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.
When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*
They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY, strông'lê *adv.* [from *strong.*]
1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*
The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbuthnot.*
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.
Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shaksp.*
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakspeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWA'TER, strông'wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled spirits.
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters;* and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon.*

STROOK, strôôk. The preterit of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.
A sudden tempest from the desart flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then, whirling round, the quoins together *strook*. *Sandys.*
That conqu'ring look,
When next beheld, like lightning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryd.*

STRO'PHE, strô'fê.[96] *n. s.* [*strophe*, French; στροφη.] A stanza.

STROVE, strôve. The preterit of *strive*.
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

To STROUT, strôût. *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

To STROUT, strôût. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW, strô.[266 324] *v. n.* [See *To* STREW.]
1. To spread by being scattered.
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valombrosa. *Milton.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton.*
Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryd.*
With osier floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryd.*

3. To spread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strowed* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

To STROWL, strôle. *v n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]
'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY, strôê. *v. a.* [for *destroy.*]
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK, strûk. The old preterit and participle passive of *strike*.
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies, whatever you require *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centres, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spectator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN, strûk'kn. The old participle passive of *strike*.
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*
All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRU'CTURE, strûk'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [*structure*, French; *structura*, from *structus*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building.
His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.
Several have gone about to inform them; but, for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
There stands a *structure* of majestick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE or *Strode*, strôôd. *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE, strûg'gl.[405] *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but

he might have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions; and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRU'GGLE, strŭg'gl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.
2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'MA, strŏŏ'mâ.[339] *n. s.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the kingsevil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MOUS, strŏŏ'mŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *struma.*] Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the kingsevil.

How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous. *Wiseman.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRU'MPET, strŭm'pĭt.[99] *n. s.* [of doubtful original. *Stropo* vieux mot *palliardise: stuprum*, Lat.] A whore; a prostitute. *Trevoux.*

How like a younker or a prodigal
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embrac'd by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind! *Shakspeare.*

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakspeare.*

If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakspeare.*

Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were tried:
So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET, strŭm'pĭt. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakspeare.*

STRUNG, strŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of *string.*

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT, strŭt. *v. n.* [*strussen*, Germ.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.

Adore our errours, laugh at 's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakspeare.*

Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his gait? *Shakspeare.*

Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *Ben Jonson.*

The false syren
Struts on the waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryd.*

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

STRUT, strŭt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB, stŭb. *n. s.* [ȝtcb, Saxon; *stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Lat.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.

Dametus guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about old stocks and *stubbs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser*

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton*

Prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB, stŭb. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED, stŭb'bĕd.[366] *adj.* [from *stub.*] Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

To spight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben Jonson.*

STU'BBEDNESS, stŭb'bĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *stubbed.*] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE, stŭb'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakspeare.*

You, by thus much seene,
Know by the *stubble* what the corne hath bene. *Chapman.*

If a small red flower in the *stubble* fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*

Thrice-happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*,
Thy toil is lessen'd, and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the first crop is off, they plow in the wheat *stubble*. *Mortimer.*

STU'BBORN, stŭb'bŭrn.[160] *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stout-born;* referred by *Junius* to στιβαρὸς; and deduced better by *Lye*, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-horn.*]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumaceous.

Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenser.*

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't *Shakspeare.*

He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*

I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.

All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though *Locke* has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

STU'BBORNLY, stŭb'bŭrn-lĕ. *adv.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shaksp.*

He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS, stŭb'bŭrn-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has used it in commendation.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a stile. *Shaksp.*

He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accident of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

STU'BBY, stŭb'bė. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL, stŭb'nāle. *n. s.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO, stŭk'kō. *n. s.* [Ital. *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK, stŭk. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick.*

What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any, than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up, and see their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork, and black'ning in the sun. *Addis.*

When the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,
That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCK, stŭk. *n. s.* A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakspeare.*

STU'CKLE, stŭk'kl. *n. s.* [*stook*, Scotish.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

STUD, stŭd. *n. s.* [ȝtuðu, Sax.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman.*

A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton.*

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs* placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward.*

A desk he had, of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*

3. [ȝtoðe, Saxon; *stod*, Islandick, is a stallion.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To STUD, stŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakspeare.*

A silver *studded* ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden.*

STU'DENT, stū'dĕnt. *n. s.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book. *Shakspeare.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden.*

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season. *Watts.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some *student* of the profession. *Arbuthnot.*

STU'DIED, stŭd'ĭd.[283] *adj.* [from *study.*]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakspeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks
Which I do owe you. *Shakspeare.*

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakspeare.*

STU'DIER, stŭd'ė-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *study.*] One who studies.

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience; the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus, give me christian patience. *Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STU'DIOUS, stū'dė-ŭs, *or* stū'jė-ŭs.[293 294 376] *adj.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.

Studious to find new friends and new allies. *Tickel.*

3. Attentive to; careful: with *of.*

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious of* their trade. *Dryden.*

There are who, fondly *studious of* increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton.*

Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson.*

STU'DIOUSLY, stū'dė-ŭs-lė, *or* stū'jė-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *studious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden.*

All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS, stū'dė-ŭs-nĕs, *or* stū'jė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *studious.*] Addiction to study.

STU'DY, stŭd'ė. *n. s.* [*estude*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakspeare.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curse like this. *Shakspeare.*

Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Holyday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and disposition of business. *Bacon.*

5. Subject of attention.

The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakspeare.*

Knock at the *study*, where they say he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shakspeare.*

Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY, stŭd'ė. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Latin; *estudier*, French.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and do your own business. 1 *Thessalonians.*

To STU'DY, stŭd'ė. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.

He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakspeare.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*

You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down. *Shakspeare.*

STUFF, stŭff. *n. s.* [*stoffe*, Dutch; *estoffe*, French.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve; though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth shew,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shaksp.*

Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shaksp.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksp.*

Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee,
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakspeare.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,

And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

3. Furniture; goods.

Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakspeare.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley.*

4. That which fills any thing.

With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience,
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakspeare.*

6. Any mixture of medicine.

I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which being ta'en would seize
The present power of life. *Shakspeare.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloths and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper *stuff!*
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakspeare.*

Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakspeare.*

At this fusty *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear;
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stŭff. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakspeare.*

Each thing beheld did yeeld
Our admiration: shelves with cheeses heapt;
Sheds *stuft* with lambs and goats, distinctly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these figs? *L'Estrange.*

This crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uneasiness.

With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakspeare.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions, *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great.——I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw. *Shakspeare.*

The gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryd.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*

Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume.——I am *stufft*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakspeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for parsley to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shakspeare.*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift*

To STUFF, stŭff. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STU'FFING, stŭf'fing.[410] *n. s.* [from *stuff*.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer.*

STUKE *or* STUCK, stŏŏk. *n. s.* [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STUCCO. *Bailey.*

STULM, stŭlm. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE, stŭl-tĭl'lŏ-kwĕnse.[518] *n. s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STUM, stŭm. *n. s.* [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addison.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink ev'ry letter on 't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champaigne become. *Hudibras.*

To STUM, stŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE, stŭm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [This word *Junius* derives from *stumpf*, and says the original meaning is to *strike*, or *trip*, *against a stumpf*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

1. To trip in walking.

When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakspeare.*

A headstall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*, hath been often burst. *Shakspeare.*

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster *stumbled;* and in falling
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard. *Shakspeare.*

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. *Proverbs.*

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints; his steed no longer bears the rein,
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 *John.*

This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance: with *upon*.

This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled upon* such mischances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*

What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night
So *stumblest on* my counsel? *Shakspeare.*

A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and *stumbled upon* a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*

Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble upon* one of them. *Holder.*

To STU'MBLE, stŭm'bl. *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Such terms amus'd them all,
And *stumbled* many. *Milton.*

If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be so too. *Fell.*

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE, stŭm'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STU'MBLER, stŭm'bl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.

Be sweet to all: is thy complexion sour?
Then keep such company, make them thy allay;
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r:
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK, stŭm'bling-blŏk.[410]
STU'MBLINGSTONE, stŭm'bling-stōne.
n. s. [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling; cause of errour; cause of offence.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 *Corinthians*.

Shakspeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid criticks. *Spectator*.

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet*.

STUMP, stůmp. *n. s.* [*stumpe*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft:
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser*.

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a *stump*. *Shakspeare*.

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongst the briers and brambles. *Drayton*.

Who, 'cause they're wasted to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras*.

A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digestive. *Wiseman*.

A poor ass now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Estrange*.

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd*.

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather. *Grew*.

Worn to the *stump* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift*.

STU'MPY, stůmp'ė. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad word.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in. *Mortimer*.

To STUN, stůn. *v. a.* [ȝtunan, Sax. ȝeȝtun, noise.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.

An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton*.

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er? *Dryden*.

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne*.

So Alma, wearied of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat
Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior*.

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior*.

The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift*.

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden*.

STUNG, stůng. The pret. and part. pass. of *sting*

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakspeare*.

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds;
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden*.

STUNK, stůngk. The preterit of *stink*.

To STUNT, stůnt. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Islandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbuthnot*.

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* bide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope*.

The tree
Grew scrubby, dried a top, and *stunted*;
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift*.

STUPE, stůpe. *n. s.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiseman*.

To STUPE, stůpe. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes.

The escar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiseman*.

STUPEFA'CTION, stů-pė-fâk'shůn. *n. s.* [*stupefaction*, Fr. *stupefactus*, Latin.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South*.

She sent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope*.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, stů-pė-fâk'tiv. *adj.* [from *stupefactus*, Latin; *stupefactif*, French.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactive*. *Bacon*.

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon*.

STUPE'NDOUS, stů-pėn'důs. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon*.

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton*.

Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;
But most when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden*.

Mortals, fly this curst detested race;
A hundred of the same *stupendous* size,
A hundred Cyclops, live among the hills. *Addison*.

Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne*.

STU'PID, stů'pid. *adj.* [*stupide*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God. *Milton*.

Men, boys, and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where'er she passes fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden*.

If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden*.

With wild surprise
A moment *stupid*, motionless, he stood. *Thomson*.

2. Performed without skill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends;
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift*.

STUPI'DITY, stů-pid'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*stupidité*, French; *stupiditas*, Latin.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadwel alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden*.

STU'PIDLY, stů'pid-lė. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.

That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton*.

2. Dully; without apprehension

On the shield there were engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his fellow beast the lion. *Dryden*.

STU'PIFIER, stů'pė-fi-ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *stupify*.] That which causes stupidity.

To STU'PIFY, stů'pė-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Latin; this word should therefore be spelled *stupefy*; but the authorities are against it.]

1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

Those
Will *stupify* and dull the sense a while. *Shakspeare*.

Consider whether that method, used to quiet some consciences, does not *stupefy* more. *Decay of Piety*.

The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South*.

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupifies*; and, conscious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Collier*.

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupified*. *Bacon*.

Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupifying* *Bacon*.

STU'POR, stů'pôr.[166] *n.s.* [Latin; *stupeur*, French.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor* or dull pain in the thigh, and colick, are symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot*.

To STU'PRATE, stů'prâte. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRA'TION, stů-prâ'shůn. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown*.

STU'RDILY, stůr'dė-lė. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obstinately; resolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse: and, as the rest,
Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne*.

STU'RDINESS, stůr'dė-nės. *n. s.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutness; hardiness.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vitious boys, when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke*.

2. Brutal strength.

STU'RDY, stůr'dė. *adj.* [*estourdi*, Fr.]

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men, with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras*.

Aw'd by that house, accustom'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden*.

A *sturdy* hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury*.

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the re

putation of some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*

Ne aught his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Spenser.*

3. Stiff; stout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

STU'RGEON, stûr'jûn.[259] *n. s.* [*sturio, tursio*, Lat.] A sea fish.

It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being worn down and smooth on the other. *Woodward*

STURK, stûrk. *n. s.* [ȝtýȝc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.* Thus they are still called in Scotland.

To STUT, stût. } *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer.
To STU'TTER, stût'tûr.[98]

Divers *stut:* the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER, stût'tûr.[98] } *n. s.* [from *stut.*] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.
STU'TTERER, stût'tûr-ûr.

Many *stutters* are very choleriek, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue. *Bacon.*

STY, stî. *n. s.* [ȝtíȝe, Saxon.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakspeare.*

When her hogs had miss'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
And whistled all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die. *King.*

2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,
Now made a *sty*. *Milton.*

3. [I know not how derived.] A humour in the eyelid.

To STY, stî. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a sty.

Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of th' island. *Shakspeare.*

To STY, stî. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*

STY'GIAN, stîd'jê-ân. *adj.* [*stygius*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE, stîle. *n. s.* [*stylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a *style*. *Shakspeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon so tender and nice a subject with my severer *style*. *More.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *stile*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the *style* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *style* of gods,
And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shaksp.*

3. Mode of painting.

The great *stile* stands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *stile* also possesses its own peculiar merit; however, though the union of the two may make a sort of composite *stile*, yet that *stile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of those which go to its composition. *Reynolds.*

4. It is likewise applied to musick.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *stile:* thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakspeare.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *style*, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope.*

6. Course of writing. Unusual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

7. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

8. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

9. Any thing with a sharp point: as a graver, the pin of a dial.

Placing two *stiles* or needles of the same steel, touched with the same loadstone, when one is removed but half a span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The stalk which arises from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *stile* and seed-vessel. *Ray.*

To STYLE, stîle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
The strife of glory. *Milton.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *stile* their own rewards. *Denham.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cause, and is ready to *stile* it impudence in any one who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICK, stîp'tîk. } *adj.* [ȝυπτικος; *styptique*, Fr.
STY'PTICAL, stîp'tîk-âl.

This is usually, though erroneously, written *stiptick.*] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick*. *Arbuthnot.*

There is a sour *styptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having dossils ready dipt in the royal *stiptick*, we applied them. *Wiseman.*

STYPTI'CITY, stîp-tîs'ê-tê. *n. s.* The power of stanching blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY, stîth'ê. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *stythied* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakspeare.*

SUA'SIBLE, swâ'sê-bl. *adj.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SIVE, swâ'sîv.[428] *adj.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and despotical. *South.*

SUA'SORY, swâ'sûr-ê.[429 512 557] *adj.* [*suasorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY, swâv'ê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [*suavité*, Fr. *suavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB, sûb, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID, sûb-âs'sîd. *adj.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID, sûb-âk'krîd. *adj.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT, sûb-âkt'. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION, sûb-âk'shûn. *n. s.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction;* the other maturation: whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'LTERN, sûb'âl-têrn. *adj.* [*subalterne*, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; that in different respects is both superiour and inferiour It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two

subalterns, upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Addison.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels toward their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern.* *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE, sŭb-ăl-tĕr'nāte. *adj.* [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT, sŭb-ăs-strĭn'jĕnt. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent.*] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE, sŭb-bē'dl. *n. s.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL, sŭb-sē-lĕs'tshăl. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER, sŭb-tshăn'tŭr. *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter; succentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral

SUBCLA'VIAN, sŭb-klā'vē-ăn. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION, sŭb-kŏn-stĕl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *constellation.*] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY, sŭb-kŏn'trā-rē. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*; as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED, sŭb-kŏn-trăk'tĕd. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shaksp.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, sŭb-kū-tā'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON, sŭb-dē'k'n.[170] *n. s.* [*subdiaconus*, Latin.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'AN, sŭb-dēne'. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'CUPLE, sŭb-dĕk'kū-pl. *adj.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS, sŭb-dĕr-ē-sō'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor.*] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS, sŭb-dē-tĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY, sŭb-dē-vĕr'sē-fī. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVI'DE, sŭb-dē-vīde'. *v. a.* [*subdiviser*, French, *sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided.* *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION, sŭb-dē-vĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide*]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision;* as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds. *Watts.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDOLOUS, sŭb'dō-lŭs.[503] *adj.* [*subdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDU'CE, sŭb-dūse'. } *v. a.* [*subduco*,
To SUBDU'CT, sŭb-dŭkt'. } *subductus*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, subduction; if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION, sŭb-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *subduct.*]

1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the divine beneficence subducting that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction.* *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction:* if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduct ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E, sŭb-dū'. *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*

Them that rose up against me hast thou *subdued* under me. *2 Samuel.*

If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. *Genesis.*

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peacham.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they *subdued* the world. *Sprat.*

3. To tame; to subact; to break.

Nor is 't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May.*

SUBDU'EMENT, sŭb-dū'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conquest. Not used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed
Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements.* *Shaksp.*

SUBDU'ER, sŭb-dū'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conqueror; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest dost frame;
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
That dost the lion and fell tiger tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer*'s awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDUPLE, sŭb'dū-pl.[405] } *adj.*
SUBDU'PLICATE, sŭb-dū'plē-kāte. } [*subduple*, French; *sub* and *duplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple. *Wilkins.*

The motion, generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT, sŭb-jā'sĕnt. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Lat.] Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT, sŭb-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.]

1. To put under.

The angel
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminished name
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you; *subjected* thus,
How can you say to me I am a king? *Shakspeare.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into the ditch; and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

He *subjected* to man's service angel wings. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT, sûb'jêkt. *adj.* [*subjectus*, Lat.]

1. Placed or situate under.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
To see the fight. *Shakspeare.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to the Father; and will be so also in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overspread with them. *Shakspeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT, sûb'jêkt.[492] *n. s.* [*sujet*, Fr.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to *governour*.

Every *subject's* duty is the king's,
But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakspeare.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakspeare.*

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a father, a *subject* to be a son; and therefore honour to be by nature most due from the natural *subject* to the natural king. *Holyday.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it *Swift.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden*

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made them awful to their *subjects*, can struggle with and subdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakspeare.*

This *subject* for heroick song pleased me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my severer style. *More.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which, being capable of all the graces that colours and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In grammar.] The nominative case to a verb is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION, sûb-jêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *subject*.]

1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*soujettion*, French.] The state of being under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard is it now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJE'CTIVE, sûb-jêk'tîv. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object, but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective:* objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION, sûb-în-grêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N, sûb-jôîn'. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr. *subjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterward.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS, sûb-ê-tâ'nê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Sudden; hasty.

To SU'BJUGATE, sûb'jû-gâte. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr *subjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION, sûb-jû-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION, sûb-jûng'shûn. *n. s.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE, sûb-jûng'tîv. *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat. *subjunctif*, Fr.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

2. In grammar.

The verb undergoes a different formation to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely, but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN, sûb-lâp-sâ'rê-ân. } *adj.*
SUBLA'PSARY, sûb-lâp'sâ-rê. }
[*sub* and *lapsus*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION, sûb-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION, sûb-lê-vâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sublevo*, Latin] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE, sûb-lî'mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS, sûb-lî'mâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *sublimable*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE, sûb'lê-mâte.[91] *v. a.* [from *sublime*.]

1. To raise by the force of chymical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Drayton.*

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of christianity are so excellent and refin'd, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE, sûb'lê-mât.[91] *n. s.* [from *sublime*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE, sûb'lê-mâte. *adj.* Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate;* and, with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton.*

SUBLIMA'TION, sûb-lê-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sublimation*, Fr. from *sublimate*.]

1. A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid

substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation;* for the substances which are to be sublimed, being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation;* that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanum is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation?* *Newton.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

SUBLI'ME, sûb-blime'. *adj.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the height
In that celestial colloquy *sublime.* *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*,
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in stile thy work, in sense *sublime.* *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUBLI'ME, sûb-blime'. *n. s.* The grand or lofty style. *The sublime* is a gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Addison.*

To SUBLI'ME, sûb-blime'. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, French; from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chymical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me:
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

Art, being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature, and that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME, sûb-blime'. *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY, sûb-blime'lê. *adv.* [from *sublime*] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

Fustian 's so *sublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MENESS, sûb-blime'nês. *n. s.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.] The same as sublimity.

SUBLI'MITY, sûb-blim'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *sublime; sublimité*, French; *sublimitas*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL, sûb-ling'gwâl. *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR, sûb-lû'nâr. } *adj.* [*sub-*
SU'BLUNARY, sûb'lû-nâr-ê.[503] } *lunaire*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Situate beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discov'ries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not subject to chance, remain in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance,
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance. *Young.*

SU'BMARINE, sûb-mâ-rêên'. *adj.* [*sub* and *mare*, Latin.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray.*

To SUBME'RGE, sûb-mêrje'. *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made
A cistern for scal'd snakes. *Shakspeare.*

SUBME'RSION, sûb-mêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*submersion*, French; from *submersus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion.* *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER, sûb-mîn'îs-tûr. }
To SUBMI'NISTRATE, sûb-mîn'îs-trâte. }
v. a. [*subministro*, Lat.] To supply; to afford. Not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministered* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMI'NISTER, sûb-mîn'îs-tûr. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes. *L'Estrange.*

SUBMI'SS, sûb-mîs'. *adj.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with him. *Bacon.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION, sûb-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*soumission*, French; *submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakspeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakspeare.*

Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of errour.

Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offence. *Shakspeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation: obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE, sûb-mîs'sîv.[428] *adj.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakspeare.*

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne
With a *submissive* step I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY, sûb-mîs'sîv-lè. *adv.* [from *submissive.*] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

But speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS, sûb-mîs'sîv-nès. *n. s.* [from *submissive.*] Humility; confession of fault or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts shuts that out of his story;
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY, sûb-mîs'lè. *adv.* [from *submiss.*] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean clothes, and going softly and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T, sûb-mît'. *v. a.* [*soumettre*, French; *submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of water at command,
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Genesis.*

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable observance of the lawful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend
The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T, sûb-mît'. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milt.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE, sûb-mûl'tè-pl. *n. s.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE, sûb-ôk'tâve. } *adj.* [*sub* and *octavus*, Latin; and *octuple.*] Containing one part of eight.
SUBO'CTUPLE, sûb-ôk'tû-pl. }

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion; so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a *suboctuple.* *Wilkins.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm; this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave.* *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY, sûb-ôr'dè-nâ-sè. }
SUBO'RDINANCY, sûb-ôr'dè-nân-sè. } *n. s.* [from *subordinate. Subordinacy* is the proper and analogical word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE, sûb-ôr'dè-nât.[91] *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty. *South.*

Whether dark presages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

To SUBO'RDINATE, sûb-ôr'dè-nâte. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY, sûb-ôr'dè-nât-lè. *adv.* [from *subordinate.*] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION, sûb-ôr-dè-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*subordination*, French; from *subordinate.*]

1. The state of being inferiour to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred. *Holyday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN, sûb-ôrn'. *v. a.* [*suborner*, French; *suborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned.* *Hooker.*

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakspeare.*

Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*,
And fall into deception *Milton.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembling sighs;
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold
Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath,
And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION, sûb-ôr-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*subornation*, French; from *suborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was through false *subordination* of the queen of Edward IV brought to his death at Tredah most unjustly. *Spenser.*

You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake wear the detested blot
Of murd'rous *subornation.* *Shakspeare.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation.* *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER, sûb-ôr'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [*suborneur*, French; from *suborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA, sûb-pè'nâ. *n. s.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUA'DRUPLE, sûb-kwôd'drû-pl. *adj.* [*sub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it; so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUI'NTUPLE, sûb-kwîn'tû-pl. *adj.* [*sub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five.

If under the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR, sûb-rêk'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*sub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION, sûb-rêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*subreption*, French; *subreptus*, Latin.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS, sûb-rêp-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*surreptice*, French; *surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a superiour, by concealing some truth which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To SU'BROGATE, sûb'rô-gâte. *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Latin.] See SURROGATE.

To SUBSCRI'BE, sûb-skribe'. *v. a.* [*souscrire*, French; *subscribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of king James, and that his majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed.* *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgift.*

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gone to night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakspeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE, sûb-skrîbe'. *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Osius, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done,
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shaksp*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else *subscrib'd.* *Shakspeare.*

So spake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subscrib'd not: nature first gave signs, impress'd
On bird, beast, air. *Milton.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER, sûb-skrî'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. One who subscribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber.* *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION, sûb-skrîp'shûn. *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription.* *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he plied;
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*

South sea *subscriptions* take who please,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children;
You owe me no *subscription.* *Shakspeare.*

SUBSE'CTION, sûb-sêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; a section of a section. *Dict.*

SUBSE'QUTIVE, sûb-sêk'kû-tîv. *adj.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] Following in train.

SUBSE'PTUPLE, sûb-sêp'tû-pl. *adj.* [*sub* and *septulus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple.* *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE, sûb'sê-kwênse. *n. s.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT, sûb'sê-kwênt. *adj* [*subsequent*, French; *subsequens*, Lat. This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakspeare.*] Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small prieks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon*

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY, sûb'sê-kwênt-lê. *adv.* [from *subsequent.*] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE, sûb-sêrv'. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE, sûb-sêr'vê-ênse. } *n. s.*
SUBSE'RVIENCY, sûb-sêr'vê-ên-sê. }
[from *subserve.*] Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agil *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUBSE'RVIENT, sûb-sêr'vê-ênt. *adj.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things were referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them servicable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton.*

Most critieks, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles; but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE, sûb-sêks'tû-pl. *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple.* *Wilkins.*

To SUBSI'DE, sûb-side'. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Pope* has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair:
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side;
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside.* *Pope.*

SUBSI'DENCE, sûb-sî'dênse. } *n. s.* [from
SUBSI'DENCY, sûb-sî'dên-sê. } *subside.*]
The act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravitics, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY, sûb-sîd'ê-â-rê, *or* sûb-sîd'jê-â-rê.[293 294 376] *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy.*] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY, sûb'sê-dê. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy.* *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To SUBSI'GN, sûb-sîne'. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camden.*

To SUBSI'ST, sûb-sîst'. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE, sûb-sîs'tênse. } *n. s.* [*subsistence*,
SUBSI'STENCY, sûb-sîs'tên-sê. } Fr. from *subsist.*]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is, the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfl.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

SUBSI'STENT, sûb-sîs'tênt. *adj.* [*subsistens*, Latin.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE, sûb'stânse. *n. s.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing;
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance*, cannot fail *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold
And *substance?* *Milton*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance;* or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakspeare.*

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god foreshowing and assuring by types, but as a God who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Nelson.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances.* *Arbuthnot.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his; but I will have some of it out again. *Shakspeare.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL, sûb-stân'shâl. *adj.* [*substantiel*, Fr. from *substance.*]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial.* *Shakspeare.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side, to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton.*

If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed. *Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*

A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul, looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life. *Law.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days? *Prior.*

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are gross falsehoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton.*

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spenser.*

The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY, sûb-stân-shê-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion, motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter; the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY, sûb-stân'shâl-ê. *adv.* [from *substantial.*]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the north, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God; chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS, sûb-stân'shâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS, sûb-stân'shâlz. *n. s.* [without singular.] Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE, sûb-stân'shê-âte. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated.* *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE, sûb'stân-tîv. *n. s.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE, sûb'stân-tîv. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Latin.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSTA'NTIVELY, sûb'stân-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *substantive.*] As a substantive.

To SU'BSTITUTE, sûb'stê-tûte. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE, sûb'stê-tûte. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
——To him and his *substitutes*. *Shakspeare.*

You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upswarm'd them. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION, sûb-stê-tû'shûn. *n. s.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another: the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakspeare.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT, sûb-strâkt'. *v. a.* [*subtraho*, Lat. *soustraction*, French.]

1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION, sûb-strâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*soustraire*, *soustraction*, French.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction*. *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION, sûb-strûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Lat.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR, sûb-stî'lâr. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylas*, Latin.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

SUBSU'LTIVE, sûb'sûl'tîv.[512] } *adj.*
SUBSU'LTORY, sûb'sûl-tûr-ê.[512] } [*subsultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSU'LTORILY, sûb'sûl-tûr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *subsultory*.] In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT, sûb-tân'jênt. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTE'ND, sûb-tênd'. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles, the square which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE, sûb-tênse'. *n. s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch.

SUBTER, sûb'têr. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *under*.

SUBTERFLU'ENT, sûb-têr'flû-ênt.[518] } *adj.*
SUBTE'RFLUOUS, sûb-têr flû-ûs.[518] }
[*subterfluo*, Lat.] Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE, sûb'têr-fûdje. *n. s.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, Latin.] A shift; an evasion; a trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their sly *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL, sûb-têr-râ'nê-âl. }
SUBTERRA'NEAN, sûb-têr-râ'nê-ân. }
SUBTERRA'NEOUS, sûb'têr-râ-nê-ûs. } *adj.*
SU'BTERRANY, sûb'têr-râ-nê. }
[*sub* and *terra*, Latin; *sousterraine*, Fr. *Subterranean* or *subterraneous* is the word now used.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

Metals are wholly *subterrany*, whereas plants, are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon.*

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon.*

The force
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson.*

SUBTERRA'NITY, sûb-têr-rân'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE, sûb'tîl. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle*.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden.*

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum *Newton.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature and her pow'rs;
Her *subtile* form thou only canst define. *Davies.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Milton* seems to have both. [See SUBTLE.]

Arrius a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtle* mother
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakspeare.*

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart. *Proverbs.*

Nor thou his malice, and false guile contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton.*

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

6. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure, and *subtle*. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY, sûb'tîl-lê. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.
2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilely* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown.*

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artful; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilly* against it and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson.*

SU'BTILENESS, sûb'tîl-nês. *n. s.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE, sûb-tîl'yâte.[163] *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION, sûb-tîl-yâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*subtiliation*, Fr. from *subtiliate*.] The act of making thin.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION, sûb-tîl-ê-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *subtilize.*]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts or refining, can alter these resistances. *Cheyne.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILI'ZE, sûb'tîl-îze. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile.*]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless nicetics.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SUBTILI'ZE, sûb'tîl-îze. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY, sûb'tîl-tê. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile.*]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtilties* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtilty* is such. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life. *Grew.*

Bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty.* *Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil. *Blackm.*

They give method, and shed *subtilty* upon their author. *Baker.*

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty.* *Sidney.*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtilty.* *King Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety.* *Milton.*

SU'BTLE, sût'tl.[347 405] *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French
Conj'rers, and sorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end? *Shaks.*

The serpent *subtlest* beast of all the field. *Milton*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY, sût'tlê. *adv.* [from *subtle.*]

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT, sûb-trâkt'. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract;* those who know the French original, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTER, sûb-trâkt'ûr. *n. s.* [*subtraho*, Latin.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION, sûb-trâk'shûn. *n. s.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHE'ND, sûb-trâ-hênd'. *n.s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE, sûb-trîp'pl. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, sûb-vên-tâne'yûs. *adj.* [*subventaneous*, Lat.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE, sûb-vêrse'. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser* uses *subverst* in the same sense.

Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson.*

SUBVE'RSION, sûb-vêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shakspeare.*

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion.* *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE, sûb-vêr'sîv.[158] *adj.* [from *subvert.*] Having tendency to overturn: with *of.*

Lying is a vice *subversive of* the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT, sûb-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise. *Milt.*

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. *2 Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER, sûb-vêrt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *subvert.*] Overthrower; destroyer.

O traitor! worse than Simon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne! *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls. *Waterland.*

SU'BURB, sûb'ûrb. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There is a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs?* *Shakspeare.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN, sûb-ûrb'ân.[88] *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Latin; from *suburb.*] Inhabiting the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

Then weds an heiress of *suburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

SUBWO'RKER, sûb-wûrk'ûr. *n. s.* [*sub* and *worker.*] Underworker; subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, sûk-sê-dâ'nê-ûs. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Latin.] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is Ætius strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the stone of the otter as a *succedaneous* unto castoneum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneous* experiment with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM, sûk-sê-dâ'nê-ûm.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCE'ED, sûk-sêêd'.[246] *v. n.* [*succéder*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear
My soul hath her content so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakspeare.*

Those of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of nealings heat, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.* *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeed* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail;
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tobit.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate: because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that silvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread! *Dryden.*

To Succe'ed, sůk-sēēd'. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man; and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryden.*

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden.*

Succe'eder, sůk-sēēd'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *succeed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCE'SS, sůk-sēs'. *n. s.* [*succès*, Fr. *successus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *success* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Wisdom.*

Perplex'd and troubl'd at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess,
They've strove for ruin long without *success*. *Garth.*

Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

Succe'ssful, sůk-sēs'fůl. *adj.* [*success* and *full.*] Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

He observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct, and their care
In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden.*

This is the most proper and most *successful* season to meet and attack the advancing enemy *Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

Succe'ssfully, sůk-sēs'fůl-ē. *adv.* [from *successful.*] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shakspeare.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon christian principles, such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *successfully*, suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot.*

Succe'ssfulness, sůk-sēs'fůl-nēs. *n. s.* [from *successful.*] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

Succe'ssion, sůk-sēsh'ůn. *n. s.* [*succession*, French; *successio*, Latin.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*. *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike successively the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shaksp.*

A long *succession* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE, sůk-sēs'sĭv.[158] *adj.* [*successif*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night to men
Successive. *Milton.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all successively existing in them. *South.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords. *Shaksp.*

The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

Succe'ssively, sůk-sēs'sĭv-lē. *adv.* [*successivement*, French; from *successive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign. *F. Queen.*

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

That king left only by his six wives three children, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once; it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time; seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one. *Bentley.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves. *Waterland.*

Succe'ssiveness, sůk-sēs'sĭv-nēs. *n. s.* [from *successive.*] The state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

Succe'ssless, sůk-sēs'lēs. *adj.* [from *success.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first. *Heylin.*

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field.
Philips.

Passion unpity'd, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison.*

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR, sůk-sĕs'sůr.[503] *n. s.* [*successeur*, French; *successor*, Latin. This is sometimes pronounced *succéssour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and a ready acceptation of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies. *Ecclus.*

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successour* to the crown clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successour* of the apostles in this office. *Hammond.*

The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright *successour* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryd.*

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.*

The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT, sůk-sĭngkt'. *adj.* [*succinct*, French; *succinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton.*

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,
Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *succinct*. *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben Jonson.*

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Roscommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY, sůk-sĭngkt'lĕ. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few reflections that most readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ. *Roscom.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS, sůk-sĭngkt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *succinct*.] Brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY, sůk'kůr-ĕ.[567] *n. s.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

A garden sallad
Of endive, radishes, and *succory*. *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*. *Wiseman.*

To SU'CCOUR, sůk'kůr.[314] *v. a.* [*sécourir*, French; *succurro*, Latin.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.
Spenser.

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity. *L'Estrange.*

SU'CCOUR, sůk'kůr. *n. s.* [from the verb; *sécours*, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind, help in distress.

My father,
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being distress'd was by that wretch betray'd.
Shakspeare.

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours* which reason offereth. *Wisdom.*

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe.
Dryden.

SU'OCOURER, sůk'kůr-ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS, sůk'kůr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourless and sad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SU'CCULENCE, sůk'kŭ-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [from
SU'CCULENCY, sůk'kŭ-lĕn-sĕ. } *succulent*.]
Juiciness.

SU'CCULENT, sůk'kŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*succulent*, French; *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and nourishing grass, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands some *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor hapless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB, sůk-kůmb'. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succomber*, French.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSA'TION, sůk-kůs-sā'shůn. *n. s.* [*succusso*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling; or lift one foot before, and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown.*

They rode, but authors do not say
Whether tolutation or *succussation*. *Butler.*

SUCCU'SSION, sůk-kůsh'ůn. *n. s.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physic.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

SUCH, sůtsh, *pronoun.* [*sulleiks*, Gothick; *sulk*, Dutch; ȝpilc, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power *as* a king's; *such* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakspeare.*

Can we find *such* a one *as* this, in whom the spirit of God is? *Genesis.*

The works of the flesh are manifest; *such* are drunkenness, revellings, and *such* like. *Galatians.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from preaching of the gospel, *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or *such as* require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*

If my song be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphæan race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such* as I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that; with *as*.

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time *as* Barbarossa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday
With *such* and *such*. *Shakspeare.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shakspeare.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. 1 *Samuel.*

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of *such* a thing. *Wilkins.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow. *South.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular person, without election of those ideas before-mentioned, have been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

To SUCK, sůk. *v. a.* [ȝucan, Sax. *sugo*, *suctum*, Lat. *succer*, Fr.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out. *Ezekiel.*

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew.
Dryden.

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the breast,
Like dropsy folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so long, that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakspeare.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A fox lay with whole swarms of flies, *sucking* and galling of him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks* eggs. *Shakspeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old Ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To Suck, sůk. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are constantly requiring. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to *suck.* *Ray.*

I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numbers.*

3. To draw; to imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less. *Bacon.*

Suck, sůk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakspeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck.* *Ray.*

Su'oker, sůk'kůr.[98] *n. s.* [*suceur*, French; from *suck.*]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but cheerful, unfatigu'd still move
The draining *sucker.* *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was perhaps originally *surcle.* [*surculus*, Lat.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon.*

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

Su'cket, sůk'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [from *suck.*] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose *suckets* are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Su'ckingbottle, sůk'kĭng-bŏt-tl. *n. s.* [*suck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract speculations with their *suckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity. *Locke.*

To Su'ckle, sůk'kl.[405] *v. a.* [from *suck.*] To nurse at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakspeare.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she *suckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled* by a wolf. *Addison.*

Su'ckling, sůk'lĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *suck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *suckling*,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryd.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot.*

Su'otion, sůk'shůn. *n. s.* [from *suck; succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *suction*, as by the emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the air, and what was cast out of it, weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDA'TION, sů-dā'shůn. *n. s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

Su'datory, sů'dā-tůr-ē.[512] [557] *n. s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Hot-house; sweating-bath.

SU'DDEN, sůd'dĭn.[103] *adj.* [*soudain*, Fr. ȝoden, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden.* *Shakspeare.*

There was never any thing so *sudden*, but Cæsar's thrasonical brag of I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shaksp.*

Su'dden, sůd'dĭn. *n. s.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at *suddains* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On* or *of a* Sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the sudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare.*

How art thou lost! how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*

They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them, and all *on a sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

Su'ddenly, sůd'dĭn-lē. *adv.* [from *sudden.*]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly.* *Shakspeare.*

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without invention *suddenly.* *Shakspeare.*

Su'ddenness, sůd'dĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sudden.*] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wond'red at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser.*

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most advantage, that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK, sů-dŏ-rĭf'ĭk. *adj.* [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

Sudori'fick, sů-dŏ-rĭf'ĭk.[509] *n. s.* A medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Su'dorous, sů'dŏ-růs.[314] *adj.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Brown.*

Suds, sůdz. *n. s.* [from ȝeoðen, to seeth; whence ȝoðden, Sax.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. *To be in the* Suds. A familar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To Sue, sû.[335] *v. a.* [*suiver*, Fr.]

1. To prosecute by law.

If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke also. *Matthew.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.

3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To Sue, sû. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Spenser.*
If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command, lo! all these mountains be. *Spenser.*
When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*

We were not born to *sue*, but to command. *Shakspeare.*

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
Refuse it not but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden.*

Despise not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*
'Twill never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison.*
The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falt'ring *sued*, and threat'ning now did rave. *Blackmore.*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

To Sue, sû. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty; with *out*. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing out* a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SU'ET, sû'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner*.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks. *Wiseman.*

Su'ety, sû'ît-ê. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consist- of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp.*

To SU'FFER, sûf'fûr.[98] *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, French,]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Proverbs.*

A women *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all she had. *Mark.*

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heav'n
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here;
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse,
By my advice; since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer* as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakspeare.*

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*
My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakspeare.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Leviticus.*

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To Su'ffer, sûf'fûr. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm, to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryd.*

3. To be injured.

Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that manage them. *Temple.*

Su'fferable, sûf'fûr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.

Thy rages be
Now no more *sufferable*. *Chapman.*

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

Su'fferably, sûf'fûr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

Su'fferance, sûf'fûr-ânse. *n. s.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, Fr.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakspeare.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew. *Locke.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought to have slain her in his fierce despight;
But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor.*

Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny. *Fell.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *suff'rance* of a tender friend. *Otway.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hinderance.

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

Some villains of my court
Are in consent and *sufferance* in this. *Shakspeare.*

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *suff'rance* of supernal pow'r. *Milton.*

Su'fferer, sûf'fûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here:
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*

He, when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *suff'rer* in his subjects crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it; she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen. *Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

Su'ffering, sûf'fûr-îng.[410] *n. s.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Collossians.*

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison.*

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified. *Nelson.*

To SUFFI'CE, sûf-fize'.[351] *v. n.* [*suffire*, French; *sufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakspeare.*

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend? *Milton.*

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To Suffi'ce, sûf-fize'.[351] *v. a.*

1. To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd with winds *suffic'd* the sail;
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryd.*

2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezekiel.*

Parched corn she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton.*

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

When the herd, *suffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lare. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*suffisance*, French; from *sufficient*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. *Fell.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt.[357] *adj.* [*suffisant*, French; *sufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Matt.*

Heaven yet retains
Numbers *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakspeare.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else? *Law.*

SUFFI'SANCE, sŭf'fē-sănse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

To SU'FFOCATE, sŭf'fō-kāte. *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shaksp.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking. *Shakspeare.*

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart: which being once performed, lest, being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier.*

All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCA'TION, sŭf-fō-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*suffocation*, French; from *suffocate*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar: some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFOCATIVE, sŭf'fō-kā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs succeed. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFRAGAN, sŭf'frā-gŭn.[88] *n. s.* [*suffragant*, French; *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *suffragan* bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Heylin.*

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe.*

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SU'FFRAGATE, sŭf'frā-gāte. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE, sŭf'frĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*suffrage*, French; *suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben Jonson.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *King Charles*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law;
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryd.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS, sŭf-frăd'jĭn-ŭs. *adj.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough, or *suffraginous* flexture behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION, sŭf-fū-mē-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*suffumigation*, French; *suffumigo*, Latin.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wiseman.*

SUFFU'MIGE, sŭf-fū'mĭdje. *n. s.* [*suffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smokes are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE, sŭf-fūze'. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Latin.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicions, and fastastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffus'd*, with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFU'SION, sŭf-fū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*suffusion*, Fr. from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG, sŭg *n. s.* [*sugo*, Latin; to suck.]

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR, shŭg'ŭr.[175 454] *n. s.* [*sucre*, Fr. *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat steeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks a-cross a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has

a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakspeare.*

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

To Su'gar, shûg'ûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick sobs
In panting murmurs still'd out of her breast,
That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but followed
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakspeare.*

His glosing sire his errand daily said,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high-tasted meat conveys. *Denham.*

Su'gareandy, shûg'ûr-kân-dê. *n. s.* [from *sugar* and *candy.*] Sugar candied, or crystallized.

Su'ggary, shûg'ûr-ê. *adj.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugg'ry* sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

To SUGGE'ST, sûg-jêst'. *v. a.* [*suggero, suggestum*, Lat. *suggerer*, French.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not asham'd?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakspeare.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *King Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest.* *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts, thy own *suggesting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakspeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shaksp.*

3. To inform secretly; out of use.

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to 's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakspeare.*

Sugge'ster, sûg-jêst'ûr. *n. s.* [from *suggest.*] One that reminds another.

Sugge'stion, sûg-jês'tshûn. *n. s.* [*suggestion*, French, from *suggest.*]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similies. *Locke.*

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night
On your *suggestion*. *Shakspeare.*

To Su'ggilate, sûd'jê-lâte. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humori was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after. *Wiseman.*

Su'icide, sû'ê-side.[143] *n. s.* [*suicidium*, Latin.]

1. Self-murderer; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide.* *Clarissa.*

2. A self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortunes, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

Sui'llage, sû'îl-âdje. *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

Su'ing, sû'ing. *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon.*] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT, sûte.[342] *n. s.* [*suite*, French.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.

Whose verses they deduc'd from those first golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhimes. *Drayton.*

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him on his steed he brought. *Dryden.*

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakspeare.*

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a *suit*,
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,
One *suit* does there three or four winter's last. *Cowley.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. *Out of* Suits. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*suite*, French.] Retinue; company; Obsolete.

Plexirtus's ill led life, and worse-gotten honour, should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus, and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [from *To sue.*] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force. *Shakspeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit.* *Shaksp.*

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakspeare.*

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job.*

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen:
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew;
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *Duty of Man.*

7. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my *suit.* *Shakspeare.*

Their determinations are, to return to their home, and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Shakspeare.*

8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquests shoone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Susanna.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Taylor.*

To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*

A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful management. *Kettlewell.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbuthnot.*

Suit *Covenant*, sûte-kûv'ê-nânt. [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

Suit *Court*, sûte'kôrt. [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

Suit *Service*, sûte'sêr-vîs. [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

To Suit, sûte. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shakspeare.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suited* their distinct hypothesis. *Locke.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his watry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakspeare.*

Be better *suited;*
These weeds are memories of those misfortunes;
I pr'ythee put them off to worser hours. *Shaksp.*

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Shakspeare.*

To Suit, sûte. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden* uses it both with *to* and *with.*

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well *suit with* either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

The place itself was *suiting to* his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Pity does *with* a noble nature *suit.* *Dryden.*

Constraint does ill *with* love and beauty *suit.* *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

Sui'table, sû'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *suit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to.*

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable to* that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable to* their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable to* the principles of the Roman church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable;*
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers and divine petitions without an holiness of life *suitable to* them, as to suppose an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

Sui'tableness, sû'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *suitable.*] Fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him first. *South.*

He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence brings persons so affected together. *South.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tillotson.*

Sui'tably, sû'tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *suitable.*] Agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text suitable thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*

Sui'ter, sû'tûr.[98 166] Sui'tor, } *n. s.* [from *suit.*]

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.

As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by course of justice. *Shakspeare.*

My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *suitors;* nor important less
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout. *Milton.*

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.

—A dear happiness to women! they would else have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor.* *Shaksp.*

He passed a year under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suitor* to sir Roger Ashton's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *suitors* sought, she mocks their pains,
And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his seat, familiar to her side,
Far from the *suitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope.*

Sui'tress, sû'três. *n. s.* [from *suiter.*] A female supplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress;*
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

Su'lcated, sûl'kâ-têd. *adj.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the erosion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongst the clay. *Woodward.*

Sull, sûl. *n. s.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SU'LLEN, sûl'lin.[99] *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obscure.]

1. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

Wilmot continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day grew more insolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first coming in. *L'Estrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;
Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest;
And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryd.*

The *sullen* fiend her sounding wings display'd,
Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shakspeare.*

Night, with her *sullen* wings to double shade,
The desart fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red;
A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shakspeare.*

Su'llenly, sûl'lin-lê. *adv.* [from *sullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impos'd in victory before:
He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make
These offers now. *Dryden.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *sullenly* to his revenge he sails,
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryd.*

Su'llenness, sûl'lin-nês. *n. s.* [from *sullen.*] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefacedness without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *sullenness*,
He to another key his style doth dress. *Donne.*

In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature, not to go out and see her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use no remedy, Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*

Su'llens, sûl'linz. *n. s.* [without singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind. A burlesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullens* have. *Shaksp.*

Su'lliage, sûl'lê-âdje.[90] *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. Not in use.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sulliage* it has cast upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To Su'lly, sûl'lê. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

He 's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,
And made you empress of the world in vain. *Dryd.*

Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

Publick justice may be done to those virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *sullied* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious men. *Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,

Three *sullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng.
Gay.

SU'LLY, sûl'lê. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot.

You laying these light *sullies* on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakspeare.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

SU'LPHUR, sûl'fûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Brimstone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *sulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the fossil-salt. *Woodward.*

SULPHU'REOUS, sûl-fû'rê-ûs. } *adj.*
SU'LPHUROUS, sûl'fûr-ûs.[314] } [*sulphureus*, Lat.] Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

My hour is almost come,
When I to *sulphurous* and tormenting flames
Must render up myself. *Shakspeare.*

Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire.
Milton.

Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light and *sulphureous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently, than other bodies do? *Newton.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes unty'd *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *sulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth.
Thomson.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS, sûl-fû'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *sulphureous*.] The state of being sulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT, sûl'fûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The same with HOGS-FENNEL.

SU'LPHURY, sûl'fûr-ê. *adj.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

SU'LTAN, sûl'tân.[88] *n. s.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperour.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *sultan* Solyman. *Shaksp.*

SU'LTANA, sûl-tâ'nâ. } *n. s.* [from *sultan*.]
SU'LTANESS, sûl'tâ-nês } The queen of an eastern emperour.

Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*
Lay the tow'ring *sultaness* aside. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY, sûl'tân-rê. *n. s.* [from *sultan*.] An eastern empire.

I affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes, where slaves bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS, sûl'trê-nês. *n. s.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY, sûl'trê. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *sulphury*, or *sweltry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.

It is very *sultry* and hot. *Shakspeare.*

The *sultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us ev'n Lybia's *sultry* desarts. *Addison.*

Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have scorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM, sûm. *n. s.* [*summa*, Latin; *somme*, French.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them. *Psalms.*

Th' almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. *Milton.*

Such and no less is he, on whom depends
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me.
Shakspeare.

They who constantly set down their dany expences, have yet some set time of casting up the whole *sum*. *Duty of Man.*

Britain, once despis'd, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days.
C. Arbuthnot.

3. [*somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted.

This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They replenished the hearts of the nearest unto them with words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum* of wisdom. *Milton.*

In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

The *sum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*

In *sum*, the gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milton.*

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Estrange.*

To SUM, sûm. *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. It has *up* emphatical.

You cast th' event of war,
And *summ'd* th' account of chance. *Shakspeare.*

The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in.
2 Kings.

In sickness, time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.

So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her *summ'd up*, in her contain'd.
Milton.

To conclude, by *summing up* what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny, that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words, *sums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden.*

A fine evidence *summ'd up* among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd*. *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE, shû'mâk-trêê. *n. s.* [*sumach*, Fr.] A plant. The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS, sûm'lês. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasuries. *Shaksp.*

A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed. *Milton.*

Above, beneath, around the palace shines
The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY, sûm'mâ-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for these demonstrations out of scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SU'MMARY, sûm'mâ-rê. *adj.* [*sommaire*, Fr. from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading;
She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY, sûm'mâ-rê. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abstract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shaksp.*

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER, sûm'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [ȝumer, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice.

Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after *summer*, evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shaksp.*

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare.*

An hundred of *summer* fruits. *2 Samuel.*

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. *Judges.*

In all the liveries deckt of *summer's* pride.
Milton.

They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn.
Mortimer.

The dazzling roofs,
Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the sun,
See sultry *summer* comes. *Thomson.*

2. [*Trabs summaria.*] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding slily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew.
Herbert.

To Su'mmer, sům'můr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Isaiah.*

To Su'mmer, sům'můr. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Su'mmerhouse, sům'můr-hoůse. *n. s.* [from *summer* and *house.*] An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in christendom. *Shakspeare.*

With here a fountain never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse* that knows no shade.
Pope.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure *Watts.*

Su'mmersault, Su'mmerset, } sům'můr-sět. { *n. s.* [*soubresault*, Fr. *Somerset* is a corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults.* *Walton.*

And if at first he fail, his second *summersault*
He instantly assays. *Drayton.*

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope: I have seen him do the *summerset* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Swift.*

Su'mmit, sům'mĭt. *n. s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To SU'MMON, sům'můn.[166] *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Latin.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.

Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower.
Shakspeare.

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. *Carew.*

The tirsan is assisted by the governor of the city where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.
Milton.

Nor trumpets, *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*

We are *summoned* in to profess repentance and amendment of all our sins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with *up* emphatical.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shaksp.*

Su'mmoner, sům'můn-ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *summon.*] One who cites; one who summons.

Close pent up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shakspeare.*

Su'mmons, sům'můnz. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present *summons?* *Shakspeare.*

He sent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton.*

This *summons*, as he resolved unfit either to dispute or disobey, so could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, submit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

Su'mpter, sům'tůr.[412] *n. s.* [*sommier*, Fr. *somaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Shakspeare.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent. *Dryden.*

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flander's mares.
Mortimer.

Su'mption, sům'shůn. *n. s.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Taylor.*

Su'mptuary, sům'tshů-â-rè. *adj.*[292] [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

Sumptuo'sity, sům-tshů-ôs'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS, sům'tshů-ůs.[292] *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid.

We see how most christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* stateliness of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

Su'mptuously, sům'tshů-ůs-lè. *adv.* [from *sumptuous.*]

1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Shakspeare.*

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury. *Bacon.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*

Su'mptuousness, sům'tshů-ůs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN, sůn. *n. s.* [*sunno*, Gothick; *ſunna*, *ſunne*, Saxon; *son*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her steal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shakspeare.*

Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *suns* as there are stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the setting seek the rising *sun*. *Harte.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun.

This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. *Under the* Sun. In this world. A proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun.* *Eccles.*

To Sun, sůn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did *sun* his treasury.
Spenser.

What aim'st thou at; delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

Su'nbeam, sůn'bème. *n. s.* [*sun* and *beam.*] Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams.* *Shakspeare.*

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *sunbeam.* *Milton.*

There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent. *South.*

Su'nbeat, sůn'bète. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the sun.

Its length runs level with th' Atlantick main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden.*

Su'nbright, sůn'brīte. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Resembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shakspeare.*

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd
With flaming cherubims and golden shields. *Milt.*

Sunbu'rning, sůn'bůrn-ĭng. *n. s.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou can'st love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shakspeare.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning.* *Boyle.*

Su'nburnt, sůn'bůrnt. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *burnt.*]

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,

No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland.*
Sunburnt and swarthy though she be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*
One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addison.*

2. Scorched by the sun.
How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

Su'nclad, sůn'klåd. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

Su'nday, sůn'dė. 223 *n. s.* [*sun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the christian sabbath.
If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays.* *Shakspeare.*
An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday.* *Shakspeare.*
At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'stry spreads the streets. *Dryden.*
Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To Su'nder, sůn'důr. *v. a.* [ȝýnðrian, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide.
Vexation almost stops my breath,
That *sundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakspeare.*
It is *sundred* from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew.*
She that should all parts to re-union bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten *sundred* parts in one. *Donne.*
A *sundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*
When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden.*
Th' enormous weight was cast,
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist. *Dryd.*
Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wisely *sunder'd* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Dryden.*
Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder.* *Granville.*

Su'nder, sůn'důr. *n. s.* [ȝundeȝ, Saxon.] Two; two parts.
He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder.* *Psalms.*

Su'ndew, sůn'dů. *n. s.* [*ros solis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Su'ndial, sůn'di-ål. *n. s.* [*sun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.
All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials.* *Locke.*

Su'ndry, sůn'dré. *adj.* [ȝundeȝ, Saxon.] Several; more than one.
That law, which as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and sundry kinds of names. *Hooker.*
Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser.*
But, dallying in this place so long why do'st thou dwell,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell? *Drayton.*
He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies.*
How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?
How can a mirrour *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*
I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanderson.*
Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

Su'nflower, sůn'flóů-ůr. *n. s.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Su'nflower *Little*, sůn'flóů-ůr. *n. s.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Sung, sůng. The pret. and part. pass. of *sing.*
A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main. *Pope.*
From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung.* *Pope.*

Sunk, sůngk.408 The pret. and part. pass. of *sink.*
We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*
Thus we act, and thus we are,
Or toss'd by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*
Sunk in Thalestris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*
His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that solitude and disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift.*

Su'nless, sůn'lės. *adj.* [from *sun.*] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.
He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson.*

Su'nlike, sůn'like. *adj.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.
The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing. *Cheyne.*

Su'nny, sůn'ne. *adj.* [from *sun.*]
1. Resembling the sun; bright.
She saw Duessa *sunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear. *Spens.*
The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser.*
My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakspeare.*
The chymist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips.*
2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.
About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Milton.*
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore. *Dryd.*
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*
3. Coloured by the sun.
Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*

Su'nrise, sůn'rize. } *n. s.* [*sun*
Sunri'sing, sůn'riz-ing.410 } and *rising.*]
1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.
Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising.* *Shakspeare.*
They intend to prevent the *sunrising* *Walton.*
We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and sunset. *Bentley.*
2. East.
In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh.*

Su'nset, sůn'sėt. *n. s.* [*sun* and *set.*]
1. Close of the day; evening.
When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright. *Shakspeare.*
The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset.* *Raleigh.*
At *sunset* to their ships they make return,
And snore secure on deck till rosy morn. *Dryden.*
He now, observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day. *Pope.*
2. West.

Su'nshine, sůn'shine. *n. s.* [*sun* and *shine. Milton* seems to accent it *sunshíne.*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.
That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakspeare.*
He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appear'd in court. *Clarendon.*
Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*
I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham.*
Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryd.*
The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine.* *Pope.*

Su'nshine, sůn'shine. } *adj.* [from *sun-*
Su'nshiny, sůn'shi-ne. } *shine.*] It was anciently accented on the second syllable.
1. Bright with the sun.
About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained. *Boyle.*
The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshine* day. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright like the sun.
The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

To Sup, sůp. *v. a.* [*super*, Norman Fr. ȝupan, Sax. *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.
Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replete with magick arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup.* *Spens.*
There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with: there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*
We saw it smel'ing to every thing set in the room; and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Ray.*
He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To SUP, sůp. *v. n* [*souper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal.
You'll *sup* with me?
—Anger 's my meat: I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shakspeare.*
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. 1 *Tobit.*
There 's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sups* or dines. *Carew.*
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them. *Dryden.*
Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease. *Dryden.*

To Sup, sůp. *v. a.* To treat with supper.
He 's almost *supp'd;* why have you left the chamber? *Shakspeare.*

Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shaksp.*
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman.*

SUP, sŭp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup. *Drayton.*

A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in 't, and flew eagerly up to 't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange.*

The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SU'PER, sŭ'pĕr, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE, sŭ'pĕr-ā-bl.[405 454462] *adj.* [*superabilis*, Latin; *superable*, Fr.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS, sŭ'pĕr-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *superable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABO'UND, sŭ-pĕr-ā-bŏŭnd'. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabound.* *Bacon.*

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE, sŭ-pĕr-ā-bŭn'dânse. *n. s.* [*super* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT, sŭ-pĕr-ā-bŭn'dânt. *adj.* [*super* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY, sŭ-pĕr-ā-bŭn'dânt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *superabundant.*] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD, sŭ-pĕr-ăd'. *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estrange.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will: but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins.*

SUPERADDI'TION, sŭ-pĕr-ăd-dĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *addition.*]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabrick of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God. *More.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of the father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT, sŭ-pĕr-ăd-vē'nē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*superadveniens*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE, sŭ-pĕr-ăn'nŭ-ăte. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated.* *Brown.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannuated.* *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE, sŭ-pĕr-ăn'nŭ-ăte. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves; which being prevented, they will *superannuate.* *Bacon.*

SUPERA'NNUATION, sŭ-pĕr-ăn-nŭ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *superannuate.*] The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPE'RB, sŭ-pĕrb'. *adj.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY, sŭ-pĕrb'lĭl-lĕ. *n. s.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY, sŭ-pĕrb'lĕ. *adv.* [from *superb.*] In a superb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO, sŭ-pĕr-kăr'gō. *n. s.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL, sŭ-pĕr-sē-lĕs'tshăl. *adj.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose. *Woodward.*

SUPERCHE'RY, sŭ-pĕr-tshĕr'rĕ. *n. s.* [An old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCI'LIOUS, sŭ-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship. *South.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addison.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY, sŭ-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS, sŭ-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-nĕs.[113] *n. s.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCE'PTION, sŭ-pĕr-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE, sŭ-pĕr-kŏn'sĕ-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE, sŭ-pĕr-krĕs'sĕnse. *n. s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown.*

SUPERE'MINENCE, sŭ-pĕr-ĕm'mĕ-nĕnse. }
SUPERE'MINENCY, sŭ-pĕr-ĕm'mĕ-nĕn-sĕ. }
n. s. [*super* and *emineo*, Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England, and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT, sŭ-pĕr-ĕm'mĕ-nĕnt. *adj.* [*super* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suitors a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY, sŭ-pĕr-ĕm'mĕ-nĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *supereminent.*] In the most eminent manner.

To SUPERE'ROGATE, sŭ-pĕr-ĕr'rŏ-găte. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Latin.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an echo *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glanville.*

SUPEREROGA'TION, sŭ-pĕr-ĕr-rŏ-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *supererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*, no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY, sŭ-pĕr-ĕr'rŏ-gā-tŭr-ĕ. [512] *adj.* [from *supererogate.*] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION, sŭ-pĕr-ĕgz-ăl-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *exalt.*] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT, sŭ-pĕr-ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt. *adj.* [*super* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse; suffer him to persuade

us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing.

As the escar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wiseman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE, sū-pĕr-fē'tāte. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate;* which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION, sū-pĕr-fē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*superfetation*, French; from *superfetate.*] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being confirmed engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE, sū'pĕr-fĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*superficie*, French; *superficies*, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl. *adj.* [*superficiel*, French; from *superficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakspeare.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY, sū-pĕr-fĭsh-ē-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *superficial.*] The quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *superficial.*]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.
2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed. *Bacon.*

His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand
Have gloz'd but *superficially.* *Shakspeare.*

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *superficial.*]

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFI'CIES, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ēz.[505] *n. s.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies:* the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE, sū-pĕr-fīne'.[524] *adj.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone; to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine.* *Mortimer.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE, sū-pĕr-flū'ĕnse. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluo*, Latin.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tănse. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Spermaceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tănt. *adj.* [*superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. Not in use.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakspeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity.* *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs.[518] *adj.* [*super* and *fluo*, Latin; *superflu*, French.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous.* *Hooker.*

Our *superfluous* lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle. *Shakspeare.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakspeare.*

As touching the ministring to the saints, it is *superfluous* to write. *2 Corinthians.*

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and set our harps in tune. *Roscommon.*

If ye know,
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin
Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

His conscience chear'd him with a life well spent,
His prudence a *superfluous* something lent,
Which made the poor who took; and poor who gave,
content. *Harte.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *superfluous.*] The state of being superfluous.

SUPE'RFLUX, sū'pĕr-flŭks. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superflux* to them. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN, sū-pĕr-hū'măn. *adj.* [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION, sū-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt. *adj.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūse'. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'Estrange.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced.* *Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *super* and *induce.*] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-jĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-stē-tū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *institution.* In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND, sû-pêr-în-tênd'. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend.*] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, sû-pêr-în-tênd'ênse. } SUPERINTE'NDENCY, sû-pêr-în-tênd'ên-sê } *n. s.* [from *super* and *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *South.*

The divine providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT, sû-pêr-în-tênd'ênt. *n. s.* [*superintendent*, French; from *superintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addison.*

SUPERIO'RITY, sû-pê-rê-ôr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *superiour.*] Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superiour; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas, mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR, sû-pê'rê-ûr.[166] *adj.* [*supérieur*, French; *superior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour: if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *L'Estrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased; but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR, sû-pê'rê-ûr. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours.* *Spectator.*

SUPERLA'TION, sû-pêr-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE, sû-pêr'lâ-tîv. *adj.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an unusual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and, when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Brown*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative.* *Watts*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative.* *Bacon.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles; because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY, sû-pêr'lâ-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *superlative.*]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good, Creator of all things. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS, sû-pêr'lâ-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *superlative.*] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR, sû-pêr-lû'nâr. *adj.* [*super* and *luna*, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysicks, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss,
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL, sû-pêr'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*supernus*, Latin.]

1. Having a higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shaksp.*

He with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the sufferance of *supernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT, sû-pêr-nâ'tânt. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION, sû-pêr-nâ-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *supernato*, Latin.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

Bodies are differenced by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver. *Brown.*

SUPERNA'TURAL, sû-pêr-nât'tshû-râl. *adj.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or, if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation. *Hooker.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance *Tillotson.*

No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood could come, by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a supreme being as can alter the course of nature. *Wilkins.*

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY, sû-pêr-nât'shû-râl-ê. *adv.* [from *supernatural.*] In a manner above the course or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the sovereign while he assumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY, sû-pêr-nû'mêr-âr-ê. *adj.* [*supernumeraire*, French; *super* and *numerus*, Latin.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE, sū-pĕr-vēne'. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it. *Fell.*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT, sū-pĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*superveniens*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to christian practice, and not all christian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION, sū-pĕr-vĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE, sū-pĕr-vīze'. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve*

SUPERVI'SOR, sū-pĕr-vī'zŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *supervise.*] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shaksp.*

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To SUPERVI'VE, sū-pĕr-vīve'. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive?* *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION, sū-pē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*supination*, French; from *supino*, Latin.] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

SUPI'NE, sū-pīne'.[140] *adj.* [*supinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone.*

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours? *Ray.*

2. Leaning backward with exposure to the sun.

If the vipe
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE, sū-pīne'.[140] *n. s.* [*supin*, French; *supinum*, Latin.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY, sū-pīne'lē. *adv.* [from *supine.*]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryd.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS, sū-pīne'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY, sū-pĭn'ē-tē.[511] *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture of lying with the face upward.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of errour is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS, sŭp-pē-dā'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

SU'PPER, sŭp'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *supper*-time must I perform
Much business. *Shakspeare.*

The hour of *supper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*. *Fell.*

SU'PPERLESS, sŭp'pŭr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *supper.*] Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince, *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat,
And pin'd unconscious of his rising fate. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT, sŭp-plānt'. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, French; *sub* and *planta*, Lat.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with hasty strides
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakspeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakspeare.*

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

4. The sense in this passage seems to be mistaken.

For such doctrines as depend merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*. *Wilkins.*

SUPPLA'NTER, sŭp-plānt'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SU'PPLE, sŭp'pl.[405] *adj.* [*souple*, Fr.]

1. Pliant: flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend
The *supple* knee. *Milton.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fasts. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*

4. That makes supple.

Each part depriv'd of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakspeare.*

To SU'PPLE, sŭp'pl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*

To *supple* a carcase, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate suit,
Convinc'd or *suppled* them, they cannot chuse,
But they must blab. *Shakspeare.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after, *Locke.*

To SU'PPLE, sŭp'pl. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT, sŭp'plē-mĕnt. *n. s.*

Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found! *Milton.*

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant of six hours *supernumerary.* *Brown.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a day. *Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence this year. *Addison.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot.*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT, sŭ'pĕr-plănt. *n. s.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but misletoe. *Bacon.*

SU'PERPLUSAGE, sŭ'pĕr-plŭs-ĭdje. *n. s.* [*super* and *plus*, Latin.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbouring parishes. *Fell.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE, sŭ-pĕr-pŏn'dĕr-ate. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION, sŭ-pĕr-prŏ-pŏr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION, sŭ-pĕr-pŭr-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*superpurgation*, French; *super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiseman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION, sŭ-pĕr-rĕ-flĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species speciei at last die. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY, sŭ-pĕr-sā'lĕ-ĕn-sĕ. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Latin. This were better written *supersiliency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of horses. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE, sŭ-pĕr-skrĭbe'. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two Fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument *superscribed.* *Addison.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION, sŭ-pĕr-skrĭp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Doth this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shakspeare.*

Read me the *superscription* of these letters, I know not which is which. *Shakspeare.*

No *superscriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription;* in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had power to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To SUPERSE'DE, sŭ-pĕr-sēde'. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controulable by reason, for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS, sŭ-pĕr-sē'dē-ăs. *n. s.* [In law.]

A writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowell.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *supersedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE, sŭ-pĕr-sĕr'vē-sā-bl. *adj.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Overofficious; more than is necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable* finical rogue. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION, sŭ-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*superstition*, French; *superstitio*, Lat.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains. *Dryden.*

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. In this sense it is plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd *superstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have some part of their life excused from it. *Law.*

3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

They had certain questions against him of their own *superstition.* *Acts.*

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, sŭ-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*superstitieux*, French; *superstitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Have I
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakspeare.*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And, to a *superstitious* eye, the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, sŭ-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *superstitious.*]

1. In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore, not *superstitiously* but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts.*

To SUPERSTRA'IN, sŭ-pĕr-strāne'. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain.*] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT, sŭ-pĕr-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*superstruo*, *superstructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency, and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION, sŭ-pĕr-strŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *superstruct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE, sŭ-pĕr-strŭk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him; and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, sŭ-pĕr-strŭk'tshūre. *n. s.* [*super* and *structure.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL, sŭ-pĕr-sŭb-stăn'shăl. *adj.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS, sŭ-pĕr-vā-kā'-nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

[*supplement*, French; *supplementum*, Latin.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lurking in ours. *Rogers.*

Instructive satire; true to virtue's cause!
Thou shining *supplement* of publick laws! *Young.*

2. Store; supply. Not in use.

We had not spent
Our ruddie wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew.
Chapman.

SUPPLEME'NTAL, sûp-plê-mênt'âl. } SUPPLEME'NTARY, sûp-plê-mênt'âr-ê. } *adj.* [from *supplement*.] Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of law; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SU'PPLENESS, sûp'pl-nês. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, French, from *supple*.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke.*

SU'PPLETORY, sûp'plê-tûr-ê. *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Latin.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SU'PPLETORY, sûp'plê-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*supletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hammond.*

SU'PPLIANT, sûp'plê-ânt. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant*. *Shakspeare.*

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee.
Milton

The rich grow *suppliant* and the poor grow proud:
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more.
Dryden.

Constant to his first decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

SU'PPLIANT, sûp'plê-ânt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant*. *Shakspeare.*

Hourly suitors come:
The east with incense, and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom.
Dryden.

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.
Dryden

SU'PPLICANT, sûp'plê-kânt. *n. s.* [from *supplicate*.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wise *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To SU'PPLICATE, sûp'plê-kâte. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplico*, Latin, from *suplex*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds, to learn their doom. *Addis.*

SUPPLICA'TION, sûp'plê-kâ-shûn. *n. s.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicate*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakspeare.*

My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Shakspeare.*

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Ephesians.*

Bend thine ear
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute. *Milt.*

A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *supplications*. *Duty of Man*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Tillotson.*

To SUPPLY', sûp-plî'. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *supplier*, French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kern *supplied* and maintained. *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship *Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did she slumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shakspeare.*

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,
And no light shines but that by which men die.
Waller.

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room.
Milton.

The sun was set; and Vesper to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While trees the mountain-tops with shades *supply*,
Your honour, name, and praise shall never die.
Dryden.

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*

My lover, turning away several old servants *supplied* me with others from his own house. *Swift.*

SUPPLY', sûp-plî'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 *Corinthians.*

Art from that fund each just *supply* provides,
Works without show, and without pomp presides.
Pope.

To SUPPO'RT, sûp-pôrt'. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Italian.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to *support* each flow'r of tender stalk.
Milton.

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God; the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to suffer and *support* our pains. *Milton.*

Could'st thou *support* that burden? *Milton.*

This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,
The patience of a god could not *support*. *Dryden.*

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *support* the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*

None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompens'd,
And oft *supported*. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT, sûp-pôrt'. *n. s.* [*support*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them; yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support*. *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.
3. Necessaries of life.
4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPO'RTABLE, sûp-pôrt'â-bl. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from *support*.] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *Shakspeare* accents the first syllable.

As great to me, as late; and *supportable*
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Alterations in the project of uniting christians might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them.
Pope.

SUPPO'RTABLENESS, sûp-pôrt'â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *supportable*.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE, sûp-pŏrt'ânse. } *n. s.*
SUPPORTA'TION, sûp-pŏr-tâ'shûn. } [from *support.*] Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakspeare.*

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *supportance* of his vow. *Shakspeare.*

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER, sûp-pŏrt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *support.*]

1. One that supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good *supporters* are you. *Shakspeare.*

Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *supporter*, or a support is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is born up from falling.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and *supporters*. *Camden.*

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear. *L'Estrange*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*. *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. *Supporters.* [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.

SUPPO'SABLE, sûp-pŏ'zâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL, sûp-pŏ'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakspeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect; the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals*. *Glanville.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, is utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers. *Clarissa.*

To SUPPO'SE, sûp-pŏze'. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing, as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilkins.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king,
That Lewis of France is sending over maskers. *Shakspeare.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Samuel.*

I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE, sûp-pŏze'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit.

We come short of our *suppose* so far,
That, after sev'n years siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakspeare.*

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That he is honest? *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER, sûp-pŏ'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *suppose.*] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *supposers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakspeare*

SUPPOSI'TION, sûp-pŏ-zĭsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*supposition*, Fr. from *suppose.*] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakspeare.*

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie;
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakspeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a deity, nor is it pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS, sûp-pŏz-ĕ-tĭsh'ûs. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *supposititius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterlands.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS, sûp-pŏz-ĕ-tĭsh'ûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *supposititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY, sûp-pŏz'zĕ-tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *suppose.*] Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY, sûp-pŏz'zĕ-tûr-ĕ. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, French; *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS, sûp-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince. *Shakspeare.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well-armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and, oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night. *Milton.*

Still she *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it. *Broome.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice;
For, had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous spight, more furious raging broils. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION, sûp-prĕsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress.*]

1. The act of suppressing.
2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR, sûp-prĕs'sûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *suppress.*] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE, sûp'pû-râte. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurer*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE, sûp'pû-râte. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION, sûp-pû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurate.*]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbuth.*

2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE, sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [*suppuratif*, French; from *suppurate.*] Digestive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION, sŭp-pū-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*supputation*, Fr. *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures. *Holder.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no looger understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or where without a period. *West.*

To SUPPU'TE, sŭp-pūte'. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA, sū'prā. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, sū-prā-lăp-sā'rē-ăn. }
SUPRALA'PSARY, sū-prā-lăp'săr-ē. }
adj. [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homoconditus*, man created not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass. *Hammond*

SUPRAVU'LGAR, sū-prā-vŭl'gŭr. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY, sū-prĕm'ā-sē.[511] *n. s.* [from *supreme.*] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shaksp.*

I am asham'd that women
Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey
Shakspeare.

Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.
Milton.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*. *Swift.*

You're form'd by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME, sū-prĕme'. *adj.* [*supremus*, Latin.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed that *superiour* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness! *Shakspeare.*

My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakspeare.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we can most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.
Dryden.

SUPRE'MELY, sū-prĕme'lē. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chymist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR, sŭr. [*sur*, French.] In composition, means *upon*, or *over and above*.

SURADDI'TION, sŭr-ăd-dĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*sur*, and *addition.*] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shakspeare.*

SU'RAL, sū'răl.[88] *adj.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

SU'RANCE, shū'rănse.[454] *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Shakspeare.

To SURBA'TE, sŭr-bāte'. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them: however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet
Mortimer.

SURBE'T, sŭr'bĕt. The participle passive of *surbeat*, which *Spenser* seems to have used for *surbate*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight, on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spenser.*

To SURCEA'SE, sŭr-sēse'. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under the pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

To SURCEA'SE, sŭr-sēse'. *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. Obsolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*.
Spenser.

SURCEA'SE, sŭr-sēse'.[227] *n. s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *surcease* unto all courts of England for the most things handled in them. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE, sŭr-tshărje'. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, French.] To overload; to overburden.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city. *Knolles.*

More remov'd,
Lest heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton.*

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melefinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew.
Dryden.

SURCHA'RGE, sŭr-tshărje'. *n. s.* [*surcharge*, French; from the verb.] Burden added to burden; overburden; more than can be well born.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*

SURCHA'RGER, sŭr-tshăr'jŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *surcharge.*] One that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE, sŭr'sĭng-gl.[405] *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]

1. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse.
2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE, sŭrk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT, sŭr'kōte. *n. s.* [*surcot*, old Fr. *sur* and *coat.*] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat* and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dryden.*

SURD, sŭrd. *adj.* [*surdus*, Lat.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

SU'RDITY, sûr'dît-ê. *n. s.* [from *surd.*] Deafness.

SURDNU'MBER, sûrd-nûm'bûr. *n. s.* [from *surd* and *number.*] That is incommensurate with unity.

SURE, shûre.[454 455] *adj.* [*seure*, Fr.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Psalms.*

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*. *Milton.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she:
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shaksp.*

Let no man seek what may befall:
Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That 'till the night their life they can secure.
Denham.

While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less will you in the style. *Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *To make sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule. *Daniel.*

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin. *L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction. *Dryden.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy: he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee.
Dryden.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation which are *sure* to be observed. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakspeare.*

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs. *Shaksp*

I wrapt in *sure* bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide.
Milton

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations *surer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth assenting faith relies:
Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vicious expression: more properly *be sure*.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, *to be sure*, who conversed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed salt, *to be sure* it must have some. *Arbuthnot*

SURE, shûre. *adv.* [*surement*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than assertion.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen.
Addison.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown:
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence.
Smith.

Sure upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED, shûre-fût'êd. *adj.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert*

SU'RELY, shûre'lê. *adv.* [from *sure.*]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Genesis*

Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Arbuthnot.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors. *Watertand.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*. *Proverbs.*

SU'RENESS, shûre'nês. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Certainty.

The subtle ague, that for *sureness* sake
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral: and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP, shûre'tê-ship. *n. s.* [from *surety.*] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners which whole mouths will swear
That only *suretiship* hath brought them there.
Donne.

If here not clear'd no *suretiship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denham.*

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by *suretiship?* *South.*

SU'RETY, shûre'tê. *n. s.* [*sureté*, Fr.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger. *Genesis.*

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakspeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shakspeare.*

6. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shakspeare.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him. *Genesis.*

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE, sûr'fâs.[91] *n. s.* [*sur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outside; superfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we stand. *Milton.*

Errours like straws upon the *surface* flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden.

All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, so as together to compose one even *surface*. *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT, sûr'fît.[255] *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, Fr. *to do more than enough, to overdo.*] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakspeare.*

To SU'RFEIT, sûr'fît. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting* and drunkenness. *Luke.*

Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT, sûr'fît. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shakspeare.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit*-swell'd, so old, and so profane. *Shaksp.*

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him.
Shakspeare.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben Jonson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Otway.*

Su'rfeiter, sûr'fît-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *surfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shakspeare.*

Su rfeitwater, sûr'fît-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*surfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

Surge, sûrje. *n. s.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakspeare.*

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swoln that met him. *Shakspeare.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us fallen. *Milton.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Ismena's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

To Surge, sûrje. *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milton.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

Su'rgeon, sûr'jûn.[259] *n. s.* [corrupted by conversation from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sidney*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *surgeon* to old shoes. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidencies. *Taylor.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:
The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

Su'rgeonry, sûr'jûn-rê. } *n. s.* [for *chirurgery.*]
Su'rgery, sûr'jûr-ê. } The act of curing by manual operation.

It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The mere despair of *surgery* he cures. *Shakspeare.*

They are often tarred over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar? *Shaksp.*

Su'rgy, sûr'jê. *adj.* [from *surge.*] Rising in billows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

Su'rlily, sûr'lê-lê. *adv.* [from *surly.*] In a surly manner.

Su'rliness, sûr'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *surly.*] Gloomy; moroseness; sour anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

Su'rling, sûr'ling. *n. s.* [from *surly.*] A sour, morose fellow. Not used.

These sour *surlings* are to be commended to sieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

Su'rly, sûr'lê. *adj.* [from ȝyn, sour, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; sitently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shaksp.*

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shaksp.*

Against the capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakspeare.*

Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*

The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

To Surmi'se, sûr-mize'. *v. a.* [*surmise*, French.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth: somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire. *Hooker.*

Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. 1 *Timothy*

Surmise not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milt*

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryd*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

Surmi'se, sûr-mize'. *n. s.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let grow private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse: if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemn'd to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shaksp.*

My thought, whose murthering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakspeare.*

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

To SURMOU'NT, sûr-môunt'. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, French.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton.*

Surmou'ntable, sûr-môunt'â-bl. *adj.* [from *surmount.*] Conquerable; superable.

Surmou'nter, sûr-môunt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *surmount.*] One that rises above another.

Surmou'nting, sûr-môunt'îng. *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

Su'rmullet, sûr'mûl-lît. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

Su'rname, sûr'nâme.[492] *n. s.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire to the empire *Knolles.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that *surname*. *Shakspeare.*

To Su'rname, sûr-nâme'. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, French, from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Isaiah*

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *sirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To Surpa'ss, sûr-pâs'. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears. *Shakspeare.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpassest far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

Surpa'ssable, sûr-pâs'sâ-bl. *adj.* [from *surpass* and *able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

Surpa'ssing, sûr-pâs'îng. *participial adj.* [from *surpass*.] Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that, with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

Surpa'ssingly, sûr-pâs'îng-lè. *adv.* [from *surpassing*.] In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

Su'rplice, sûr'plîs.[140] *n. s.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, French; *superpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakspeare.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

Su'rplus, sûr'plûs. } *n. s.* [*sur*
Su'rplusage, sûr'plûs-îdje.[90] } and *plus*, French.] A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage;*
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakspeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

Surpri'sal, sûr-prî'zâl.[88] } *n. s.* [*surprise*,
Surpri'se, sûr-prize'. } French, from the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals;* but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton.*

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon*

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprize* and set purpose. *South.*

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minuter things so carefully as private persons; the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*.
King's Cookery.

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, sûr-prize'. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge of th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakspeare.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprize*,
And who resists. *Ben Jonson.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*,
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton.*

How shall he keep, what sleeping or awake,
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpriz'd* his heart!
Thomson.

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

Surpri'sing, sûr-prî'zîng.[410] *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Spectator.*

Surpri'singly, sûr-prî'zîng-lè. *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand we should take the men that are employed in public business, the number of those who remain will be *surprizingly* little. *Addison.*

Su'rquedry, sûr'kwê-drè. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Spenser.*

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

Surrebu'tter, sûr-rê-bût'tûr. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

Surrejoi'nder, sûr-rê-jôîn'dûr. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, French. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER, sûr-rên'dûr. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

Recall those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. *Davenant.*

2. To deliver up to an enemy: sometimes with *up* emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He, willing to *surrender up* the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

Surrender up to me thy captive breath;
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is death. *Harte.*

To Surre'nder, sûr-rên'dûr. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

Surre'nder, sûr-rên'dûr.[88] } *n. s.* [from
Surre'ndry, sûr-rên'drè. } the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. *Milton.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender;* asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæsar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakspeare.*

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppressed states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, is required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. *South.*

Surre'ption, sûr-rêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*surrep-*

tus, Latin.] Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS, sûr-rêp-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an assertion. *Brown.*

The Masorites numbered not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publisher of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY, sûr-rêp-tîsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE, sûr'rô-gâte. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE, sûr'rô-gâte.[91] *n. s.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROGA'TION, sûr-rô-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*surrogatio*, Latin.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROU'ND, sûr-rôûnd'. *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou sawest. *Milton.*
Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*
Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID, sûr-sôl'îd. *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem*, sûr-sôl'îd. *n. s.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T, sûr-tôôt'. *n. s.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE, sûr-vêne'. *v. a.* [*survenir*, French.] To supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y, sûr-vâ'. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above. *Milton.*
Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.
3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground. *Spenser.*
Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*
With alter'd looks
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SURVE'Y, sûr-vâ', *or* sûr'vâ.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides! *Milton.*
Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*
No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire. *Dryd*

2. Superintendance.
3. Mensuration.

SURVE'YOR, sûr-vâ'ûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Wer't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shakspeare.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite. *Shakspeare.*

Decempeda was a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVE'YORSHIP, sûr-vâ'ûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW, sûr-vû'. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was
Like highest heaven compassed around,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Spenser.*

To SURVI'VE, sûr-vîve'. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin; *survivre*, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*
Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakspeare.*
Try pleasure,
Which when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *surviveth*, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*
The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *survive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapsodies, called the characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *surviv'd* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their fathers' failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE, sûr-vîve'. *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVI'VER, sûr-vî'vûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents, the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP, sûr-vî'vûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *surviver*.] The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivership*. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY, sûs-sêp-tê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE, sûs-sêp'tê-bl. *adj.* [*susceptible*, French. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTION, sûs-sêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking.

A canon promoted to holy orders before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE, sûs-sêp'tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Latin. This word is more analogical, though less used, than *susceptible*.] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY, sûs-sîp'pê-ên-sê. *n. s.* [from *suscipient*.] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT, sûs-sîp'pê-ênt. *n. s.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE, sûs'sê-tâte. *v. n.* [*susciter*, French; *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION, sûs-sê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*suscitation*, French, from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, sûs-pêkt'. *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton.*
From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which changes the signification of words; which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison.*

To Suspe'ct, sûs-pĕkt'. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest. *Shakspeare.*

Suspe'ct, sûs-pĕkt'. *part. adj.* [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial. *Glanville.*

Suspe'ct, sûs-pĕkt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakspeare.*

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shakspeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining time and *suspect* of satiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

To Suspe'nd, sûs-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two armies equal fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which, to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that, without obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, fam'd for resistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift*

Suspe'nse, sûs-pĕnse'. *n. s.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to *suspect* that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

Suspe'nse, sûs-pĕnse'. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering into further consultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton.*

Suspe'nsion, sûs-pĕn'shûn. *n. s.* [*suspension*, French, from *suspend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension;* these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension;* and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office; as *the clerk incurred* suspension.

Suspe'nsory, sûs-pĕn'sûr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Latin.] That by which any thing hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscles of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION, sûs-pĭsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*suspicion*, French; *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy, stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton.*

Suspi'cious, sûs-pĭsh'ûs.[314] *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces: we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shaksp.*

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swal-

lowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, sûs-pîsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *suspicious.*]

1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already suspicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, sûs-pîsh'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *suspicious.*] Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION, sûs-spê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forc'd breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE, sûs-spire'. *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Latin.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for *respire.*

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakspeare.*

To SUSTAI'N, sûs-tâne'. *v. a.* [*soustenir*, French; *sustineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain.* *Dryden.*

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry, of him who shall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army. *Milton.*

But it on her, not she on it depends;
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies*

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakspeare.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryd.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life! *Dryd.*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain? *Dryd.*

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain.* *Waller.*

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shakspeare.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

SUSTAI'NABLE, sûs-tâ'nâ-bl. *adj.* [*soustenable*, Fr. from *sustain.*] That may be sustained.

SUSTAI'NER, sûs-tâ'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sustain.*]

1. One that props; one that supports.
2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE, sûs'tê-nânse. *n. s.* [*soustenance*, French.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are to one end sundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Addison.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance.* *L'Estrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION, sûs-tên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*sustentation*, French, from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation.* *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation;* it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION, sû-sûr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE, sûte. *n. s.* [for *suite.*] Sort. I believe only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive, that they are not of one *sute.* *Hooker.*

SU'TLER, sût'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shaksp.*

Send to the *sutler's;* there you're sure to find
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryd.*

SU'TURE, sû'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [*sutura*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented: those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quilled, the twisted and the dry *sutures;* but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp.*

2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures.* *Quincy.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB, swôb.[85] *n. s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swôb. *v. a.* [ȝpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.

He made him *swab* the deck. *Shelvock.*

SWA'BBER, swôb'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakspeare.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

To SWA'DDLE, swôd'dl.[405] *v. a.* [ȝpeðan, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children.

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shoulds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about a hundred yards of swathe. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle.* *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE, swôd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they; and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles.* *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND, swôd'ling-bând.
SWA'DDLINGCLOTH, swôd'ling-klôth.
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT, swôd'ling-klôût.
n. s. [from *swaddle.*] Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddling band*,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do changelings call, so changed by fairies theft. *Spenser.*

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddling-clouts.* *Shakspeare.*

The *swaddling-bands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To SWAG, swâg.[85] *v. n.* [ȝiȝan, Saxon; *sweigia*, Islandick.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it upon his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his sides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE, swâje. *v. a.* [from *assswage.*]
To ease; to soften; to mitigate.
Apt words have pow'r to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton.*
Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*
I will love thee:
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER, swâg'gûr.[98] *v. n.* [*swadderin*, Dutch; to make a noise; ꝥpegan, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.
Drunk? squabble? *swagger?* and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? Oh thou invisible spirit of wine! *Shakspeare.*
'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last night. *Shakspeare*
The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge. *Glanville.*
Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress, cock, and *swagger*, at the same noisy rate. *L'Estrange.*
He chuck'd,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swaggered* like a lord. *Dryden.*
Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration. *Tillotson.*
To be great, is not to be starched and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and brow-beat our inferiours. *Collier.*
What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot.*

SWA'GGERER, swâg'gûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *swagger.*] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.
He 's no *swaggerer*, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakspeare.*

SWA'GGY, swâg'gê.[383] *adj.* [from *swag.*] Dependent by its weight.
The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown.*

SWAIN, swâne.[202] *n. s.* [ꝥpein, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man.
That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike *swain.* *Spenser.*
2. A country servant employed in husbandry.
It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain.* *Shakspeare.*
3. A pastoral youth.
Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Blest nymphs! whose *swains* those graces sing so well. *Pope.*
Leave the meer country to meer country *swains*,
And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns. *Harte.*

SWA'INMOTE, swâne'môte. *n. s.* [*swainmotus*, law Latin.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Cowell.*

To SWALE, swâle. } *v. a.* [ꝥpelan, Sax.
To SWEAL, swêle.[227] } to kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* swales.

SWA'LLET, swôl'lît. *n. s.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW, swôl'lô.[327] *n. s.* [ꝥpalepe, Sax. *hirundo.*] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.
The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shakspeare.*
Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakspeare.*
The *swallows* make use of celendine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*
When *swallows* fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To SWA'LLOW, swôl'lô. *v. a.* [ꝥpelgan, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]
1. To take down the throat.
If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspeare.*
Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as silly people do empirick's pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*
2. To receive without examination.
Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*
3. To engross; to appropriate: often with *up* emphatical.
Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy. 2 *Samuel.*
Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*
4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to ingulf: with *up.*
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and *swallow* navigation *up.* *Shakspeare.*
I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Shaksp.*
Death is *swallowed up* in victory. 1 *Corinthians*
If the earth open her mouth, and *swallow* them *up*, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Numbers.*
In bogs *swallowed up* and lost. *Milton.*
He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow up* our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*
Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden.*
Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addison.*
5. To occupy.
The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*
6. To seize and waste.
Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*
7. To engross; to engage completely.
The priest and the prophet are *swallowed up* of wine. *Isaiah.*
8. *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWA'LLOW, swôl'lô.[86] *n. s.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.
Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL, swôl'lô-tâle. *n. s.* A species of willow.
The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT, swôl'lô-wûrt. *n. s.* [*asclepia.*] A plant.

SWAM, swâm. The preterit of *swim.*

SWAMP, swômp. *n. s.* [*swamms*, Gothick; ꝥpam, Saxon; *suamm*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dut. *suomp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY, swôm'pê. *adj.* [from *swamp.*] Boggy; fenny.
Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*

SWAN, swôn.[85] *n. s.* [ꝥpan, Sax. *suan*, Danish; *swaen*, Dutch; *cycnus*, Lat.]
The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black; as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. *Swans* use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of *swans* with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The *swan* is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of musick, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*
With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow. *Shakspeare.*
Let musick sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a *swan*-like end. *Shaksp.*
The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *swans* remurm'ring to the floods. *Dryden.*
The idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN, swôn'skîn. *n. s.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

SWAP, swôp.[85] *adv.* [*ad suipa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap.* It seems to be of the same original with *sweep.* A low word.

To SWAP, swôp. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD, swârd. *n. s.* [*sward*, Swedish.]
1. The skin of bacon.
2. The surface of the ground: whence *green sward*, or *green sverd.*
Water kept too long loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*
The noon of night was past, and then the foe

Came dreadless o'er the level *swart*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse.
A. Philips.

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *swarth*, and burn it *Mortimer.*

SWARE, swâre. The preterit of *swear.*

SWARM, swârm.[85] *n. s.* [ȝẏeaȝm, Sax. *swerm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general sway into your hand.
Shakspeare.

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addison.*

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,
Which I like summer-flies, shake off again,
Let others sing. *Young.*

To SWARM, swârm. *v. n.* [ȝpeaȝman, Saxon; *swermen*, Dutch.]

1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm.*
Dryden.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied. *Gay.*

When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold. *Mortimer.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The merciless Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon. *Shakspeare.*

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle. *Shakspeare.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears! *Milton.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the shrine;
In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryd.*

3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl, her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals. *Howel.*

Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such grounds took hints for fictions; poisoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

Life *swarms* with ills, the boldest are afraid,
Where then is safety for a tender maid? *Young.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

5. It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

SWART, swârt. } *adj.* [*swarts*, Goth.
SWARTH, swârth. } ȝpeaȝt, Saxon; *swart*, Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation strange, with visage *swart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarm'd in every part.
Spenser.

A man
Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

Whereas I was black and *swarth* before;
With those clear rays which she infus'd on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.
Shakspeare.

No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In *Milton* it seems to signify gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparely looks.
Milton.

To SWART, swârt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk.

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or even black a dead or dissolving flesh. *Brown.*

SWA'RTHILY, swâr'*th*ê-lê. *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly; duskily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS, swâr'*th*ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *swarthy.*] Darkness of complexion; tawniness.

SWA'RTHY, swâr'*th*ê. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The *swarthy* Africans complain. *Roscommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *swarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful. *Hale.*

Here *swarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addison.*

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him:
Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addison.*

SWASH, swôsh. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH, swôsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Impulse of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

To SWASH, swôsh. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence *swash-buckler.* Not in use.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shaksp.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Shakspeare.*

SWA'SHER, swôsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *swash.*] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms. Obsolete.

I have observed these three *swashers;* three such anticks do not amount to a man. *Shakspeare.*

SWATCH, swôtsh. *n. s.* A swath. Not in use.

One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barlie in *swatches* may fill it thereby. *Tusser.*

SWATH, swôth. *n. s.* [*swade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox.
Grasse, lately in *swathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tusser.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath.*
Shakspeare.

As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great *swaths.* *Shakspeare.*

3. [ȝpeȝan, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths.* *Grew.*

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swathe.* *Guardian.*

To SWATHE, swâthe.[467] *v. a.* [ȝpeȝan, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two sons; the eldest of them at three years old,
I' th' *swathing* cloaths the other, from their nursery
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare.*

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shews his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY, swâ. *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy: as, to *sway* the sceptre.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd.*
Spenser.

2. To bias; to direct to either side.

Heav'n forgive them, that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.
Shakspeare.

I took your hands: but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar.
Shakspeare.

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made,
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd.* *Hudibras.*

When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages *sway* you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady 's mad: yet if 't were so,
She could not *sway* her house, command her followers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakspeare.

The will of man is by his reason *sway'd;*
And reason says you are the worthier maid. *Shaksp.*

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway*
The world. *Milton.*

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb *sways* the smooth Severn stream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught, which else free-will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

The judgment is *swayed* by passion, and stored with lubricous opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
Dryden.

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous soil subdu'd; yet those I *sway'd*
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd.
Dryden.

They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *swayed* by particular malice. *Davenant.*

To SWAY, swâ. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sagg with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspeare.*

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakspeare.*

Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered. *Shakspeare.*

Here thou shalt monarch reigo;
There didst not; there let him still victor *sway*. *Milton.*

SWAY, swâ. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two handed *sway*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakspeare.*

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat. *Hooker.*

Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' host,
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare.*

Her father counts it dangerous
That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*,
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*. *Dryden.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires not before thought of. *Sidney.*

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy *sway*. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR, swâre.[240] *v. n.* pret. *swore* or *sware;* part. pass. *sworn.* [*swaran*, Gothick; ȝpeȝian, Saxon; *sweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outswear them too. *Shakspeare.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakspeare.*

I would have kept my word;
But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakspeare.*

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Genesis.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you! *Shakspeare.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer.*

Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly;
Swear not. *Shakspeare.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion, as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Tillotson.*

Hark! the shrill notes transpierce the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring echoes how to *swear*. *Young.*

To SWEAR, swâre.[240] *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel. *Exodus.*

Swom ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I'll be *sworn*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;
And to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryd.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, *he swore treason against his friend.*

3. To obtest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
——O vassal! miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

SWE'ARER, swâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *swear.*]

A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who must hang them?
——Why, the honest men.
——Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men, and hang them up. *Shakspeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse;
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for naught. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer;* for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person. *Swift.*

SWEAT, swêt.[234] *n. s.* [ȝpeat, Saxon; *sweet*, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*

Some insensible effluvium, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals. *Boyle.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*

When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
And flashes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil: drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. *2 Maccabees.*

The field
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milton.*

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT, swêt. *v. n.* preterit *swet, sweated;* part. pass. *sweaten.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burthens? *Shakspeare.*

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely. *Shaksp.*

About this time in Autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating* sickness. *Bacon.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *swet*
To earn his cream bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture.

Wainscots will *sweat* so that they run with water. *Bacon.*

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT, swêt. *v. a.*

1. To emit as sweat.

Grease that's *sweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspeare.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To make to sweat.

SWEA'TER, swêt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sweat.*]

One that sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWEA'TY, swêt'tê. *adj.* [from *sweat.*]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The rabblement hooted and clapp'd their chopp'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakspeare.*

A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel,
No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To SWEEP, swèèp.[246] *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept.* [ȝpapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.
2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *Luke.*

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shaksp.*

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd pow'r, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shaksp.*

The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Judges.*

The blustering winds striving for victory *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows:
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away;
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over.

Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To strike with a long stroke.

Descend, ye nine; descend, and sing;
The breathing instrument inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP, swèèp. *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop.*

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakspeare.*

A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Proverbs.*

Cowen in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as *sweeping* from her source,
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*

Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakspeare.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, swèèp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.
2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags, when, by ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor. *Moxon.*

A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chronical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER, swèèp'ûr. *n. s.* [from *sweep.*] One that sweeps.

SWEE'PINGS, swèèp'îngz.[410] *n. s.* [from *sweep.*] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET, swèèp'nèt. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE, swèèp'stàke. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all.

Is 't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'PY, swèèp'è. *adj.* [from *sweep.*] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

SWEET, swèèt.[246] *adj.* [ȝpece, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perception of almost every sense; sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all; nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist saith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet.* *Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever *sweet.* *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood, to make the lodging *sweet.* *Shakspeare.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness, which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very small with thyme, *sweet*-margory, and a little winter savoury. *Walton.*

The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton.*

Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear,
A *sweeter* musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n bless thee;
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter;* this may be by adhesion. *Bacon.*

The sails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet;* but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour. *Bacon.*

Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet.* *Bacon.*

When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal, act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity? *Newton.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakspeare.*

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *sweet* influence. *Milton.*

Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so *sweete* is as our countrie's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claime our birth. *Chapman.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast. *Dryden.*

10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is* sweet.

SWEET, swèèt. *n. s.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shakspeare.*

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here? *Ben Jonson.*

If ev'ry *sweet*, and ev'ry grace,
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carew.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestick *sweets!* *Milton.*

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milton.*

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden.*

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life? *Dryden.*

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet.* *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while:
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore frowns my *sweet?*
Have I too long been absent from these lips? *Ben Jonson.*

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a *sweet*. *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD, swèèt'brèd. *n. s.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbreads*. *Harvey*

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryd.*

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweetheart the butler loves a *sweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR, swèèt'brì-ûr. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *sweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM, swèèt'brôôm. *n. s.* [*grica*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEETCI'CELY, swèèt'sìs-lè. *n. s.* [*myrrhus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN, swèè't'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *sweet.*]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flow'r
That *sweetens* all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *sweeten* this little hand. *Shakspeare.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *sweeten* my imagination. *Shakspeare.*

With fairest flow'rs, Fidele,
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave. *Shakspeare.*

Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea. the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or *sweetened* by them. *South.*

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting. *Law.*

3. To make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even *sweetens* the death which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

Interest of state and change of circumstances may have *sweetened* these reflections to the politer sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*

Thy mercy *sweet'ned* ev'ry soil,
Made ev'ry region please;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Spectator.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest
Of her behaviour. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden.*

To SWEE'TEN, swèè't'n. *v. n.* To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TENER, swèè't'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *sweeten.*]

1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a *sweet'ner* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Those softeners, *sweeteners*, and compounders, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART, swèèt'hârt. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *heart.*] A lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweethearts*,
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakspeare.*

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakspeare.*

One thing, *sweetheart*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had newly parted with her *sweetheart*. *L'Estrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for these,
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TING, swèèt'ìng.[410] *n. s.* [from *sweet.*]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a *sweeting*, because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard, and sour. *Ascham.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*;
Journies end in lovers meeting. *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'TISH, swèèt'ìsh. *adj.* [from *sweet.*] Somewhat sweet.

They esteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *sweetish* chyle. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY, swèèt'lè. *adv.* [from *sweet.*] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

The best wine for my beloved goes down *sweetly*. *Cant.*

He bore his great commission in his look;
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT, swèèt'mète. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and deserts, and *sweetmeats* to digest. *Dryd.*

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King.*

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: this may preserve his health, but spoils his mind *Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys or *sweetmeats*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TNESS, swèèt'nès. *n. s.* [from *sweet.*] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She, the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetening the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe. *Ascham.*

O our lives *sweetness!*
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakspeare.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters which have in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

His *sweetness* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be exprest in prose. *Roscom.*

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar, and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*. *Addison.*

Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty, and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEETWI'LLIAM, swèèt-wìl'yûm. } *n. s.*
SWEETWI'LLOW, swèèt-wìl'lô. } [*armeria*, Latin.] Plants. A species of gilliflowers.

SWEETWI'LLOW, swèèt-wìl'lô. *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, swèll. *v. n.* participle passive *swollen.* [ȝpellan, Sax. *swellen*, Dut.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he stood,
A gentle *swelling*, and a peaceful flood. *Dryden.*

2. To tumify by obstruction.

Strangely visited people,
All *swol'n* and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaksp.*

Swol'n in his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryd.*

3. To be exasperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs. *Shakspeare.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes *swelling* like a turkey-cock. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be turgid. Used of style.

Peleus and Telephus, exil'd and poor,
Forget their *swelling* and gigantick words. *Roscom.*

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out in a high wall. *Isaiah.*

7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him. and will set him at rest. *Psalms.*

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers. *Shakspeare.*

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shaksp.*

9. To grow upon the view.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shak.*

10. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.

Your youth admires
The throws and *swellings* of a Roman soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue.
Addison.

Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault. *Addison.*

To SWELL, swêll. *v. a.*

1. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shaksp.*

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain.
Dryden.

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes, which have usually attended kingdoms *swollen* with long plenty, pride, and excess.
Clarendon.

The king of men, who, *swoln* with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his pray'rs deny'd. *Dryd.*

SWELL, swêll. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakspeare.*

SWE'LLING, swêl'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *swell.*]

1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronical disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of than strumous or scrophulous *swellings* or ulcers.
Blackmore.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.
Newton.

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELT, swêlt. *v. n.* To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning.

Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *swelt.*
Spenser.

To SWE'LTER, swêl'tûr.[98] *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from *sultry.*] To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Make our bodies *swelter*,
To an osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhil.*

To SWE'LTER, swêl'tûr. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *swellered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley.*

SWE'LTRY, swêl'trê. *adj.* [from *swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swêpt. The participle and preterit of *sweep.*

To SWERD, swêrd. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See SWARD.]

The clays that are long in *swerding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover.
Mortimer.

To SWERVE, swêrv. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Sax. and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve.*
Sidney.

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail.
Dryden.

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly *Hooker.*

Howsoever *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless, so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Com. Prayer.*

Were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve.* *Shakspeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow.
Hakewill.

Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve.* *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmast branch: the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd.*
Dryden.

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent.
Dryden.

SWIFT, swîft. *adj.* [ȝpiȝt, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shaksp.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains.
1 *Chronicles.*

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalescency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift*-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorsel.*

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night.
Prior.

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-footed martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my son,—ah once my blest delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope.*

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind.
Pope.

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak.
James.

To mischief *swift.* *Milton.*

SWIFT, swîft. *n. s.* The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water.
Walton.

SWIFT, swîft. *n. s.* [from the quickness of its flight; *apus.*] A bird like a swallow; a martin.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly.
Derham.

SWI'FTLY, swîft'lê. *adv.* [from *swift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryd.*

In decent order they advance to light;
And then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS, swîft'nês. *n. s.* [from *swift.*] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakspeare.*

We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by overrunning. *Shakspeare.*

Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails.
Milton.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent.
Denham.

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind.
Dryden.

To SWIG, swîg. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swîll. *v. a.* [ȝpilȝan, Sax.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare.*

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profit of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To wash; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shaksp.*

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

SWILL, swil. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*

SWI'LLER, swil'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *swill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swim. *v. n.* preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [ȝpimman, Sax. *swemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakspeare*

We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakspeare.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakspeare.*

The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Acts.*

The rest driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming;* they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progression upon the land. *Brown.*

The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore;
The ready Nereids heard, and *swam* before
To smooth the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them. *King Charles.*

I *swom* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait
Following, her womb then rich with my young squire,
Would imitate. *Shakspeare.*

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight! *Smith.*

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swum* the shades of night. *Pope.*

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryden.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens were filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art. *Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim.* *Thomson.*

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM, swim. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

SWIM, swim. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER, swim'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *swim.*]

1. One who swims.

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latirostrous and flat-billed birds being generally *swimmers*, the organ is wisely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preserv'd
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*

2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the hams: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMINGLY, swim'ming-lé. *adv.* [from *swimming.*] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly.* *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE, swine. *n. s.* [ȝpin, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of some old word, and is now the same in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.

O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies! *Shakspeare*

He will be *swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedcloaths. *Shakspeare.*

Now I fat his *swine*, for others cheere. *Chapman.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine.* *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it? *Locke.*

How instinct varies in the grov'ling *swine*,
Compar'd, half-reasoning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD, swine'brêd. *n. s.* [*cyclaminus.*] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEGRASS, swine'grâs. *n. s.* [*centinodir*, Latin.] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD, swine'hêrd.[515] *n. s.* [ȝpin and hýȝȝd, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tusser.*

The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds.* *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE, swine'pipe. *n. s* [*turdus iliacus.*] A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING, swing.[410] *v. n.* [ȝpingan, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air, than otherwise. *Boyle.*

If the coach *swung* but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings.* *Arbuthnot.*

When the *swinging* signs your ears offend
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, swing. *v. a.* preterit *swang*, *swung.*

1. To make to play loosely on a string.
2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd,
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakspeare.*

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides. *Milton.*

3. To wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

SWING, swing. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*, are first cast backward. *Bacon.*

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakspeare.*

In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we're to observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjust
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust. *Chapm.*

Take thy *swing;*
For not to take, is but the self-same thing. *Dryden.*

These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive, and with full *swing* pursue his follies. *Woodward.*

Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband instead of a string. *Swift.*

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other men's liking. *Ascham.*

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded propensions. *Glanville.*

Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE, swinje. *v. a.* [ȝpingan,

Saxon. The *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, sounds as in *gem*, *giant*.]

1. To whip; to bastinade; to punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for yours. *Shakspeare.*

This very rev'rend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *swinges* his own vices in his son *Dryden, jun.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the whig-coffee houses, have *swinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*

2. To move as a lash. Not in use.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE, swînje. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. Not in use.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*. *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER, swînje'bŭk-lûr. *n. s.* [*swinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakspeare.*

SWI'NGER, swîng'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING, swîn'jîng. *adj.* [from *swinge*.] Great; huge. A low word.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Estrange.*

A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Hocus's country house. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NGINGLY, swîn'jîng-lê. *adv.* [from *swinging*, or *swinge*.] Vastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift*

To SWI'NGLE, swîng'gl. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To swing in pleasure.

SWI'NISH, swî'nîsh. *adj.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

They elepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase
Soil our addition. *Shakspeare.*

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK, swînk. *v. n.* [ȝpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*

For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Spenser.*

To SWINK, swînk. *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton.*

SWINK, swînk *n. s.* [ȝpinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obsolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke?* *Spenser.*

Thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy *swinke*. *Spenser.*

SWITCH, swîtsh. *n. s.* A small flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but *switches*. *Shakspeare.*

When a circle 'bout the wrist
Is made by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and *switch*. *Hudibras.*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison.*

To SWITCH, swîtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements give him; and all the reign let float. *Chapman.*

SWI'VEL, swîv'v'l.[102] *n. s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER, swŏb'bûr. *n. s.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* fed. *Dryd.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*: playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers*. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN, SWOLN, } swŏl'n.[103] { The participle passive of *swell*.

Unto his aid she hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who *swoln*, with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *Spenser.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds; at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker.*

SWOM, swŏm. The preterit of *swim*.

To SWOON, swôôn. *v. n.* [ȝpunan, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive. *Shakspeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueller in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*

The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON, swôôn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, swôôp.[206] *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville.*

3. To pass with violence. Not used.

The nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst she doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP, swôôp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What all? O hellkite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop?* *Shakspeare.*

The eagle felt into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP, swŏp. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden.*

SWORD, sôrd.[475] *n. s.* [ȝpeorð, Saxon; *sweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee. *Shakspeare.*

Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Genesis.*

But the *sword*
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The *sword* of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer: nor stay'd,
But with swift wheel reverse, deep ent'ring shar'd
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding *sword* with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton.*

2. Destruction by war: as fire and *sword*.

The *sword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryden.*

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *sword*-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED, sôrd'ĕd. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.

The *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER, sôrd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In contempt.

A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a *sworder*. *Shakspeare.*

SWO'RDFISH, sôrd'fîsh. *n. s.* [*xiphias*.] A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

A *swordfish* small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malphigi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the *swordfish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That like the *swordfish* in the whale they fought;

The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought.
Dryden.

SWO'RDGRASS, sôrd'grâs. *n. s.* [*gladiolus.*] A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT, sôrd'nôt. *n. s.* [*sword* and *knot.*] Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW, sôrd'lâw. *n. s.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton.

SWO'RDMAN, sôrd'mân. *n. s.* [*sword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen.* *Shakspeare.*

At Lecca's house,
Among your *swordmen*, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.
Ben Jonson.

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordmen.* *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER, sôrd'plâ-ûr. *n. s.* [*sword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

These they called *swordplayers*, and this spectacle a swordfight. *Hakewill.*

SWORE, swôre. The preterit of *swear.*

How soon unsay
What feign'd submission *swore.* *Milton.*

SWORN, swôrn. The participle passive of *swear.*

What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakspeare.*

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death. *Shakspeare.*

They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Psalms.*

He refused not the civil offer of a Pharisee, though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of those who sought his ruin. *Calamy.*

To shelter innocence,
The nation all elects some patron knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name.
Granville.

SWUM, swûm. The pret. and part. pass. of *swim.*

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton.*

SWUNG, swûng.[410] The pret. and part. pass. of *swing.*

Her hand within her hair she wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground,
Addison.

SYB, sîb. *adj.* [properly *sib*, ȝib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scotish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandsire to me said, be true,
Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser.*

SY'CAMINE, sîk'â-mîne. } *n. s.* A tree.
SY'CAMORE, sîk'â-môre. } The sycamore of scripture is not the same with ours.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *Luke.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sycamore* fruit. *Amos*

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Wotton.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

SY'COPHANT, sîk'ô-fânt. *n. s.* [συκοφαντης; *sycophanta*, Latin.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants* of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the imprudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT, sîk'ô-fânt. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again.
Government of the Tongue.

SYCOPHA'NTICK, sîk-ô-fân'tîk. *adj.* [from *sycophant.*] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SYCOPHA'NTISE, sîk-ô-fân'tize. *v. n.* [συκοφαντικὸς; from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL, sîl-lâb'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [*syllabique*, French; from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
SYLLA'BICK, sîl-lâb'îk.[509]

SYLLA'BICALLY, sîl-lâb'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

SY'LLABLE, sîl'lâ-bl.[405] *n. s.* [συλλαβὴ; *syllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them.
Shakspeare.

There is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE, sîl'lâ-bl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands and shores, and desart wildernesses.
Milton.

SY'LLABUB, sîl'lâ-bûb. *n. s.* [rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity. *Felton.*

SY'LLABUS, sîl'lâ-bûs. *n. s.* [συλλαβος.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SY'LLOGISM, sîl'lô-jizm. *n. s.* [συλλογισμὸς; *syllogisme*, French.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

A piece of rhetorick is a sufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms!* *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL, sîl-lô-jîs'tê-kâl. } *adj.*
SYLLOGI'STICK, sîl-lô-jîs'tîk.[509] } [συλλογιστικὸς; from *syllogism.*] Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it. *Watts.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY, sîl-lô-jîs'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically;* so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE, sîl'lô-jize. *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, French; συλλογίζειν.] To reason by syllogism.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *syllogising.* *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN, sîl'vân.[88] *adj.* [better *silvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene! and, as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN, sîl'vân. *n. s.* [*sylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL, sîm'bûl.[166] *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr. σύμβολον; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison.*

SYMBO'LICAL, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kăl.[509] *adj.* [*symbolique*, French: συμβολικὸς; from *symbol.*] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature, and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION, sĭm-bŏl-lĕ-zā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *symbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations.* *Brown.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE, sĭm'bŏ-lĭze.[140] *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr. from *symbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howel.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires. *South.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE, sĭm'bŏ-lĭze. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown.*

SYMME'TRIAN, sĭm-mĕt'trĕ-ăn. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL, sĭm-mĕt'trĕ-kăl. *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST, sĭm'mĕ-trĭst. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY, sĭm'mĕ-trĕ. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. συν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examin'd, measure of all *symmetry;*
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony and sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĕ-kăl.[509] } SYMPATHE'TICK, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĭk.[509] } *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympathy.*] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscomm.*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glanville.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:
Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt-tĕ'kăl-ĕ.[509] *adv.* [from *sympathetick.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE, sĭm'pă-*th*ĭze. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy.*]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakspeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize.* *Shakspeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize.* *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Spectator*

Though the greatness of their minds exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize.* *Dryden.*

SY'MPATHY, sĭm'pă-*th*ĕ. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, Fr. συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy:* you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy:* you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy?* *Shakspeare.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy.* *Shakspeare.*

I started back;
It started back: but, pleas'd, I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy.* *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South.*

Can kindness to desert like your's be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such associations made in the minds of most men; and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS, sĭm-fō'nĕ-ŭs. *adj.* [from *symphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY, sĭm'fŏ-nĕ.[170] *n. s.* [*simphonie*, Fr. σὺν and φωνη.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton.*

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS, sĭm'fĕ-sĭs. *n. s.* [σὺν and φύω.] *Symphysis*, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK, sĭm-pŏ'zhĕ-ăk.[451] *adj.* [*symposiaque*, French; συμποσιακος.] Relating to merry-makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and compotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

In some of those *symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM, sĭm'tŭm.[166 412] *n. s.* [*symptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms* *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL, sĭm-tŏ-măt'tĕ-kăl.[509] } SYMPTOMA'TICK, sĭm-tŏ-măt'tĭk. } *adj.* [*symptomatique*, Fr. from *symp-*

tom.] Happening concurrently or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for, when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm, the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, sĭm-tō-măt'tē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *symptomatical.*] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically.* *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL, sĭn-ā-gŏg'jē-kăl. *adj.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE, sĭn'ā-gŏg.[338] *n. s.* [*synagogue*, French; συναγωγη.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue.* *Shakspeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath. *Gospel.*

SYNALE'PHA, sĭn-ā-lē'fā. *n. s.* [συναλοιφη.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.* *Bailey.*

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS, sĭn-ăr-*th*rō'sĭs. *n. s.* [σὺν and ἄρθρωσις.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiseman.*

SYNOHONDRO'SIS, sĭn-kŏn-drō'sĭs. *n. s.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.]

Synchondrosis is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL, sĭn-krŏn'ē-kăl. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical.* *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM, sĭng'krō-nĭzm.[408] *n. s.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology, after the flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS, sĭng'krō-nŭs. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'NCOPE, sĭng'kō-pē.[96 408] *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr. συγκοπη.]

1. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope.* *Wiseman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST, sĭng'kō-pĭst. *n. s.* [from *syncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers I intend to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

SY'NDICATE, sĭn'dē-kăte. *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, Fr. σὺν and δίκη.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. An unusual word. Not in use.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill.*

SY'NDROME, sĭn'drō-mē.[96] *n. s.* [συνδρομή.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things be linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependence on such a *syndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE, sē-nĕk'dō-kē.[352 96] *n. s.* [*synecdoche*, Fr. συνεκδοχη.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche;* that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL, sē-nĕk-dŏk'kē-kăl. *adj.* [from *synecdoche.*] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS, sĭn-nū-rō'sĭs. *n. s.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.]

Synneurosis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in symphysis we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiseman.*

SY'NOD, sĭn'nŭd.[166 544] *n. s.* [*synode*, Fr. σύνοδος.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council.*

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakspeare.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shaksp.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

His royal majesty, according to these presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod.* *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synods of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolv'd. *Milton.*

Let us call to *synod* all the blest
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod;* upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *synod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever starry *synod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die. *Crashaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SY'NODAL, sĭn'nō-dăl. *n. s.* [from *synod.*] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

SY'NODAL, sĭn'nō-dăl. } *adj.* [*synodique*, Fr. from *synod.*]
SYNO'DICAL, sē-nŏd'ē-kăl. }
SYNO'DICK, sē-nŏd'ĭk.[509] }

1. Relating to synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical* and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them. *Selden.*

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*synodique*, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY, sē-nŏd'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *synodical.*] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Saunderson.*

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon. *Nelson.*

SYNO'NYMA, sē-nŏn'nē-mā. *n. s.* [Latin; συνώνυμα.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE, sē-nŏn'nē-mīze. *v. a.* [from *synonyma.*] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymise* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

SYNO'NYMOUS, sē-nŏn'nē-mŭs. *adj.* [*synonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts.*

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillotson.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY, sê-nŏn'nê-mê. *n. s.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS, sê-nŏp'sîs. *n. s.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL, sê-nŏp'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *synopsis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL, sîn-tăk'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX, sîn'tăks. } SYNTA'XIS, sîn-tăks'îs. } *n. s.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax.* *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS, sîn'*thê*-sîs. *n. s.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis.*

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK, sîn'*thê*t'tîk.[509] *adj.* [συνθετικός.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick.*

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole: it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them, or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts.*

SY'PHON, sî'fûn.[166] *n. s.* [This should be written *siphon; σίφων.*] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *syphon*, or crane; and draw it off from its last fæces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE, sîr'înje. *n. s.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body, as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE, sîr'înje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGO'TOMY, sîr-îng-gŏt'tô-mê. *n. s* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SY'RTIS, sêr'tîs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A quicksand; a bog.

A boggy *syrtis*, neither sea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM, sîs'têm. *n. s.* [*systême*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependance or co-operation.
3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. *Fell.*

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL, sîs-tê-mât'tê-kâl. *adj.* [*systematique*, Fr. συστηματικός; from *system.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY, sîs-tê-mât'tê-kâl-ê.[509] *adv.* [from *systematical.*] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically.* *Boyle.*

Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before. *Baker.*

SY'STOLE, sîs'tô-lê.[96] *n. s.* [*systole*, French; συστολη.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site. *Ray.*

2. [*systole*, Fr.] In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

T, tê, a mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d;* but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s:* as, *nation*, *salvation;* except when *s* precedes *t;* as, *christian*, *question.*

TA'BBY, tăb'bê. *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauses. *Swift.*

TA'BBY, tăb'bê. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addison.*

On her *tabby* rival's face
She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION, tăb-ê-făk'shûn. *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY, tăb'ê-fî. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey.*

TA'BERD, tăb'êrd. *n. s.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*, French.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard.*

TA'BERDER, tăb'êr-dûr. *n. s.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE, tăb'êr-nâ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd
Cœlestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to musick: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison.*

To TA'BERNACLE, tăb'êr-nâ-kl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.

The Word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John.*

TA'BID, tăb'îd.[544] *adj.* [*tabide*, French; *tabidus*, Latin.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore.*

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS, tăb'îd-nês. *n. s.* [from *tabid.*] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE, tăb'lâ-tûre. *n. s.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE, tâ'bl. *n. s.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakspeare.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shaksp.*

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke.*

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. *Spectator.*

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cates, with nectar roses red. *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shaksp.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's *table*. *Shakspeare.*

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay, in verses rude,
A most detested act of gratitude;
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. *Ayliffe.*

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called unto succession of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shaksp.*

His Jalysus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *Ben Jonson.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *Ben Jonson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

Monsieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shaksp.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE, tā'bl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE, tā'bl. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BLEBED, tā'bl-bĕd. *n. s.* [from *table* and *bed*.] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER, tā-bl-bēēr'. *n. s.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK, tā'bl-bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*? *Shakspeare.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then pourtrays upon it what she pleaseth. *More.*

Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift.*

TA'BLECLOTH, tā'bl-klŏth. *n. s.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN, tā'bl-mān. *n. s.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER, tā'bl-ūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLETALK, tā'bl-tāwk. *n. s.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, let it serve for *tabletalk*. *Shakspeare.*

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adversary would urge loose *tabletalk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET, tāb'lĕt. *n. s.* [from *table*.]

1. A small level surface.
2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR, tā'bŭr.[314] *n. s.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shaksp.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakspeare.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round:
The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to sound. *Drayton.*

Morrice dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR, tā'bŭr. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To strike lightly and frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nahum.*

TA'BOURER, tā'bŭr-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this *tabourer*. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BOURET, tāb'ŭr-ĕt. *n. s.* [from *tabour*.] A small tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE, tāb-ŭr-ēēn'.[112] *n. s.* [Fr.] A tabour; a small drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BRERE, tāb-rēre'. *n. s.* Tabourer. Obsolete.

I saw a shole of shepherds outgo,
Before them yode a lusty *tabrere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenser.*

TA'BRET, tāb'rĕt. *n. s.* A tabour.

Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*? *Genesis.*

TA'BULAR, tāb'ū-lār. *adj.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
2. Formed in laminæ.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward.*

3. Set in squares.

To TA'BULATE, tāb'ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopses.
2. To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED, tāb'ū-lā-tĕd. *adj.* [*tabula*, Latin.] Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Grew.*

TA'CHE, tātsh. *n. s.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exodus.*

TACHY'GRAPHY, tăk'ē-grăf-ē. *n. s.* [ταχύς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT, tăs'ĭt.[544] *adj.* [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY, tăs'ĭt-lē. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in scripture. *Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY, tăs-ē-tŭr'nē-tē. *n. s.* [*taciturnité*, French; *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakspeare.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries, some grains of chastity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*, by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK, tăk. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing. It has now a sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere! *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you list, and to your mind,
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryd.*

The symmetry of clothes fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tacked* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shakspeare.*

I *tacked* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

To TACK, tăk. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship.

This verseriam they construe to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryd.*

They give me signs
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

TACK, tăk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.
2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. *To hold* TACK. To last; to hold out.

Tack is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold, or persevering cohesion.

Martilmas beefe doth bear good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE, tăk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*tacel*, Welsh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *takil* smote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he resolved to take up his *tackle* and begone. *L'Estrange.*

3. [*taeckel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship: in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

After at sea a tall ship did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle's* torn,
Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shakspeare.*

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Bœotians invented the oar;
Dædalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails. *Heylin.*

Ere yet the tempest roars,
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escaped him. *Spectator.*

TA'CKLED, tăk'kl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together.

My man shall
Bring the cords, made like a *tackled* stair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shaksp.*

TA'CKLING, tăk'lĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *tackle.*]

1. Furniture of the mast.

They wonder'd at their ships and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store. *Bacon.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread;
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as *fishing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL, tăk'tē-kăl. } [509] *adj.* [ταχτικός, τάττω; *tactique*, French.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
TA'CTICK, tăk'tĭk. }

TA'CTICKS, tăk'tĭks. *n. s.* [ταχτική.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE, tăk'tĭl.[140] *adj.* [*tactile*, French; *tactilis*, *tactum*, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented. *Beaumont.*

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY, tăk-tĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION, tăk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*taction*, French; *tactio*, Latin.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE, tăd'pōle. *n. s.* [tad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwigie.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shaksp.*

The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. *Ray.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients call gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown.*

TA'EN, tāne. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA, tăf'fē-tē. *n. s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakspeare.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakspeare.*

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle.*

TAG, tăg. *n. s.* [*tag*, Islandick, the point of a lace.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.
2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend,
Like interrupted waters? *Shakspeare.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiss him. *Shakspeare.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estrange.*

3. A young sheep.

To TAG, tăg. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal: as, *to* tag *a lace*.
2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common slanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join. This is properly to *tack*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift.*

TA'GTAIL, tăg'tāle. *n. s.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*

There are other worms; as the marsh and *tag-tail*. *Walton.*

TAIL, tàle.[202] *n. s.* [tæʒl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebres of the back hanging loose behind.
   Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
   Run back and bite, because he was withheld,
   Who having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
   Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*
   This sees the cub, and doth himself oppose,
   And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*
   The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*
   Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,
   Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*
   The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*
2. The lower part.
   The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above and not beneath. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.
   Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey.*
4. The hinder part of any thing.
   With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*
5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.
   Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL, tàle. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.
   The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
   First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILED, tàl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *tail.*] Furnished with a tail.
   Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE, tàle'àje. *n. s.* [*tailler*, Fr.]
   Taillage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowell.*

TAILLE, tàle. *n. s.*
   Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowell.*

TAI'LOR, tà'lûr.[166] *n. s.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, French; to cut.] One whose business is to make clothes.
   I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,
   To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shakspeare*
   Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose; come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakspeare.*
   The knight came to the *tailor's* to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*
   The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Howel.*
   It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unstitcht, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*
   In Covent Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
   That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT, tànt.[202] *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.
   The spaniel, struck
   Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose
   Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*
2. To stain; to sully.
   We come not by the way of accusation
   To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shakspeare.*
   Sirens *taint*
   The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
   With their attractions. *Chapman.*
   They the truth
   With superstitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*
   Those pure immortal elements
   Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
   As a distemper. *Milton.*
3. To infect; to poison; to disease.
   Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey.*
   Salt in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot*
   With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
   Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*
4. To corrupt.
   A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*
   The yellow tinging plague
   Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson.*
5. A corrupt contraction of attaint.

To TAINT, tànt. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.
   Till Birnamwood remove to Dunsinane
   I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakspeare.*

TAINT, tànt. *n. s.* [*teinte*, French; from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a stain.
2. An insect.
   There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown.*
   As killing as the canker to the rose,
   Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*
3. Infection; corruption; depravation.
   Her offence
   Must be of such unnatural degree,
   That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
   Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakspeare.*
   My hellhounds shall lick up the draff and filth,
   Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed
   On what was pure. *Milton.*
   A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad. *Locke.*
   But is no rank, no station, no degree,
   From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free? *Prior.*
4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.
   Now I
   Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
   The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself. *Shaksp.*

TA'INTLESS, tànt'lès. *adj.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection; pure.
   No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
   Could from her *taintless* body flow. *Swift.*

TA'INTURE, tàne'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*tinctura*, Latin; *teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement.
   See here the *tainture* of thy nest,
   And look thyself be faultless. *Shakspeare.*

To TAKE, tàke. *v. a.* preterit *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Islandick; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered: correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*.
   Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jeremiah.*
   Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;
   Death or this counsel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller.*
   An honest man may *take* a knave's advice,
   But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
   Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counsel. *Philips.*
   Distress'd myself, like you confin'd I live,
   And therefore can compassion *take* and give. *Dryd.*
2. To seize what is not given.
   In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
   And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
3. To receive.
   No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To receive with good or ill will.
   For, what we know, must be,
   Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
   Take it to heart? *Shakspeare.*
   I will frown as they pass by, and let them *take* it as they list. *Shakspeare.*
   La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakspeare.*
   Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa *took* in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it. *Knolles.*
   The king being in a rage, *took* it grievously that he was mocked. *2 Maccabees.*
   The queen, hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*
   A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*
   The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*
   I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Graunt.*
   If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*
   The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.
   Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him *Ecclus.*
   They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon.*
   Wise men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Collier.*
   Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
   Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To snatch; to seize.
   I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner.
   Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
   Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakspeare.*
   King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakspeare.*
   This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts.*
   They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.
   More than history can pattern, thou devis'd
   And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakspeare.*
   I long
   To hear the story of your life, which must
   Take the ear strangely. *Shakspeare.*
   Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Proverbs.*
   Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety.*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Cant.*

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon*

I *take* it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me: these are rites,
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see. *Ben Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour *Wake.*

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Leviticus.*

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself. *Genesis.*

13. To use; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes judgment. *Watts.*

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameness! *Shakspeare.*

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take.* *Dryden.*

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones, they *took* fire out of them. *2 Maccabees.*

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief: if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved. *Bacon.*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryd*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions *taken* upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezekiel.*

I *took* not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryd.*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould: now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jeremiah*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. *2 Samuel.*

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia *2 Corinthians.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon.*

His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

A long sigh he drew,
And, his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryden.*

The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden.*

Her lovers' names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took;*
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Spectator.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance of my enemies. *Swift.*

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts.*

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

Doctor More, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices of morality, and names it a prosopolepsia. *Spectator.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Watts.*

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-liv'd news, soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they *took*, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden.*

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon.*

Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown.*

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this assurance he *took* physick. *Locke.*

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Either but one man, or all men are kings; *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

30. To copy.

Our Phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare.*

He sat him down in a street; for no man *took* them into his house to lodging. *Judges.*

32. To fasten on; to seize.

Wheresoever he *taketh* him, he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark.*

No temptation hath *taken* you, but such as is common to man. *1 Corinthians*

When the frost and rain have *taken* them, they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take,*
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*

No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath *taken* it. *Mortimer.*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer.*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Numbers.*

Thou *tak'st* thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him? *Locke.*

34. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus.*

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host. *Luke.*

He put his hand into his bosom, and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exodus.*

If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a straight ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers slung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive. *Addison.*

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces *take,*
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. *1 Timothy.*

Though so much of heaven appears in my make,
The foulest impressions I easily *take.* *Swift.*

38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd *took* his way. *Milton.*

To the port she *takes* her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course. *Dryd.*

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice *take* her way. *Dryden.*

It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not *take* shame. *Micah.*

Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me. *Tobit.*

They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Isaiah.*

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Baruch.*

Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*

Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it. *L'Estrange.*

Won't you then *take* a jest? *Spectator.*

He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift.*

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from

this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakspeare.*

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,
And *take* t' ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakspeare.*

I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I *took* your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

47. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey save a staff. *Mark.*

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shaksp.*

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known: sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon.*

He *took* himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*

Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke*

Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of them for priests. *Isaiah.*

Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another? *Deuteronomy.*

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Genesis.*

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Genesis.*

Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryd.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities of medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those in their own country. *Arbuthnot.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakspeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the taylors to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of my room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbuthnot*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*

The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce; to suffer; to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts; make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shaksp.*

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance;
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

62. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the world; who grudg'd long since,
The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden*

65. *To* Take *away*. To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Revelation.*

The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden.*

One who gives another any thing has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *take* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*

66. *To* Take *away*. To set aside; to remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity *Locke.*

67. *To* Take *care*. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Corinthians.*

68. *To* Take *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

69. *To* Take *course*. To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take* a *course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting, of sinners. *Hammond.*

70. *To* Take *down*. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him *down* as some suppose? *Spenser.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

71. *To* Take *down*. To swallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. *To* Take *from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you, that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

73. *To* Take *from*. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me. *Shaksp.*

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Samuel.*

74. *To* Take *heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgment to do aught. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents' int'rests live:
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

75. *To* Take *heed to*. To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesiasticus.*

76. *To* Take *in*. To enclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

77. *To* Take *in*. To lessen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his sails*.

78. *To* Take *in*. To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

79. *To* Take *in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*

80. *To* Take *in*. To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The disuse of a tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addison.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham.*

81. *To* Take *in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in*. *Sidney.*

A great vessel full, being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessels, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryd.*

The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas *Locke*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator*

82. *To* Take *in*. To win by conquest.

He sent Asan-aga with the janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified, make but a weak resistance. *Felton.*

83. *To* Take *in*. To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts*

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

84. *To* Take *in* To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage *Addison.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

85. *To* Take *notice*. To observe.

86. *To* Take *notice*. To show by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

87. *To* Take *oath*. To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an *oath*. *Ezekiel.*

We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

88. *To* Take *off*. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakspeare.*

The cruel ministers
Took off her life. *Shakspeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitudes return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off* *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our present evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily *take* it *off*. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory *Addison.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many are likely to be *taken off* in cold! *Blount.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

89. *To* Take *off*. To withhold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken* you *off* by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

90. *To* Take *off*. To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

91. *To* Take *off*. To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer may have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift.*

92. *To* Take *off*. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

93. *To* Take *off*. To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon.*

94. *To* Take *off*. To remove.

When Moses went in, he *took* the veil *off* until he came out. *Exodus.*

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off*, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

95. *To* Take *order with*. To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

96. *To* Take *out*. To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out*. *Shakspeare.*

97. *To* Take *part*. To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

98. *To* Take *place*. To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father, *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

99. *To* Take *up*. To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah.*

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she *takes* up there,
Huge agat vases and old china ware. *Dryden.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

100. *To* Take *up*. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French;
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must *take up* us. *Shakspeare.*

101. *To* Take *up*. To apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms, not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

102. *To* Take *up*. To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezekiel.*

Princes' friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

103. *To* Take *up*. To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

104. *To* Take *up*. To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem:

If from my heart you ask or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot*

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope.*

105. *To* Take *up.* To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the christian religion. *Addison.*

106. *To* Take *up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers. and imprison them, yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shaksp.*

You have *taken up,*
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute. *Shakspeare.*

107. *To* Take *up.* To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon.*

108. *To* Take *up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

109. *To* Take *up.* To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the history has laid it down *Dryden.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale.
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Spectator.*

110. *To* Take *up.* To lift.

Take up these cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowlstaff? *Shakspeare.*

The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger: when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

111. *To* Take *up.* To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up.* *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond*

Committees, for the convenience of the common council, who *took up* the Guildhall, sat in Grocer's Hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbuthnot.*

112. *To* Take *up.* To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse *to take up* the quarrel. *Shaksp.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

113. *To* Take *up.* To comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden.*

114. *To* Take *up.* To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace, *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse:
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs to dance and sing. *Dryd.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up* under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbuthnot.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employment. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

115. *To* Take *up.* To collect; to exact a tax.

This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his christian parents by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles.*

116. *To* Take *upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for 't. *Shakspeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Hebrews.*

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon.*

Would I could your suff'rings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To *take upon* myself your punishment. *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And *on* herself would my refusal *take.* *Dryden.*

117. *To* Take *upon.* To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral

These dangerous unsafe lunes i' th' king! beshrew them:
He must be told on 't; and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I'll *take* 't *upon* me. *Shakspeare.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakspeare.*

This every translator *taketh upon* himself to do. *Felton.*

The parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

To Take, tàke. *v. n.*

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust, the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness; fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre, and yet without these a play may *take.* *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take.* *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please! and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind! *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon.*

The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take.* *Dryd.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To* Take *after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts that converse
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* Take *in with.* To resort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon.*

7. *To* Take *on.* To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness to this distemper. *Shakspeare.*

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon.*

8. *To* Take *on.* To claim a character.

I *take* not *on* me here as a physician
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men;
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*

9. *To* Take *on.* To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied! *Shaksp.*

10. *To* Take *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

Miss Betsey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are all well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift.*

11. *To* Take *to.* To betake to; to have recourse.

If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizzard and with snake
Are fed, and, soon as ere *to* wing they *take*,
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

12. *To* Take *up.* To stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson.*

13. *To* Take *up.* To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

14. *To* Take *up with.* To be contented with.

The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the Atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be a curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

15. *To* Take *up with.* To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company *to take up with?* *South.*

16. *To* Take *with.* To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subject, and seasonable mementos may be useful: and being discreetly used, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

Ta'ken, tâ'k'n. The participle pass. of *take*

Thou art *taken* in thy mischief. 2 *Samuel.*

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Thessalonians.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence; a thing so easily *taken* up, and so hardly laid down. *South.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of desire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

Ta'ker, tâ'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease;
He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
And the *taker* runs presently mad. *Shakspeare.*

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of *takers;* and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this country from the court hath afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boasting spare,
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryd.*

Ta'king, tâ'king.[410] *n. s.* [from *take.*] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket! *Shakspeare.*

She saw in what a *taking*
The knight was, by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

Ta'lbot, tâl'bût. *n. s.* [It is born by the house of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound. It is so used in *Wase's* translation of *Grotius.*

Tale, tâle. *n. s.* [talc, from tellan, *to tell*, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.*

This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to our countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shaksp.*

Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakspeare.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psalms.*

3. [talan, *to count*, Sax.] Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale*, and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden.*

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryd.*

The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false:
The *tale* was just. *Dryden.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale.* *Collier.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and *tale;*
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale.* *Shakspeare.*

Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

Talebe'arer, tâle'bâ-rûr. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

Talebe'aring, tâle'bâ-ring. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

Ta'lent, tâl'ênt.[544] *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five *talents* in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakspeare.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addison.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent.* *Baker.*

Persons who possess the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recommended Sisinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill

talent to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN, tăl'ĭz-măn.[88] *n. s.* [I know not whence derived: τέλεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases? *Swift.*

Of *talismans* and sigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK, tăl-ĭz-măn'ĭk.[509] *adj.* [from *talisman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature. *Addison.*

To TALK, tăwk.[84] *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakspeare.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job.*

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks.* *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austerely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began to *talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

3. To give account.

The chrystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd.* *Milton*

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.*

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job.*

It is a difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions, fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK, tăwk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk.* *Shakspeare.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclesiasticus.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk,*
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*

TALK, tăwk. *n. s.* [*talc*, Fr.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE, tăwk'ă-tĭv. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative.* *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where every body is so courteous and *talkative.* *Addison.*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS, tăwk'ă-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER, tăwk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *talk.*]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
—Farewell; I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shaks.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY, tăwk'ē. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand. *Woodward.*

TALL, tăll.[84] *adj.* [*tâl*, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how *tall* she is. *Shakspeare.*

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall.* *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdied oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds. *Davenant.*

May they increase as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the higher fame of their great owner grows!
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall!*
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; lusty.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakspeare.*

TA'LLAGE, tăl'lĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages.* *Bacon.*

TALLOW, tăl'lō.[85] *n. s.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the tallow in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakspeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylin.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW, tăl'lō. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER, tăl'lō-tshănd-lûr. *n. s.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, French.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague *Harvey.*

TA'LLY, tăl'lē. *n. s.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit *Hudibras.*

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders. *Dryd.*

To TA'LLY, tăl'lē. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY, tăl'lē. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

TA'LMUD, THA'LMUD, } tâl'mûd. { *n. s.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS, tâll'nês.[84] [406] *n. s.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threat the sky. *Spenser.*

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LON, tâl'ûn.[166] [544] *n. s.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And, tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND TREE, tâm'mâ-rînd-trêê. *n. s.* [*tamarindus*, Latin.]

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiseman.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading *tamarind*, that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever cooling fruit. *Thomson.*

TA'MARISK, tâm'mâ-rîsk. *n. s.* [*tamarice*, Lat.] A tree.

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous. *Miller.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer.*

TA'MBARINE, tâm-bâ-rêên'.[112] *n. s.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. It should be *tambourin*.

Calliope with muses moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego *Spenser.*

TAME, tâme. *adj.* [tame, Sax. *taem*, Dut. *tam*, Danish.]

1. Not wild; domestick.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it. *Shakspeare.*

And now their pride and mettle is asleep;
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakspeare.*

A most poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

Praise him, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roscomm.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame *poem*. A low phrase.

To TAME, tâme. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Goth. temean, Sax.; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shaksp.*

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shaksp.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *Ben Jonson.*

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shaksp.*

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE, tâ'mâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable;* divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY, tâme'lê. *adv.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of his madness cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shakspeare.*

What courage *tamely* could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent? *Dryd.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryd.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass? *Addison.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused? *Swift.*

TA'MENESS, tâme'nês *n. s.* [from *tame.*]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER, tâ'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY, tâm'mê-nê. *n. s.* A woollen stuff.

TA'MKIN, tâm'kin. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER, tâm'pûr.[98] *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]

1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profits small, and you have much to lose:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Roscommon.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy: but, repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison.*

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

To TAN, tân. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew.*

Black-cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They sell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift.*

2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*

Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate,
Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Donne.*

A brown for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd*. *Cleaveland.*

TANE, tâne, for *taken*, *ta'en*. Ill spelt.

Two trophies *tane* from th' east and western shore,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er. *May.*

TANG, tâng.[408] *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons: so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it *South.*

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang. *Shakspeare.*

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG, tâng. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shakspeare.*

TA'NGENT, tân'jênt. *n. s.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Latin.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley.*

TANGIBI'LITY, tân-jê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE, tân'jê-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *tango*, Latin.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE, tâng'gl.[405] *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too,
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakspeare.*

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakspeare.*

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhymes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*

If thou retire, the dauphin well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets. *Milt.*

With subtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're *tangled*. *Hudibras.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways,
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. *Crashaw.*

To Ta'ngle, tâng'gl. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. *Anon.*

Ta'ngle, tâng'gl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

He leading swiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem straight,
To mischief swift. *Milton.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

Ta'nist, tân'nîst. *n. s.* [An Irish word; *an taanisther*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenser.*

Ta'nistry, tân'nîs-trê. *n. s.* [from *tanist.*]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies.*

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies.*

Tank, tângk.[408] *n. s.* [*tanque*, French.] A large cistern or basin.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity: go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; sallading in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden.*

Ta'nkard, tângk'ûrd.[88] *n. s.* [*tanquaerd*, French; *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Ben Jonson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

Ta'nner, tân'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tan.*] One whose trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

Ta'npit, tân'pît. *n. s.* [from *tan* and *pit.*] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

Ta'nsy, tân'zê.[438] *n. s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] An odorous plant. *Miller.*

Ta'ntalism, tân'tâ-lîzm. *n. s.* [from *tantalize.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell. *Spectator.*

To Ta'ntalize, tân'tâ-lîze. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Ta'ntamount, tânt'â-mûnt. *n. s.* [French.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

Tanti'vy, tân-tîv'ê. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *Tantavi*, says *Skinner.*] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

Ta'ntling, tânt'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *Tantalus.*] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

Hard life,
To be still hot summer's *tantlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakspeare.*

To Tap, tâp. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. [*tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carouzed. *Shakspeare.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp.*

Tap, tâp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shakspeare.*

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Spectator.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay.*

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feverish restlessness with unclos'd eyes,
Apply with gentle strokes their ozier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

Tape, tâpe. *n. s.* [tæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakspeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*
I'll wager that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

Ta'per, tâ'pûr.[76 98] *n. s.* [tapeр, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted, come and call me. *Shakspeare.*

My daughter and little son we'll dress
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that exposed to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet,
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

Ta'per, tâ'pûr. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,
He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To Ta'per, tâ'pûr. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickel.*

Ta'pestry, tâps'trê, *or* tâp'ês-trê. *n. s.* [*tapesterie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*, French; *tapetum*, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

The casements are with golden tissue spread,
And horses hoofs, for earth, on silken *tap'stry* tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

Ta'pet, tâp'ît. *n. s.* [*tapetia*, Latin.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

Ta'proot, tâp'rôôt. *n. s.* [*tap* and *root.*] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer.*

Ta'pster, tâp'stûr. *n. s.* [from *tap.*] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still. *Shakspeare.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

TAR, târ. 77 78 81 *n. s.* [tape, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch; *tierre*, Danish.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*. *Camden.*

TAR, târ. *n. s.* [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt.

In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift.*

To TAR, târ. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.
2. To tease; to provoke. [ταραττω.]

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy. *Shakspeare.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakspeare.*

TARA'NTULA, tâ-rân'tshû-lâ.461 *n. s.* [Italian; *tarentule*, Fr.] An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyroeles, than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION, târ-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS, târ'dê-grâd-ûs. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY, târ'dê-lê. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For those that could speak slow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDINESS, târ'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDITY, târ'dê-tê. *n. s.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby.*

TA'RDY, târ'dê. *adj.* [*tardus*, Latin; *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told,
Whose souls more swift than motion climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which awhile before
Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight,
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobbies flight. *Dryd.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay. *Shakspeare.*

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy
To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY, târ'dê. *v. a.* [*tarder*, French, from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shakspeare.*

TARE, târe. *n. s.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest; and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE, târe. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mercantile word, denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe. The preterit of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE, târje. } *n. s.* [targa; Sax. *targe*, Ital. *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; *ua taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.

TA'RGET, târ'gêt.380 381 }

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

I took all their seven points in my *target*. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair shining suns. *Shaksp.*

The arms she useth most is the *target*, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow. *Howel.*

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd
Against the walls. *Derham.*

TARGETI'ER, târ-gêt-têêr'. *n. s.* [from *target*.] One armed with a *target*.

For horsemen and for *targeteers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM, târ'gûm. *n. s.* [תרגום] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF, târ'if.81 *n. s.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, French.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addison.*

TARN, târn. *n. s.* [*tiorn*, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH, târ'nish. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TA'RNISH, târ'nish. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING, târ-pâwl'ing. *n. s.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor, in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON, târ'râ-gôn. *n. s.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE, târ'rê-ânse. *n. s.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;
Come, answer not; but do it presently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RRIER, târ'rê-ûr. *n. s.*

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or stays.

To TA'RRY, târ'rê.81 *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakspeare.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God! *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Proverbs.*

3. To wait; to expect attending.
Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exodus.*

To TA'RRY, tăr'rè. *v. a.* To wait for.
I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RSEL, tăr'sil.[99] *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again! *Shakspeare.*
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS, tăr'sŭs. *n. s.* [τάρσος; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*
An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synanthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wiseman.*

TART, tărt. *adj.* [ȝeapȝ, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]
1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
2. Sharp; keen; severe.
Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare.*
When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Wotton.*

TART, tărt. *n. s.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] A small pie of fruit.
Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sight in *tarts*. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE, tăr'tăn. *n. s.* [*tartana*, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.
I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addison.*

TA'RTAR, tăr'tăr. *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]
1. Hell. A word used by the old poets. Now obsolete.
With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenser.*
He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakspeare.*
2. [*tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*
The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar;* and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN, tăr-tà'rè-ăn. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Hellish.
His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milt.*

TARTA'REOUS, tăr-tà'rè-ŭs. *adj.* [from *tartar.*]
1. Consisting of tartar.
In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew.*
2. Hellish.
The spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE, tăr'tăr-ize. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS, tăr'tăr-ŭs. *adj.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TA'RTLY, tărt'lè. *adv.* [from *tart.*]
1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.
Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*
3. With sourness of aspect.
How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shaksp.*

TA'RTNESS, tărt'nès. *n. s.* [from *tart.*]
1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.
Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into a hogshead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*
2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.
They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness.* *Shakspeare.*

TASK, tăsk.[79] *n. s.* [*tasche*, French; *tassa*, Italian.]
1. Something to be done imposed by another.
Relieve me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. *Milton.*
2. Employment; business.
His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks.* *Atterbury.*
No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*
3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.
A holy man *took* a soldier *to task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*
He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which sir Roger *took* him *to task.* *Addison.*

To TASK, tăsk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done.
Forth he goes,
Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare.*
Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shakspeare.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakspeare.*
Divert thy thoughts at home;
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER, tăsk'ŭr. } *n. s.* [*task*
TA'SKMASTER, tăsk'măs-tŭr. } and *master.*] One who imposes tasks.
All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster*'s eye. *Milton.*
The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*
Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL, tăs'sèl.[102] *n s.* [*tasse*, Fr. *tassellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.
Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold
And *tassels* gay. *Spenser.*
Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL, } tăs'sèl. { *n. s.* [*carduus fullonius.*] An herb.
TA'ZEL, } tăs'sèl. { *n. s.* [*carduus fullonius.*] An herb.
See TEAZLE. *Ainsworth.*

TA'SSELED, tăs'sèll'd. *adj.* [from *tassel.*] Adorned with tassels.
Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumb'ring leaves, or *tassel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milton.*

TA'SSES, tăs'sèz. *n. s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsw.*

TA'STABLE, tăst'ă-bl.[405] *adj.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.
Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable.* *Boyle.*

To TASTE, tăste. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]
1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.
The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *John.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.
Bold deed to *taste* it, under ban to touch. *Milton.*
3. To essay first.
Roscetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*
Thou and I marching before our troops,
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*
4. To obtain pleasure from.
So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the fated lover *tasted;*
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted. *Carew.*
5. To feel; to have perception of.
He should *taste* death for every man. *Hebrews.*
6. To relish intellectually; to approve.
Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

To TASTE, tăste. *v. n.*
1. To try by the mouth; to eat.
Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*
2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.
When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*
When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *tasteth* of it. *Bacon.*
If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. *Swift.*
3. To distinguish intellectually.
Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*
4. To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character.
Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakspeare.*
5. To try the relish of any thing.
The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish ev'ry relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*
6. To have perception of.
Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shaksp.*
The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisdom.*
7. To take to be enjoyed.
What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton.*
Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*
8. To enjoy sparingly.
This fiery game your active youth maintain'd;

Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;
You season still with sports your serious hours,
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden.

TASTE, tâste. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakspeare.*

Musick in the close,
As the last *taste* of sweets, is sweetest last. *Shaksp.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus.*

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste* will be the best. *Pope.*

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world! *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with, beauty. *Seed.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not make a great one. *Reynolds.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakspeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon.*

Besides the prayers mentioned I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED, tâst'ĕd. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon.*

TA'STEFUL, tâst'fûl. *adj.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury.

Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lovers *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS, tâst'lĕs. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteless*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers.*

If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Spectator.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

TA'STELESSNESS, tâst'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *tasteless*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

TA'STER, tâst'ûr. *n. s.* [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat;
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryd.*

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown. *Young.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainsw.*

To TA'TTER, tât'ûr. *v. a.* [tocæpan, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear:
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakspeare.*

An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare.*

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*

Here Satan vanish'd—He had fresh commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TA'TTER, tât'ûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION, tât-ûr-dĕ-mâl'yûn. *n. s.* [*tatter* and I know not what.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TA'TTLE, tât'tl.[405] *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dut.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconstant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore *tattling*. *Shakspeare.*

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment. *Addison.*

TA'TTLE, tât'tl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They ask'd her, how she lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me as far as Staines. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial stile, while at the same time persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt. *Watts.*

TA'TTLER, tât'tl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle. *Taylor.*

TATTO'O, tât-tôô'. *n. s.* [from *tapotez tous*, French.] The beat of a drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN, tâv'ûrn. *n. s.* [*taverne*, French; *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakspeare.*

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakspeare.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER, tâv'ûrn-ûr.
TA'VERNKEEPER, tâv'ûrn-kĕĕp-ûr.
TA'VERNMAN, tâv'ûrn-mân. } *n. s.*

[from *tavern*, *man*, or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, tâwt.[213 393] The pret. and part. pass. of *teach*.

All thy children shall be *taught* of the Lord. *Isaiah.*

How hast thou satisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milt.*

To TAUNT, tânt, *or* tâwnt.[214] *v. a.* [*tanser*, French, *Skinner*; *tanden*, Dut. to show teeth, *Minshew*.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakspeare.*

The bitterness and stings of *taunting* jealousy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my fault
With such full licence. *Shakspeare.*

TAUNT, tânt.[214] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle *Shakspeare.*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the christians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Government of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common use debas'd,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER, tânt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TA'UNTINGLY, tânt'ing-lĕ. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare.*
The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS, tâw-rê-kôr'nûs. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL, tâw-tô-lôd'jê-kâl. *adj* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST, tâw-tôl'lô-jîst. *n. s.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTO'LOGY, tâw-tôl'lô-jê.[518] *n. s.* [ταυτολογία; ταῦτο and λογος; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology;* the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pysche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison.*

To TAW, tâw.[219] *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; tapian, Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tâw. *n. s.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw;*
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS, tâw'drê-nês. *n. s.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

TA'WDRY, tâw'drê.[219] *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henshaw, Skinner.*] Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance. It is used both of things, and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenser.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus, and father Mars, look down!
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryden.*

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Spectator.*

TA'WDRY, tâw'drê. *n. s.* A slight ornament.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck. *Drayton.*

TA'WER, tâw'ûr. *n. s.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY, tâw'nê.[219] *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that Armado hight,
For interim to our studies shall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakspeare.*

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Addison.*

TAX, tâks. *n. s.* [*tâsg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells every where of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX, tâks. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *Kings.*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing——Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakspeare.*

I am not justly to be *taxed with* any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Dec. of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him *with* the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both *of* long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome, if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE, tâks'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION, tâks-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shaksp.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakspeare.*

TA'XER, tâks'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon.*

TEA, tê.[227] *n. s.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, French.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbuthnot.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH, têtsh.[352] *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [tæcan, Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to *learn*.

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isaiah.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song and *taught* it. *Deut.*

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matthew.*

Teach us by what means to shun
Th' inclement seasons. *Milton.*

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakspeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswives are *teached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH, têtsh.[227] *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakspeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Micah.*

TE'ACHABLE, tētsh'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *teach.*] Docile; susceptive of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS, tētsh'â-bl-nēs. *n. s.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER, tētsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *teach.*]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South.*

Imperious, with a *teacher's* air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employment. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it. *White.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, *or* TEDE, tēde. *n. s.* [*tæda*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead*, a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spenser.*

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready from his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenser.*

TEAGUE, tēēg.[227 337] *n. s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tēle.[227] *n. s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew.*

TEAM, tēme.[227] *n. s.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Lat. tȳme, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thee a ploughman; all unweeting found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *Spenser.*

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakspeare.*

Making such diff'rence betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harness *team*
Begins his golden progress in the east. *Shakspeare.*

I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakspeare.*

After the declining sun
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way *Roscommon.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plough one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse. *Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

TEAR, tēre.[227] *n. s.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; tear, Saxon; *taare*, Dan. *tear* rhymes to *cheer.*]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear*-stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shaksp.*

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore
With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakspeare*

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

To TEAR, tāre. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn.* [tæran, Saxon; *tara*, Swedish: *ea* is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *square.*]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come, feeling night!
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakspeare.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Genesis.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants clothes: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare.* *Shakspeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead. *Jeremiah.*

3. To break, or take away by violence.

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects? *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At least thou art from some fierce tygress come;
Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Philips.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the christians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakspeare.*

To TEAR, tāre. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR, tāre.[73 240] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TEA'RER, tā'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALLING, tēre'fâl-ling. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakspeare.*

TE'ARFUL, tēre'fûl. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears.

Is 't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shaksp.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope.*

To TEASE, tēze.[227] *v. a.* [tæran, Sax.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.

2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Butler.*

My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

After having been present in publick debates, he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*

We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL, tē'zl. *n. s.* [tæsl, Sax. *dipsacus*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are three: one is called cardnus fullonum, and is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER, tē'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tease.*] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best advice. If you would have him come to himself, you must take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT, tēte.[227 232] *n. s.* [*teth*, Welsh; tit, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shaksp.*

Snows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat* *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown.*

It more pleas'd my sense,

Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milt.*
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*
The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY, tĕtsh'ĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS, tĕtsh'ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *techy.*] Peevishness; fretfulness.

TE'CHNICAL, tĕk'nĕ-kăl. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, French.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.
In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY, tĕtsh'ĕ.[362] *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward.
I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As she is stubborn-chaste against all sute. *Shaksp.*
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the dug! *Shakspeare.*

TECTO'NICK, tĕk-tŏn'ĭk.[509] *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED, tĕd. *v. a.* [tedban, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grass newly mown in rows.
The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milt.*
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer.*
Prudent has fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, *or* TE'THER, tĕd'dûr. *n. s.* [*tudder*, Dutch; *tindt*, a rope, Islandick.]
1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. *Teigher*, Erse.
2. Any thing by which one is restrained.
We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*
We shall have them against the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*; they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DE'UM, tĕ-dĕ'ŭm. *n. s.* A hymn of the church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.
The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *te Deum*. *Shakspeare.*
Te Deum was sung at St. Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS, tē'dē-ŭs, *or* tē'jē-ŭs.[293 294] *adj.* [*tedieux*, French; *tædium*, Latin.]
1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*
Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryden.*
2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of authors or performances.
They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*
That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts.*
Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milt.*
3. Slow.
But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it first begun. *Harte.*

TE'DIOUSLY, tē'dē-ŭs-lē, *or* tē'jē-ŭs-lē.[294] *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS, tē'dē-ŭs-nĕs, *or* tē'jē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *tedious.*]
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.
She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*
2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.
In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*
3. Prolixity; length.
Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakspeare.*
4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.
In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life, we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tediousness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is complete. *Hooker.*
More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*

To TEEM, tēēm.[246] *v. n.* [team, Saxon, offspring.]
1. To bring young.
If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shaksp.*
2. To be pregnant; to engender young.
Have we more sons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakspeare.*
When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryd.*
There are fundamental truths, the basis upon which a great many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*
3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.
We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addison.*

To TEEM, tēēm. *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce.
What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakspeare.*
Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*
The earth obey'd; and strait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures *Milton.*
The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward.*
2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *tommen*, Danish, *to draw out; to pour.* The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out;* hence *Swift* took this word.
Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift.*

TE'EMER, tēēm'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL, tēēm'fŭl. *adj.* [teamful, Sax.]
1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TE'EMLESS, tēēm'lĕs. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.
Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN, tēēn. *n. s.* [tinan, Saxon; *to kindle; tenen*, Flemish, *to vex;* teonan, Saxon, *injuries.*] Sorrow; grief. Not in use.
Arrived there,
That barehead knight for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approached near. *Spenser.*
Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenser.*
My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teene* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakspeare.*
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shakspeare.*

To TEEN, tēēn. *v. a.* [from tinan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in use.

TEENS, tēēnz. *n. s.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen;* as, thirteen, fourteen. *Spenser.*
Our author would excite these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance in his *teens;*
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, tēēth. The plural of *tooth.*
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job.*

To TEETH, tēēth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.
When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbuth.*

TE'GUMENT, tĕg'ū-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.
Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown.*
Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments*. *Wiseman.*
In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray.*

To TEH-HE, tē-hē'. *v. n.* [A cant word made from the sound.] To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.
They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras.*

TEIL TREE, tēle'trēē. *n. s.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The same with linden or lime tree.
A *teiltree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves. *Isaiah.*

TEINT, tint. *n. s.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.
Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY, tĕl'lā-rē. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.
The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center. *Brown.*

TE'LESCOPE, tĕl'lē-skōpe. *n. s.* [*telescope*, French; τέλος and σκοπέω.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL, tĕl-lĕ-skŏp'ĕ-kăl.[518] *adj.* [from *telescope.*] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL, tĕll. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *told.* [tellan, Sax. *taelen, tellen,* Dutch; *talen,* Danish]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.
   I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Genesis.*
   Thy message might in *telling* wound,
   And in performing end us. *Milton.*
2. To relate; to rehearse.
   I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job.*
   When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judges.*
   He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
   His generation. *Milton.*
   You must know; but break, O break my heart,
   Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
   Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*
   The rest are vanish'd, none repass the gate,
   And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*
3. To teach; to inform.
   He gently ask'd, where all the people be,
   Which in that stately building wont to dwell?
   Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell.* *Spens.*
   I *told* him of myself; which was as much
   As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakspeare.*
   Tell me now, what lady is the same,
   To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
   That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of? *Shaksp.*
   The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Samuel.*
   Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*
   Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milt.*
4. To discover; to betray.
   They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Numbers.*
5. To count; to number.
   Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
   So early wise, and lasting fair,
   That none, except her years they *told,*
   Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*
   Numerous sails the fearful only *tell;*
   Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows. *Dryden.*
   A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
   She doubts if two and two make four,
   Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*
6. To make excuses. A low word.
   Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,
   That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
   As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakspeare.*

To TELL, tĕll. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.
   I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Psalms.*
   Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell,*
   Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milt.*
2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. A doubtful phrase.
   David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, so did David. 1 *Samuel.*

TE'LLER, tĕl'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith; they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer. *Cowell.*

TE'LLTALE, tĕl'tăle. *n. s.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.
   You speak to Casca, and to such a man
   That is no flearing *telltale.* *Shakspeare.*
   What, shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakspeare.*
   Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
   Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakspeare.*
   'Tis done: report displays her *telltale* wings,
   And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*
   And to the *telltale* sun descry
   Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*
   Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
   But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
   Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*
   A *telltale* out of school
   Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TEMERA'RIOUS, tĕm-ĕr-ā'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*temeraire,* French; *temerarius,* Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.
   Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*
2. Careless; heedless; done at random.
   Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY, tĕ-mĕr'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*temeritas,* Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.
   The figures are bold even to *temerity.* *Cowley.*

To TE'MPER, tĕm'pŭr.[98] *v. a.* [*tempero,* Latin; *tempérer,* French.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.
   I shall *temper* so
   Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
   Them fully satisfied, and Thee appease. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.
   If you could find out but a man
   To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
   That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
   Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakspeare.*
3. To mingle.
   Prepare the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezekiel.*
   The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*
4. To beat together to a proper consistence.
   Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
   And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shaksp.*
   The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour. *Wisdom.*
5. To accommodate; to modify.
   Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom.*
6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.
   These soft fires with kindly heat
   Of various influents foment and warm,
   Temper or nourish. *Milton.*
7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to sooth; to calm.
   Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courage with sweet delights of learning and sciences; so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenser.*
   With this she wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
   When all the gods he threats with thund'ring dart. *Spenser.*
   Now will I to that old Andronicus,
   And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shaksp.*
   Woman! Nature made thee
   To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*
8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.
   The sword
   Of Michael from the armoury of God
   Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
   Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*
   In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*
   Repeated peals they hear,
   And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear:
   Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
   The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*
9. To govern. A latinism.
   With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
   And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth.* *Spenser.*

TE'MPER, tĕm'pŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.
   Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper,* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*
   Health itself is but a kind of *temper,* gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Middle course; mean or medium.
   If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them so quick. *Swif*
3. Constitution of body.
   This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below; and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet.*
4. Disposition of mind.
   This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond.*
   Remember with what mild
   And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,
   Without wrath or reviling. *Milton.*
   This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*
   All irregular *tempers* in trade and business are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking. *Law.*
5. Constitutional frame of mind.
   The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakspeare.*
   Our hearts,
   Of brothers *temper,* do receive you in
   With all kind love. *Shakspeare.*
6. Calmness of mind; moderation.
   Restore yourselves unto your *tempers,* fathers,
   And without perturbation hear me speak. *B. Jonson.*
   Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
   To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shaksp.*
Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure
Touch of cœlestial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpriz'd. *Milton.*

These needles should have a due *temper;* for, if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT, tĕm'pĕr-ā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*temperamentum*, Latin; *temperament*, French.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament.* *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL, tĕm-pĕr-ā-mĕnt'ăl. *adj.* [from *temperament.*] Constitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate, upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE, tĕm'pĕr-ânse.[88] *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Latin.]

1. Moderation: opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness.*

Observe
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance
When as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance.*
Spenser.

What, are you chaf'd?
Ask God for *temp'rance*, that's th' appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPERATE, tĕm'pĕr-āte.[91] *adj.* [*temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiseman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such *temp'rate* order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakspeare.*

She's not froward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shaksp.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions of reason. *Brown.*

TE'MPERATELY, tĕm'pĕr-āte-lĕ. *adv.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS, tĕm'pĕr-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE, tĕm'pĕr-ā-tūre. *n. s.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot.*

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

There may be as much difference as to the *temperature* of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into a far more northern country. *Brown.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.

As the world's sun doth effects beget
Diff'rent in divers places ev'ry day;
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here flow'ry spring-tide, and there winter gray.
Davies.

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose, an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*

TE'MPERED, tĕm'pŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *temper.*] Disposed with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungodly *tempered*,
To stop his ears againt admonishment? *Shaksp.*

TE'MPEST, tĕm'pĕst. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, French; *tempestas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakspeare.*

Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south. *Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name.
Donne.

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast.
Thomson.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakspeare.*

To TE'MPEST, tĕm'pĕst. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN, tĕm'pĕst-bē-t'n. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST, tĕm'pĕst-tŏst. *adj.* [*tempest* and *tost.*] Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost.* *Shakspeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY, tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*tempestivus*, Latin.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest. *Brown.*

TEMPE'STUOUS, tĕm-pĕs'tshŭ-ŭs.[461] *adj.* [*tempestueux*, French; from *tempest.*] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.
Spenser.

Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,
Should prove *tempestuous.* *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Dryden.

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR, tĕm'plăr.[88] *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.

Wits and *templars* ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE, tĕm'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*temple*, French; *templum*, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace.
Shakspeare.

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but hornbeasts. *Shakspeare.*

Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*

We may apply intercipients of mastich upon the *temples;* frontals also may be applied. *Wiseman.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear.
Pope.

TE'MPLET, tĕm'plĕt. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL, tĕm'pŏ-răl.[557] *adj.* [*temporal*, French; *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for *eternal.* *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakspeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament hath given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*. *Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God, with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. *Rogers.*

4. [*temporal*, French.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY, tĕm-pŏ-răl'ĕ-tĕ. } *n. s.*
TE'MPORALS, tĕm'pŏ-rălz. } [*temporalité*, French; from *temporal*.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Temporals are such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowell.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY, tĕm'pŏ-răl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY, tĕm'pŏ-răl-tĕ.[170] *n. s.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS, tĕm-pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS, tĕm'pŏ-rā-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY, tĕm'pŏ-rā-rē.[170] *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a straiter amity. *Bacon.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

To TE'MPORIZE, tĕm'pŏ-rize. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, French; *tempus*, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.
——I look for an earthquake too then.
——Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon.*

2. To comply with the times, or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPORIZER, tĕm'pŏ-rī-zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*temporiseur*, French; from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakspeare.*

To TEMPT, tĕmt.[412] *v. a.* [*tento*, Latin; *tenter*, French.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shakspeare.*

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. 1 *Corinthians.*

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakspeare.*

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

The rowing crew
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t' attempt*, which was vitiously written *to tempt*, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be given to *tempt* the nether skies. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTABLE, tĕm'tā-bl. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTA'TION, tĕm-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*tentation*, French; from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milton.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will choose it. *Shakspeare.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis base to seize on all. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTER, tĕm'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tempt*.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakspeare.*

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shakspeare.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

My work is done;
She's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart. *Dryd.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the *tempter*, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Foretold what would come to pass,
When first this *tempter* cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TEMSE BREAD, tĕmz'brĕd. } *n. s.* [*temsen*, Dut.
TE'MSED BREAD, tĕmz'd'brĕd. } *tamiser*, French; *tamesare*, Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

TE'MULENCY, tĕm'mŭ-lĕn-sĕ. *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Latin.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT, tĕm'ŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Latin.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEN, tĕn. *adj.* [tȳn, Saxon; *tien*, Dut.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more
Than two *tens* to a score. *Shakspeare.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown.*

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

From the soft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten*-string'd instrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift.*

TE'NABLE, tĕn'ā-bl.[544 601] *adj.* [*tenable*, Fr.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retir'd into deism. *Spectator.*

TENA'CIOUS, tê-nâ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [*tenax*, Latin.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well-chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Griping, and still *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and freeborn people, *tenacious* to madness *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious;* but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY, tê-nâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS, tê-nâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *tenacious.*] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENA'CITY, tê-nâs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY, tên'ân-sê. *n. s.* [*tenanche*, old Fr. *tenantia*, law Latin, from *tenant.*] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT, tên'ânt. *n. s.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord.*

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shakspeare.*

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such conveniency of fishing. *Heylin.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant.* *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants.* *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson.*

To TE'NANT, tên'ânt.[544] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TE'NANTABLE, tên'ânt-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy, shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS, tên'ânt-lês. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*,
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was! *Shakspeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW, tên'ânt-sâw. *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *tenon-saw.*] SEE TENON.

TENCH, tênsh.[352] *n. s.* [tince, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND, tênd. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenser.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee! *Shakspeare.*

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humble province is to *tend* the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let the imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Those with whom I now converse
Without a tear will *tend* my herse. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

To TEND, tênd. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move toward a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends.* *Dryden.*

2. [*tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration seiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither *tend.* *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [from *attend.*] To wait; to expect. Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend.* *Shakspeare.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakspeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakspeare.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In the last three senses it seems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend.*

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDANCE, tên'dânse.[88] *n. s.* [from *tend.*]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend! *Spenser.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill'd with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear? *Shakspeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance* to
O'ercome you with her shew. *Shakspeare.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendance* to. *Shakspeare.*

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE, tên'dânse.[88] } *n. s.* [from
TE'NDENCY, tên'dân-sê.[88] } *tend.*]

1. Direction or course toward any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country, than any other compositions. *Addison.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater

tendency it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER, tĕn'dûr.[98] *adj.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milton.*

From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Milton.*

When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger that, after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet! *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but, by being less expos'd to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange*

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat, he clothed them in long garments like women; and, instead of their warlike musick, appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shakspeare.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well beseemeth to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker.*

This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins. *Milton.*

Be *tender*-hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotson.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or, for a lady *tender*-hearted,
In purling streams or hemp departed? *Hudibras.*

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

9. Careful not to hurt: with *of*.

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender*-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort, and not burn. *Shakspeare.*

You, that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakspeare.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, *tender* age.

When yet he has but *tender* bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakspeare.*

Beneath the dens where unfletch'd tempests lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To TE'NDER, tĕn'dûr. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised, and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* less. *Shakspeare.*

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon. *Shakspeare.*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton.*

He had never heard of Christ before; and so more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as soon as he was *tendered* to him. *Duty of Man.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shaksp.*

3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDER, tĕn'dûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To answer I'll not wed. *Shakspeare.*

Think yourself a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shakspeare.*

The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the gentiles by a free unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all. *South.*

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscarry. *Addison.*

2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life,
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shaks.*

3. A small ship attending on a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, tĕn-dûr-hârt'ĕd. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TE'NDERLING, tĕn'dûr-lĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TE'NDERLY, tĕn'dûr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly applied to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakspeare.*

She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style *tenderly* passionate and courtly. *Preface to Ovid.*

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

TE'NDERNESS, tĕn'dûr-nĕs. *n. s.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the *tenderness* of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or dryness of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.

A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not endure bright sun-shine. *Locke.*

Any zealous for his country, must conquer that *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderness* of a wound! *Bentley.*

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause
To be suspected of more *tenderness*
Than doth become a man. *Shakspeare.*

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse
To your kindred. *Shakspeare.*

With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addis.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakspeare.*

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination from it, so long it is properly tender. *South.*

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expression.

TE'NDINOUS, tĕn'dĕ-nûs. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wiseman.*

TE'NDON, tĕn'dûn.[166] *n. s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the *tendons*. *Wiseman.*

The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for their skin diffuse. *Blackm.*

TE'NDRIL, tĕn'drĭl. *n. s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton.*

So may thy tender blossoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*

The *tendrils* or claspers of plants are given only to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves. *Ray.*

TENE'BRICOSE, tĕn-nĕb'rĕ-kōse. } *adj.*
TE'NEBROUS, tĕ-nĕ'brûs.[427] } [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY, tĕn-ĕ-brŏs'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.

TE'NEMENT, tĕn'ĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*tenement*,

Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground? *Spenser.*

'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides; for then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden.*

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TE'NENT, tĕn'ĕnt. *n. s.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY, tē-nĕr'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TENE'SMUS, tē-nĕz'mŭs. *n. s.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET, tĕn'ĕt. *n. s.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*. It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable. *Brown.*

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited. *D. of Piety.*

This savours of something ranker than Socinianism, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded only upon saintship. *South.*

They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book. *Prior.*

TE'NFOLD, tĕn'fōld. *adj.* [*ten* and *fold*.] Ten times increased.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS, tĕn'nĭs. *n. s.* [This play is supposed by *Skinner* to be so named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakspeare.*

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddess. *Howel.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. *More against Atheism.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouses. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TE'NNIS, tĕn'nĭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, or hide himself. *Spenser.*

TE'NON, tĕn'nŭn. *n. s.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant-saw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR, tĕn'nŭr. *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, French.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity; a spring was there,
An everlasting spring the jolly year
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath
As now did smell of winter or of death. *Crashaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. *Dryden.*

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden.*

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved, clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That, shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed——but we may sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is 't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shakspeare.*

By the stern brow and waspish action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakspeare.*

Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shaksp.*

Reading it must be repeated again and again, with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*

3. A sound in musick.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. *Bacon.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. *Cowley.*

TENSE, tĕnse.[431] *adj.* [*tensus*, Latin.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

TENSE, tĕnse. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Latin.] In grammar, *tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TE'NSENESS, tĕnse'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension; the contrary to *laxity*.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. *Sharp.*

TE'NSIBLE, tĕn'sē-bl.[405] *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE, tĕn'sĭl.[140] *adj.* [*tensilis*, Latin.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION, tĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*tension*, French; *tensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching: not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx, and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE, tĕn'sĭv.[153 428] *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE, tĕn'shūre.[401] *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT, tĕnt. *n. s.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Latin.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

3. [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To th' bottom of the worst. *Shakspeare.*

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wisemon.*

4. [*vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, tĕnt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakspeare.*

To TENT, tĕnt. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my course *Shakspeare.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death *Shakspeare.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiseman.*

TENTA'TION, tên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Latin.] Trial; temptation.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he said, Ye shall not die, was, in his equivocation, You shall not incur present death. *Brown.*

TE'NTATIVE, tên'tâ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, French; *tento*, Latin.] Trying; essaying.

This is not scientifical, but *tentative.* *Berkley.*

TE'NTED, tênt'êd. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents.

These arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shaksp.*

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope.*

TE'NTER, tên'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.
2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters:*
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER, tên'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed riseth again; and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER, tên'tûr. *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

TENTH, tên*th*. *adj.* [teoða, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH, tên*th*. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth.* *Shakspeare.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destined *tenth.* *Shakspeare.*

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowell.*

TE'NTHLY, tên*th*'lê. *adv.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS, tên-tîd'jê-nûs. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTWORT, tênt'wûrt.[165] *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS, tê-nû-ê-fô'lê-ûs. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Latin.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY, tê-nû'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for motion. *Glanville.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity* before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

TE'NUOUS, tên'nû-ûs. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Latin.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance retracteth unto itself. *Brown.*

TE'NURE, tê'nûre. *n. s.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, French; *tenura*, law Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures;* the first is pura eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowell.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION, têp-ê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TE'PID, têp'îd.[544] *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY, tê-pîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmness. *Ainsworth.*

TE'POR, tê'pôr.[166 544] *n. s.* [*tepor*, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY, tê-râ-tôl'lô-jê. *n. s.* [τέρατ and λέγω.] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE, têrse. *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse
The king's fame lies, go now deny his *tierce.* *Jonson.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE, têr-rê-bîn'*th*ê-nâte.[91] } TEREBI'NTHINE, têr-rê-bîn'*th*în.[140] } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates;* as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE, têr'rê-brâte. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate.* *Brown.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION, têr-rê-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS, têr-jêm'ê-nûs. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION, têr-jê-vêr-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations.* *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM, têrm. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signify by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms.* *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms.* *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakspeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms.* *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire?
Live, though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*
Did religion bestow heaven, without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*
We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakspeare.*
Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw our *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law: the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are despatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February: another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*

The *term* suiters may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*
Too long vacation hastened on his *term*. *Milton.*
Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale.*
What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong? *Dryden.*

To Term, têrm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if nobody existed in it. *Locke.*

Te'rmagancy, têr'mâ-gân-sê. *n. s.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT, têr'mâ-gânt.[88] *adj.* [ᵹýɲ and maʒan, Saxon, *eminently powerful*.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant*
Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakspeare.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

Te'rmagant, têr'mâ-gânt. *n. s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakspeare* to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity, extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppetshows.

I could have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherods Herod. *Shakspeare.*
For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*
She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*
The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

Te'rmer, têrm'ûr. *n. s.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving-man. *Ben Jonson.*

Te'rminable, têr'mê-nâ-bl. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To Te'rminate, têr'mê-nâte. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

To Te'rminate, têr'mê-nâte. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the scripture-election *terminated* in those to whom the scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*
That God was the maker of this visible world, was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*
The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*
Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden.*

Termina'tion, têr-mê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown.*

3. End; conclusion.
4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakspeare.*

Termi'nthus, têr-mîn'*th*ûs. *n. s.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wiseman.*

Te'rmless, têrm'lês. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

Te'rmly, têrm'lê. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*
The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

Te'rnary, têr'nâ-rê. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

Te'rnary, têr'nâ-rê. } *n. s.* [*ternarius*,
Te'rnion, têr'nê-ûn. } *ternio*, Latin.] The number three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

Te'rrace, têr'râs.[91] *n. s.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces but upon *terrasses* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers: I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To Te'rrace, têr'râs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*
Clermont's *terrac'd* height, and Esher's groves. *Thomson.*

Terra'queous, têr-râ'kwê-ûs. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

Terre'ne, têr-rêne'. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*
Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shaksp.*
God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature cœlestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*
Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

Te'rre-blue, têr'blû. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE, têr'vêrt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward.*
Terre-verte, or green earth is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden.*

Te'rreous, têr'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville.*
According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown.*

Terre'strial, têr-rês'trê-âl. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing the height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race *Spenser.*
Terrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*
Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd it heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRE'STRIFY, têr-rês'trê-fi. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified;* or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS, têr-rês'trê-ûs. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Latin; *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE, têr'rê-bl.[405] [160] *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning? *Shakspeare.*

Fit love for gods,
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS, têr'rê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *terrible.*] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness.* *Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp.*

TE'RRIBLY, têr'rê-blê. *adv.* [from *terrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squalled *terribly.* *Swift*

TE'RRIER, têr'rê-ûr. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earthed, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. [*terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [from *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRI'FICK, têr-rif'fik.[509] *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terrour.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick.* *Milton.*

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t'extremest climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY, têr'rê-fi. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Philippians.*

Neither doth it beseem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer; to *terrify*, the storm. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY, têr'rê-tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakspeare*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half-way between their fort and the town. *Hayw.*

He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns and rural works between. *Milt.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubled still their files. *Denham.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift*

TE'RROUR, têr'rûr. *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, French.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll
With *terror* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*

The pleasures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakspeare.*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

Amaze and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*

O sight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

3. The cause of fear.

Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terrour.* *Milton.*

TERSE, têrse. *adj.* [*ters*, French; *tersus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth. Not in use.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse.* *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

Various of numbers, new in ev'ry strain;
Diffus'd, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TE'RTIAN, têr'shûn. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE, têr'shê-âte. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED, tês'sêl-lâ-têd. *adj.* [*tessella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites. *Woodward.*

TEST, têst. *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Ital.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test.* *Shakspeare.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stampt upon it. *Shakspeare.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test.* *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *test?* *B. Jonson.*

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear, *Dryden.*

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place;
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,
You toss your 'censing *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristick.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writings and the best? *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS, tês-tâ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testacée*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells; opposed to *crustaceous.*

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire and of a piece, because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine, all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT, tês'tâ-mênt. *n. s.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare.*

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his Æneids should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY, tês-tâ-mên'tâ-rê. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the

suppression of a will; the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

TE'STATE, tĕs'tāte. *adj.* [*testatus*, Latin.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR, tĕs-tā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or goodwill which always the *testator* bore him. *Hooker.*

The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX, tĕs-tā'trĭks. *n. s.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED, tĕst'ĕd. *adj.* [from *test.*] Tried by a test.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold. *Shaksp.*

TE'STER, tĕst'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*teste*, Fr. a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]

1. A sixpence.

Come, manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakspeare.*

A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a *tester* for six pence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE, tĕs'tĕ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenet very ancient. *Brown.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and *testicles*. *Wiseman.*

TESTIFICA'TION, tĕs-tĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify.*] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR, tĕs-tĕ-fĕ-kā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *testificor*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER, tĕs'tĕ-fi-ŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *testify.*] One who testifies.

To TE'STIFY, tĕs'tĕ-fi.[183] *v. n.* [*testificor*, Latin.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man: for he knew what was in man. *John.*

One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Numbers.*

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Maccabees.*

Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies*. *Milton.*

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotions, to *testify* what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TE'STIFY, tĕs'tĕ-fi. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John.*

TE'STILY, tĕs'tĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *testy.*] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL, tĕs-tĕ-mō'nĕ-ăl. *n. s.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Burnet.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY, tĕs'tĕ-mŭn-ĕ.[557] *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce. *Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakspeare.*

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of any thing. *Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*

2. Public evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition of the primitive church. *White.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark; and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY, tĕs'tĕ-mŭn-ĕ. *v. a.* To witness. Not used.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

TE'STINESS, tĕs'tĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *testy.*] Moroseness; peevishness.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED, tĕs-tū'dĕ-nā-tĕd. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS, tĕs-tū-dĭn'yŭs. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TES'TY, tĕs'tĕ. *adj.* [*testie*, French; *testurdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shaksp.*

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shakspeare.*

King Pyrrhus cured his splenetick
And *testy* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow:
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TE'TCHY, tĕtsh'ĕ. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakspeare.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE, tāte'ā-tāte. *n. s.* [Fr.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tête à tête;*
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

TE'THER, tĕth'ŭr.[469] *n. s.* [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakspeare.*

Fame and censure, with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER, tĕth'ŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL, tĕ-trăg'gō-năl. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS, tĕt-trā-pĕt'tā-lŭs. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH, tĕ'trārk, *or* tĕt'rārk.[544] *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *Ben Jonson.*

TETRA'RCHATE, tĕ-trār'kāte. } *n. s.* [τετραρχία.]
TE'TRARCHY, tĕt'trār-kĕ.[503] }
A Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK, tĕ-trās'tĭk.[509] *n. s.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL, tĕt'trĕ-kăl. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat. *tetrique*, French.]
TE'TRICOUS, tĕt'trĕ-kŭs. }
Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER, tĕt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [tetep, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare.*

A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*

TEW, tū. *n. s.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

To TEW, tū. *v. a.* [tapian, Sax.] To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*.

TE'WEL, tū'ĭl. *n. s.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, Fr.]

In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; in this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW, tū'tăw. *v. a.* [formed from

tew by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer*

TEXT, têkst. *n. s.* [*texte*, French; *textus*, Latin.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment, but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A sentence of scripture.

In religion
What errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shaksp.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechistical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of scripture, and by comparing of sundry *texts* with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

TE'XTILE, têks'til.[140] *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles* *Bacon.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins*

TE'XTMAN, têkst'mân. *n. s.* [*text* and *man.*] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderson.*

TE'XTRINE, têks'trîn. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent-animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST, têks'tshû-â-rîst. } *n.s.* [*textuaire*,
TE'XTUARY, têks'tshû-â-rê. } French, from *text.*] One ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TE'XTUARY, têks'tshû-â-rê.[463] *adj.* [from *text.*]

1. Containing in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

TE'XTURE, têks'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Under state of richest *texture* spread. *Milton.*
A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears. *Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits—
Not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN, thân.[466] *adv.* [ȝanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than:* as, *Monarchy is better* than *anarchy. The hawk flies more swiftly* than *the pigeon.*

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? *Ben Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE, *th*âne.[466] *n. s.* [ȝeȝn, Sax.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakspeare.*

To THANK, *th*ângk.[408 466] *v. a.* [ȝancian, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.

The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakspeare.*

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakspeare.*

We *thank* God always for you. 2 *Thessalonians*

He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

Ill fare our ancestor impure!
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if aught should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK, *th*ângk. } *n. s.* [ȝancaȝ, Sax.
THANKS, *th*ângks. } *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgments, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakspeare*

Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shaksp.*

The fool saith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclesiasticus.*

He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts.*

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Corinthians.*

Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them, but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*

For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL, *th*ângk'fûl. *adj.* [ȝancȝul, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A *thankful* remembrance of his death. *Common Prayer.*

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Psalms.*

In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the person preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY, *th*ângk'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *thankful.*] With lively and grateful sense of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakspeare.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*

Out of gold, how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS, *th*ângk'fûl-nês. *n.s.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakspeare.*

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*

Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*

THA'NKLESS, *th*ângk'lês. *adj.* [from *thank.*]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Lest so great good as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Spenser.*

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakspeare.*

One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deserving or not likely to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS, *th*ângk'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *thankless.*] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING, *th*ângk-ôf'fûr-ing. *n. s.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING, *th*ângks'giv-ing. *n. s.* [*thanks* and *give.*] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Nehemiah.*

We should acknowledge our obligations unto God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgiving*. *Tillotson.*

The common practice of all christian churches and states, in appointing and keeping days of public *thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of christians it is not forbidden in scripture. *Nelson.*

THA'NKWORTHY, *th*ångk'wûr-THĖ. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Peter.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM, *th*ârm. *n. s.* [ȝeapm, Sax. *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT, THÂT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; ȝæt, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shaksp.*

Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakspeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The sinner makes an aberration from the scope or mark *that* is set before him. *Perkins.*

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer *Shakspeare.*

Nothing they but dust can shew,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so *Cowley.*

When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heaven. *Tickel.*

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will. *Shakspeare.*

They said what is *that* to us? see thou to that. *Matthew.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren 1 *Cor.*

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Leviticus.*

We must direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for. *Duty of Man.*

They weep, as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry, proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other*, to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that;*
Nor t' other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* so high. *Cowley.*

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir I think the meat wants *that* I have.
——Basting. *Shakspeare.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand shall get. *Numbers.*

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*

Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. Because; in consequence of.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooker.*

THAT, THÂT.[50 466] *conjunction.*

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay;
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace!
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past, and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon.*

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe *that* when they died they went immediately to the stars. *Heylin.*

I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH, *th*âtsh.[466] *n. s.* [ȝace, Saxon; *straw*, *Skinner*, from ȝac, *a roof;* in Islandick, *thak*, Mr. *Lye*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise. *Pope.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch *Smart.*

To THATCH, *th*âtsh. *v. a.* [ȝaccian, Sax.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakspeare.*

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

THA'TCHER, *th*âtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW, *th*âw.[466] *v. n.* [ȝapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at the pillow hath laid;
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

O Solitude! romantic maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or, starting from a half-year's sleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep,
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,
Or in yon roofless cloister play;
Thee, fond nymph! again i woo,
And again thy steps pursue. *Grainger.*

2. T remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW, *th*âw. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the isicles. *Shakspeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakspeare.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shaksp.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW, *th*âw. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakspeare.*

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

2. Warmth such as liquefies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw* *Shakspeare.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps *Dryden.*

THE, THĖ, *or* THĖ.[466] *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakspeare.*

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had *the* queen's promise. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muses, Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*
Night shades *the* groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.
Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*
Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill:
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.
In this scale gold, in *t'* other fame does lie. *Cowley.*

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.
The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out. *Duty of Man.*

5. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.
As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison.*

THEA'TRAL, *thè*'â-trâl. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE, *thè*'â-tûr.[416] [470] *n. s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Latin.]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse.
This wise and universal *theatre*
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare.*
When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.
Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*
In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which, rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryd.*
No *theatres* of oaks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the skies. *Harte.*

THEA'TRICAL, *thè*-ât'trè-kâl. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Lat.]
THEA'TRICK, *thè*-ât'trik.[409] }
Scenick; suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.
Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*
Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY, *thè*-ât'trè-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner suiting the stage.
Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

THEE, THÈE.[466] [36] The oblique singular of *thou.*
Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT, *thêft.*[466] *n. s.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of stealing.
Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowell.*
His *thefts* were too open; his filching was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. *Shakspeare.*
Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakspeare.*
Deceit in trade, a secret *theft:* extortion, an impudent *theft.* *Holyday.*
The *thefts* upon the publick can be looked into and punished. *Davenant.*

2. The thing stolen.
If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exodus.*

THEIR, THÂRE.[466] *pronoun.* [ϑeopa, *of them*, Sax.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they.*
The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakspeare.*
For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive.
Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker.*
They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs.* *Raleigh.*
The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*
Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions, and the worst of *theirs.* *Denham.*
Vain are our neighbours' hopes, and vain their cares;
The fault is more *their* language's than *theirs.* *Roscommon.*
Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*
And, reading, wish like *theirs* our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM, THÊM.[466] The oblique of *they.*
The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME, *thême.*[466] *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from θέμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.
Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*
Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme.* *Shakspeare.*
When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakspeare.*
O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme:*
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*
Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme.* *Roscommon.*
Though Tiber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold;
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.
Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

3. The original word whence others are derived.
Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES, THÊM-sêlvz'. *n. s.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative.
Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made *themselves* worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves.*
They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milt.*
Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*
Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves.* *Locke.*

THEN, THÊN.[466] *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ϑan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.
The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*
Thee, *then* a boy, within my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterward; immediately afterward; soon afterward.
If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon.*

3. In that case; in consequence.
If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*
Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treacherous wood. *Dryden.*
Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*
If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.
Whiles *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery, as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means. *Holyday.*
If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*
Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears; and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.
Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton.*
One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.
Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE, THÊNse.[466] *adv* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *there hence.*]

1. From that place.
Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*
Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryd.*

2. From that time.
There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isaiah.*

3. For that reason.
Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him. *Milton.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same; yet it wants not good authorities.
From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her: *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakspeare.*
There plant eyes, all mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH, THĕNse'fôrth. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes; resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD, THĕNse-fôr'wârd. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward.* *Kettlewell.*

THEO'CRACY, *thē*-ŏk'krâ-sē.[470 518] *n. s.* [*theocratie*, French; θέος and κρατέω.] Government immediately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy.* *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL, *thē*-ŏ-krât'tē-kâl. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical.* *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE, *thē*-ŏd'ŏ-lite. *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THEO'GONY, *thē*-ŏg'gŏ-nē.[518] *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'LOGER, *thē*-ŏl'lŏ-jŭr. } *n. s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity.
THEOLO'GIAN, *thē*-ŏ-lŏ'jē-ăn. }

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL, *thē*-ŏ-lŏd'jē-kâl. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY, *thē*-ŏ-lŏd'jē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST, *thē*-ŏl'lŏ-jĭst. } *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one studious in the science of divinity.
THE'OLOGUE, *thē*'ŏ-lŏg. }

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under sheriffries. *Bacon.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists.* *Ayliffe.*

THEO'LOGY, *thē*-ŏl'lŏ-jē.[518] *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THEO'MACHIST, *thē*-ŏm'â-kĭst. *n. s.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY, *thē*-ŏm'â-kē. *n. s.* [θέος and μαχη.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO, *thē*-ŏr'bŏ. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well-tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM, *thē*'ŏ-rĕm.[170] *n. s.* [*theoreme*, French; θεώρημα.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematicks; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden.*

THECREMA'TICAL, *thē*-ŏ-rē-mât'ē-kâl. }
THEOREMA'TICK, *thē*-ŏ-rē-mât'ĭk. }
THEORE'MICK, *thē*-ŏ-rĕm'ĭk.[509] }
adj. [from *theorem.*] Comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL, *thē*-ŏ-rĕt'ē-kâl. } *adj.* [*theoretique*, French; from θεωρητικός; and *theorique*, French; from θεωρία.]
THEORE'TICK, *thē*-ŏ-rĕt'ĭk. }
THEO'RICAL, *thē*-ŏr'ē-kâl. }
THE'ORICK, *thē*-ŏr'ĭk.[509] }
Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique.* *Shakspeare.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiments. *Boyle.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences, there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet.*

THEORE'TICALLY, *thē*-ŏ-rĕt'ē-kâl-ē. }
THEO'RICALLY, *thē*-ŏr'ē-kâl-ē. }
adv. [from *theoretick*, and *theorick.*] Speculatively; not practically.

THE'ORICK, *thē*'ŏ-rĭk.[510] *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle without practice
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

THE'ORIST, *thē*'ŏ-rĭst. *n. s.* [from *theory.*] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

THE'ORY, *thē*'ŏ-rē.[170] *n. s.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South.*

True christianity depends on fact:
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*

THERAPEU'TICK, *thĕr*-â-pū'tĭk. *adj.* [θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE, THĂre. *adv.* [*thar*, Goth. ðæp, Sax. *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there.* *Shakspeare.*

Exiled by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barb'rous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there.* *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here.*

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there.* *Shakspeare.*

Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkness *there*, might well seem twilight *here.* *Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb; as, *a man came*, or *there came a man.* It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times* there *was a great king.*

For a reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*

There are delivered in holy scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

5. In composition it means *that:* as, *there by, by that.*

THE'REABOUT, THÂRE'Â-BOUT. } *adv.*
THE'REABOUTS, THÂRE'Â-BOUTS. } [*there* and *about: thereabouts* is therefore less proper.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king Edward the third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants *Milton.*

Some three months since, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by. *Luke.*

THEREA'FTER, THÂRE-ÂF'TÛR. *adv.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter.* *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee set,
Wou'dst thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREA'T, THÂRE-ÂT'. *adv.* [*there* and *at.*]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat.* *Matthew.*

THEREBY', THÂRE-BÎ'. *adv.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby.* *Spenser.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity. *Davies.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most grows two *thereby.* *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby.* *Newton.*

THE'REFORE, THÊR'FÔRE. *adv.* [*there* and *for.*]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shak.*

Falstaff is dead,
And we must yern *therefore.* *Shakspeare.*

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm. *Lucas.*

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *West.*

3. In return for this; in recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore?* *Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M, THÂRE-FRÔM'. *adv.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Joshua.*

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N, THÂRE-ÎN'. *adv.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shaksp.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire. *Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Possess it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden.*

THEREINTO', THÂRE-ÎN-TÔ'. *adv.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.* *Luke.*

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto.* *Bacon.*

THEREO'F, THÂRE-ÔF'.[377] *adv.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof.* *Hooker.*

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof.* *Swift.*

THEREO'N, THÂRE-ÔN'. *adv.* [*there* and *on.*] On that.

You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakspeare.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark.*

Its foundation is laid *thereon.* *Woodward.*

THEREO'UT, THÂRE-OUT'. *adv.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour. *Spenser.*

THERETO', THÂRE-TÔ'. } *adv.* [*there*
THEREUNTO', THÂRE-ÛN-TÔ'. } and *to*, or *unto.*] To that.

Is it in regard then of sermons only, that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker.*

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto* but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenser.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Spenser.*

That whereby we reason, live and be
Within ourselves, we strangers are *thereto.* *Davies.*

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually prefixeth a constant day *thereto.* *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave so much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereunto.* *Tillotson.*

THEREU'NDER, THÂRE-ÛN'DÛR. *adv.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREUPO'N, THÂRE-ÛP-ÔN'. *adv.* [*there* and *upon.*]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesseth cannot but be of him? *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shakspeare.*

Let that one article rank with the rest;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do arise *thereupon.* *Davies.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion *thereupon*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWI'TH, THÂRE-WÎTH'. *adv.* [*there* and *with.*]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we see,
We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Davies.*

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenser.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L, THÂRE-WÎTH-ÂL'. *adv.* [*there* and *withal.*]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakspeare.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

THERI'ACAL, *th*ê-rî'â-kâl.[506] *adj.* [θηριακὰ; from *theriaca*, Latin.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER, *th*êr-môm'ê-tûr.[518] *n. s.* [*thermometre*, French; θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather glass. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL, *thêr-mô-mêt'trê-kâl.* [468] *adj.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE, *thêr'mô-skôpe. n. s.* [*thermoscope*, French; θερμός and σκοπέω.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE, *thêze.* [466] *pronoun.* The plural of *this.*

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.

Did we for *these* barbarians plant and sow?
On *these*, on *these* our happy fields bestow? *Dryd.*

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater shew upon the earth in *these* months than in *those*, because it lies longer upon it. *Woodward.*

THE'SIS, *thê'sîs. n. s.* [*these*, French; θέσις.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By some example should be shewn,
An honest but a simple pair
May serve to make this *thesis* clear. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE, *thêz'mô-thête. n. s.* [*thesmothete*, French; θεσμοθέτης; θεσμος and τίθημι.] A law-giver.

THE'URGY, *thê'ûr-jê. n. s.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW, *thû. n. s.* [θeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.

Home report these happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes.* *Spenser.*
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And streight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Spenser.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon θeop, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.

Nature crescent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal. *Hamlet.*

Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the stature, bulk and big semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

THE'WED, *thûd. adj.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accustomed. Obsolete.

But he was wise, and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Spenser.*

THEY, THÂ. [466] *pronoun.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she.* [θi, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation. *Shaksp.*
The Spaniards
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness,
The trial just and noble. *Shakspeare.*
They eat on beds of silk and gold
At ivory tables, or wood sold
Dearer than it. *Ben Jonson.*
They know
To joy the friend, and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only *they*
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

3. It is used indefinitely; as the French *on dit.*

There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found
In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it.*] The things.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakspeare.*
The flow'rs she wore along the day,
And ev'ry nymph and shepherd said,
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay
Than growing in their native bed. *Prior.*

THI'BLE, *thîb'bl. n. s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK, *thîk.* [466] *adj.* [θicce, Sax. *dick*, Dut. *dyck*, Danish; *thickur*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre, the milk presently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treasures and my rights of thee
To *thick*-ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakspeare.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide,
With heavy strokes, the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addison.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins. 1 *Kings.*

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatness. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Deep; noting the third dimension: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick.*

6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick.*

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and an annual pension given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranados flew,
And where they fell as certainly they slew. *Roscommon.*
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harvests on rich Hermus rise,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden.*

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke.*

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough together in life, to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison.*

9. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*
The speedy horse
Watch each entrance of the winding wood:
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*
Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

10. Coarse; not thin.

It tasted a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass. *Mortimer.*

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare.*

THICK, *thîk.* [400] *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoak presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unstedfast bogs. *Drayton.*

3. THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudib.*
When first the down appears upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin.* *Dryden.*

THICK, *thîk. adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,
Or else he would not send so *thick.* *Denham.*
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden.*

2. Closely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiseman.*
Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addison.*

4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*

To THI'CKEN, *thîk'k'n.* [103] *v. a.* [from *thick.*]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward.*

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strenghten; to confirm.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous: as, to *thicken* the ranks.

To THI'CKEN, *thik'k'n. v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shakspeare.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stopt gives birth
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies
From westward when the show'ry scuds arise,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Addison.*

THI'CKET, *thik'ĕt.*[99] *n. s.* [ȝicceȝu, Sax.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park. *Shakspeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest. *Raleigh.*

How often from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*

My brothers stept to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison.*

THI'CKLY, *thik'lĕ. adv.* [from *thick.*]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THI'CKNESS, *thik'nĕs. n. s.* [from *thick.*]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay, on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth. *Bacon.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbuth.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters, otherwise, between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

THI'CK-SCULLED, *thik'skŭl'd. adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryd.*

THI'CKSET, *thik'sĕt. adj.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,
And stands erected like a field of spears. *Dryden.*

The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN, *thik'skin. n. s.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shaksp.*

THIEF, *thēĕf.*[275 466] *n. s.* [*thiubs*, Goth. ȝeiƒ, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thieof*, and so appears to have been of two syllables: *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift;* so that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives.*]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* steals by secrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but these senses are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakspeare.*

This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
And I oblig'd by that t' assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders. *Dryden.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER, *thēĕf'kătsh-ŭr.* } *n. s.*
THIEF-LEADER, *thēĕf'lēĕd ŭr.* } [*thief*,
THIEF-TAKER, *thēĕf'tā-kŭr.* } and *catch*, *lead*, *take.*] One whose business is to detect thieves, and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE, *thēĕv.*[275] *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.

THI'EVERY, *thēĕv'ŭr-ē. n. s.* [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to 'scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery.* *Spenser.*

Do, villainy, do, since you profess to do 't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery.* *Shakspeare.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery;* for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth fume. *Brown.*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISH, *thēĕv'ĭsh. adj.* [from *thief.*]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakspeare.*

O *thievish* night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thievish* god suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke:
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISHLY, *thēĕv'ĭsh-lĕ. adv.* [from *thievish.*] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser.*

THI'EVISHNESS, *thēĕv'ĭsh-nĕs. n. s.* [from *thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thī.*[466] *n. s.* [ȝeoƒ, Saxon; *thieo*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreside, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Genesis.*

The flesh dissolv'd, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiseman.*

THILK, *thĭlk. pronoun.* [ȝilc, Sax.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love?
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser.*

THILL, *thĭl.*[466] *n. s.* [ȝille, Sax. a piece of timber cut.] The shafts of a wagon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE, *thĭl'hôrse.* } *n. s.* [*thill* and
THI'LLER, *thĭl'lŭr.* } *horse.*] The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Whose bridle and saddle, whitlether and nall,
With collars and harneiss for *thiller* and all. *Tusser.*

What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has on his tail. *Shakspeare.*

THI'MBLE, *thĭm'bl.*[403 466] *n. s.* [This is supposed by *Minsheu* to be corrupted

from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakspeare.*

Examine Venus and the Moor,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicularly to the horizon, have valves sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles;* which, when the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME, time. *n. s.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, French.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme.*

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thime.* *Spenser.*

THIN, *th*ĭn.[466] *adj.* [Ðinn, Sax. *thunner*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exodus.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisdom.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well meaning, frugal ancestors. *Roscommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin?* *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields;
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryd.*

Thin on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæsar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin!* *Young.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Genesis.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost; and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN, *th*ĭn. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin* sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
Thin sown with aught of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and love laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton.*

Thin-leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN, *th*ĭn. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed, till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the solar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINE, THĪNE.[466] *pronoun.* [*thein*, Goth. Ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee: the pronoun possessive of *thou.* It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *house;* thine *is this house; this house is* thine.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we have no such daughter. *Shakspeare.*

THING, *th*ĭng.[466] *n. s.* [Ðing, Sax. *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
——You have a *thing* for me!
It is a common *thing*—
——Ha!
——To have a foolish wife. *Shakspeare.*

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Knolles.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Leviticus.*

Says the master, You devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun about twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakspeare.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryd.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more,
Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakspeare.*

To THINK, *th*ĭngk. *v. n.* pret. *thought.* [*thankgan*, Gothick; Ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I *think;* but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon. *Tillotson.*

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best, only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numbers.*

I fear we shall not find
This long desired king such as was *thought.* *Daniel.*

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them, or keep them. *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakspeare.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakspeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Nehemiah.*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn? *Bentley.*

9. *To* THINK *on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought on* a deceit. *Swift.*

10. *To* THINK *of.* To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

To THINK, *th*ingk.[50 466] *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Corinthians.*
Think nought a trifle, though it small appear. *Young.*

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others aid. *Milton.*

3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think much* to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* THINK *scorn.* To disdain.

He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esther.*

5. { *Me* THINKETH. It seems to me. }
{ *Me* THOUGHT. It appeared to me. }

These are anomalous phrases of long continuance and great authority, but not easily reconciled to grammar. In *me thinketh*, the verb being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as signifying *to cause to think;* or has the sense of *seems*, *methinks it seems to me.*

Me thought I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me thinketh the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaaz. 2 *Samuel.*

THI'NKER, *th*ingk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THI'NKING, *th*ingk'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare.*

If we did think
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering. *Shakspeare.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

I was a man to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison.*

THI'NLY, *th*in'lê. *adv.* [from *thin.*]

1. Not thickly.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS, *th*in'nês. *n. s.* [from *thin.*]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD, *th*ûrd.[108] *adj.* [ðṙiðða, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

THIRD, *th*ûrd. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shaks.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds.* *Holder.*

THI'RDBOROUGH, *th*ûrd'bûr-rô. *n. s.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under constable.

THI'RDLY, *th*ûrd'lê. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany. *Bacon.*

To THIRL, *th*ûrl. *v. a.* [ðiṙlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill.* *Ainsworth.*

THIRST, *th*ûrst.[108] *n. s.* [ðýṙṙt, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst;* alas! they thirst for blood. *Denham.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst.* *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot.*

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,
Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with *of*, *for*, or *after.*

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst of* worldly good,
Entie'd us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had *of* knowledge. *Milton.*

Say, is 't thy bounty, or thy *thirst of* praise? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst after* happiness, or after a full beautifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Drought.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST, *th*ûrst. *v. n.* [ðýṙṙtan, Sax. *dersten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for.*

They shall not hunger nor *thirst.* *Isaiah.*
The people *thirsted* there *for* water. *Exodus.*
They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing; with *for* or *after.*

My soul *thirsteth for* the living God. *Psalms.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts after* righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus *for* gore,
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST, *th*ûrst. *v. a.* To want to drink. This structure is not usual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS, *th*ûrs'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *thirst.*] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY, *th*ûrs'tê. *adj.* [ðuṙṙtig, Sax.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty.* *Judges.*

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty.*

THIRTE'EN, *th*ûr'têên.[108] *adj.* [ðṙeotine, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH, *th*ûr-têênth'. *adj.* [from *thirteen;* ðṙeoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve achiev'd, the work would me beseem. *Beaumont's Psyche.*

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH, *th*ûr'tê-êth.[279] *adj.* [from *thirty;* ðṙittegoða, Sax.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,

To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY, *thûr'tė.*[108] *adj.* [ðpiccig, Sax.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shaksp.*
The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addison.*

THIS, THÎS. *pronoun.* [ðiſ, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hanged; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakspeare.*
Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakspeare.*
Within *this* three mile may you see it coming; I say a moving grove. *Shakspeare.*
Must I endure all *this*? *Shakspeare.*
This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Genesis.*
This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*
There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Genesis.*

3. *This* is used for *this time.*

By *this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*

4. The last past.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to *that.*

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas, and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*
Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdnesses talked of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE.

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other.*

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain *this* man pursues
What, if he gain'd, he could not use:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE, *thîs'sl.*[466 472] *n. s.* [ðiſtel, Sax. *diestel*, Dut. *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the most part, squamose and prickly. *Miller.*
The roots of *thistles* have my hunger fed,
Two roods of cultur'd barley give me bread,
A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed. *Harte.*
Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, kecksies, burs. *Shakspeare.*
Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.
——There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shaksp.*
Thorns also and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton.*

Tough *thistles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rie grass will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer*

THI'STLE, *golden*, *thîs'sl. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY, *thîs'lė. adj.* [from *thistle.*] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusing floats. *Thomson.*

THI'THER, THÎTH'ûr.[466] *adv.* [ðiðep, Saxon.]

1. To that place: opposed to *hither.*

We're coming *thither*. *Shakspeare.*
The gods, when they descended, hither
From heav'n did always chuse their way;
And therefore we may boldly say,
That 'tis the way too *thither*. *Cowley.*
When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phœnix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO, THÎTH'ûr-tô. *adv.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; so far.

THI'THERWARD, THÎTH'ûr-wârd. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that place.

Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*
Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence: We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakspeare.*

By quick instinctive motion up I sprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton.*

The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange.*

A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay
They saw and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO, THÔ. *adv.* [ðonne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenser.*

2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To THOLE, *thôle. v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainsworth.*

THONG, *thông. n. s.* [ðpang, ðpong, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*

The ancient cestus only consisted of so many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden.*

THORA'CICK, *thô-râs'îk.*[509] *adj.* [from *thorax*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL, *thô'râl. adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment for adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation *Ayliffe.*

THORN, *thôrn. n. s.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; ðopn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.

Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth. *Genesis.*
The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Micah.*

2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush.

Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome.

The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE, *thôrn'âp-pl. n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK, *thôrn'bâk. n.s.* [*raia clavata*, Latin.] A sea fish.

The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT, *thôrn'bût. n. s.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A sort of sea fish, *Ainsworth;* which he distinguishes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY, *thôr'nė. adj.* [from *thorn.*]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, sweet head! a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*
The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck shoots up a thickset *thorny* wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*
The wiser madman did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at best a barren soil. *Dryden.*
They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shaksp*
Stiff opposition, and perplex'd debate,
And *thorny* care, and rank and stinging hate. *Young.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser.*

THO'ROUGH, *thûr'rô.*[318] *prepos.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.

2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith. *Shakspeare.*

THO'ROUGH, *thûr'rô.*[390 466] *adj.* [The adj. is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through.*]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*
He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some, whom he resolved never more to trust. *Clarendon.*
A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Swift.*

How can I call a general disregard and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE, *thûr'rô-fâre. n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare.*]

1. A passage through; a passage without any stop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*
His body is a passable carcase, if it be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shak.*
The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare* or common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. *South.*
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in;
A *thoroughfare* of news; where some devise
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*

2. Power of passing.

Hell and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton.*

THO'ROUGHLY, *thûr'rô-lê. adv.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully.

Look into this business *thoroughly.* *Shakspeare.*

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden.*

One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them. *Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows, as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury.*

THOROUGHPA'CED, *thûr'rô-pâste. adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thoroughpaced* whigs, fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED, *thûr'rô-spêd. adj.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced; commonly, finished in ill.

Our *thoroughsped* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH, *thûr'rô-stîtsh. adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch.* *L'Estrange.*

THORP, *thôrp. n. s. Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop,* are all from the Saxon, ȝorp, which signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE, THÔZE.[466] *pronoun.*

1. The plural of *that.*

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
Those made not poets, but the poets *those.* *Denham.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others. *Cheyne.*

2. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,
Those idly blow, *these* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Cowley.*

THOU, THÔÛ.[466] *pronoun.* [ȝu, Saxon; *du,* Dut. in the oblique cases singular *thee,* ȝe, Saxon; in the plural, *ye,* ȝe, Sax. in the oblique cases plural *you.* eop, Saxon.] *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.

1. The second pronoun personal.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch *thee.*
I have *thee* not, and yet I see *thee* still.
Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? *Shakspeare.*

I am as like to call *thee* so again,
To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too:
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakspeare*

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryd.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiours, we say *you,* but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou.*

[Familiar.]

Here's to *thee,* Dick. *Cowley.*

[Solemn.]

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I know *thou* wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

To THOU, THÔÛ. *v. a.* [from *thou.*] To treat with familiarity.

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakspeare.*

THOUGH, THÔ[466] *conjunction.* [ȝeah, Sax. *thauh,* Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts.*

2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Genesis.*

3. It is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me;
'Tis dang'rous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*

A good cause would do well *though;*
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden*

THOUGHT, *thâwt.*[466] The preterit and participle passive of *think.*

I told him what I *thought.* *Shakspeare.*

Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*

THOUGHT, *thâwt.*[313] [466] *n. s.* [from the preterit of *To think.*]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought.* *Prior.*

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought.* *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought,* may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison.*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*

One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought.* *Pope.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job.*

They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought,*
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense, or want of *thought.* *Roscommon.*

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jeremiah.*

Nor was godhead from her *thought.* *Milton.*

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world, and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought.* *Shakspeare.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take *thought* for us. 1 *Samuel.*

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

Adam took no *thought,* eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The main descry
Stands on the hourly *thought.* *Shakspeare.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. It seems a loose term, but is used by good writers.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the surface, the water may be attenuated with spirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddiness seized me; and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL, *thâwt'fûl. adj.* [*thought* and *full.*]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryd.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of gain, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat,
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY, *thâwt'fûl-ê. adv.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS, *thâwt'fûl-nês. n. s.* [from *thoughtful.*]

1. Deep meditation.

While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness,* and intense contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed. *Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS, *th*åwt'lês. *adj.* [from *thought.*]
1. Airy; gay; dissipated.
2. Negligent; careless.
It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*
3. Stupid; dull.
His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY, *th*åwt'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *thought.*] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.
In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS, *th*åwt'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *thoughtless.*] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK, *th*åwt'sik. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection.
Heav'n's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakspeare.*

THO'USAND, *th*ôû'zând. *adj.* or *n. s.* [Ðusend, Sax. *duysend*, Dutch.]
1. The number of ten hundred.
About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*
2. Proverbially, a great number.
So fair, and *thousand, thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was to sight. *Spenser.*
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryd.*
Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*
Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. *Spectator.*
How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH, *th*ôû'zândth.[466] *adj.* [from *thousand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous.
He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakspeare.*
Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait?
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*
The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they had received. *Swift.*

THOWL, *th*ôûl. *n. s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsworth.*

THRA'LDOM, *th*åwl'dûm.[466] *n. s.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; servitude.
How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom.* *Sidney.*
He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thraldom.* *Sandys.*
He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*
They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thraldom* we entered in together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRALL, *th*åwl.[84 466] *n. s.* [Ðræl, Sax.]
1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in use.
No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*
But sith she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spenser.*
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall.* *Shaksp.*
The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shakspeare.*
I know I'm one of nature's little kings
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall.* *Davies.*
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton.*
2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.
Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnisht it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleepe. *Chapman.*
And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL, *th*åwl. *v. a. Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Out of use.
Let me be a slave t'achieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakspeare.*
Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*
The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'PPLE, *th*åp'pl.[405 466] *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scotish dialect; we say rather *throttle.*

To THRASH, *th*åsh.[466] *v. a.* [Ðarscan, Saxon; *derschen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variously *thrash* or *thresh*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.
First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakspeare.*
Gideon *threshed* wheat to hide it. *Judges.*
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments for wood. *2 Samuel.*
In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalescency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion; such as that of running or *threshing.* *Ray.*
Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*
2. To beat; to drub.
Thou scurvy valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a barbarian slave. *Shaksp.*

To THRASH, *th*åsh. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.
I rather would be Mevius, *thresh* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER, *th*åsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *thrash.*] One who thrashes corn.
Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with his flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*
Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thresher*'s toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensil must all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR, *th*åsh'îng-flôre. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.
In vain the hinds the *threshingfloor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*
Delve of convenient depth your *threshingfloor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL, *th*rå-sôn'nê-kâl.[466] *adj.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging.
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical.* *Shakspeare.*

THRAVE, *th*råve. *n. s.* [Ðrap, Saxon.]
1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
2. The number of two dozen. I know not how derived.

THREAD, *th*rêd.[234] *n. s.* [Ðræd, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]
1. A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth.
Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shaksp.*
Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*
Though need urg'd me never so,
He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Chapman.*
He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*
The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread* betwixt flattery and ill manners. *L'Estrange.*
2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenour.
The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*
The gout being a disease of the nervous parts makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

To THREAD, *th*rêd.[466] *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pass through with a thread.
The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels. *Sharp.*
2. To pass through; to pierce through.
Thus out of season *threading* dark-eyed night. *Shakspeare.*
Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ADBARE, *th*rêd'bâre. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*]
1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.
Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he ware. *Spenser.*
The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare.* *Shakspeare.*
Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn? *Dryden.*

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*
A Thracian slave the porter's place maintained,
Sworn foe to *threadbare* suppliants, and with pride
His master's presence, nay, his name, deny'd.
Harte.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune teller. *Shaksp.*

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely. *Swift.*

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child.*

THRE'ADEN, *th*rĕd'd'n.[103] *adj.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.
Shakspeare.

To THREAP, *th*rĕĕp.[466] *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsworth.*

THREAT, *th*rĕt.[234 466] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.*
Shakspeare.

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.
Milton.

To THREAT, *th*rĕt. } *v.a.* [ðreatian, Saxon;
To THRE'ATEN, *th*rĕt't'n.[103] } *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify; or attempt to terrify, by showing or donouncing evil. It has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to*, if a verb.

What *threat* you me *with* telling of the king?
Tell him, and spare not. *Shakspeare.*

That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts.*

The void profound
While gaping, and *with* utter loss of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*

This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended spear. *Dryd.*

The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore.
Dryden.

THRE'ATENER, *th*rĕt't'n-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakspeare.*

The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner.* *Milton.*

THRE'ATENING, *th*rĕt't'n-ing. *n. s.* [from *threaten.*] A menace; a denunciation of evil.

Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lausus loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd. *Dryden.*

How impossible would it be for a master, that thus interceded with God for his servants, to use any unkind *threatenings* towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation! *Law.*

THRE'ATENINGLY, *th*rĕt't'n-ing-lĕ. *adv.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threat'ningly* replies. *Shaksp.*

THRE'ATFUL, *th*rĕt'fûl. *adj.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigantine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them sad death do hide.
Spenser.

THREE, *th*rĕĕ.[246 466] *adj.* [ðrie, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Latin.]

1. Two and one.

Prove this a prosp'rous day, the *three*-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakspeare.*

If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon.*

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-ag'd Nestor. *Creech.*

Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above.
Addison.

These *three* and *three* with osier bands we ty'd.
Pope.

Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three* mouth'd dog to upper day.
Pope.

A strait needle, such as glovers use, with a *three*-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool: I am no beast.
Shakspeare.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-suited, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'EFOLD, *th*rĕĕ'fōld. *adj.* [ðreofeald, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclus.*

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope.*

THRE'EPENCE, *th*rĕp'ĕnse. *n. s.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*

Laying a caustick, I made an escar the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiseman.*

THRE'EPENNY, *th*rĕp'ĕn-ĕ. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE, *th*rĕĕ'pile. *n. s.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shakspeare.*

THREEPI'LED, *th*rĕĕ'pil'd. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece; I had as lief be English kersey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; spruce affectation. *Shaksp.*

THREESCO'RE, *th*rĕĕ'skōre. *adj.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. *Shaksp.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threescores* *Brown.*

By chace our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten.
Dryden.

THRENO'DY, *th*rĕn'ō-dĕ.[466] *n. s.* [θρηνωδια.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER, *th*rĕsh'ûr.[466] *n. s.* [properly *thrasher.*]

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodsley.*

THRE'SHING, *th*rĕsh'ing. See *To* THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands
Lest on the *threshing* floor his sheaves prove chaff.
Milton.

Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke.*

THRE'SHOLD, *th*rĕsh'hōld. *n. s.* [ðreſcpald, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize.
Spenser.

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shaksp.*

Not better
Than still at hell's dark *threshold* t' have sat watch
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half-starv'd! *Milt.*

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

There sought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and besieg'd the door.
Dryden.

THREW, *th*rōō.[339] The preterit of *throw.*

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw:*
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone.
Pope.

THRICE, *th*rise.[468] *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey.
Spenser.

Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting.
Shakspeare.

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,
And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl.
Cowley.

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd.
Dryden.

To THRID, *th*rĭd. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread;* in French, *enfiler.*] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT, *th*rĭft.[466] *n. s.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were *thrift*, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift.*
Shakspeare.

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakspeare.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.
The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*
Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*
Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift* In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*
3. A plant.

THRI'FTILY, *th*rĭf'tē-lē. *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously.
Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS, *th*rĭf'tē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry.
If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains, but *thriftiness* to save. *Spenser.*
Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS, *th*rĭft'lĕs. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant.
They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowers. *Spenser.*
He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold. *Shakspeare.*

THRI'FTY, *th*rĭft'tē. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.
Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*
Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakspeare.*
Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty;* but wonder he has no more discretion. *Swift.*
2. Well husbanded.
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shaksp.*

To THRILL, *th*rĭll.[466] *v. a.* [ðýþlian, Sax. *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horrour all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spenser.*
He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*
A servant, that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare.*
Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL, *th*rĭl. *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing.
The knight his *thrillant* spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*
With that one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shricking cries. *Spenser.*
3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shaksp.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakspeare.*
4. To pass with a tingling sensation.
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakspeare*
A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

To THRIVE, *th*rīve. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly, *thrived;* part. *thriven.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *throdden*, *to make grow;* perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Islandick, *to increase.*] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.
The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he meant to visit us. *Shakspeare.*
It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon.*
They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*
O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton.*
Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*
A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*
Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle season between their spring and their fall. *South.*
Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*
The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden.*
A little hope——but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive:*
Deny'd ev'n that, my love can live. *Granville.*
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy down to this very day. *Atterbury.*
In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope.*
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*
Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRI'VER, *th*rī'vŭr.[466] *n. s.* [from *thrive*] One that prospers; one that grows rich.
He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY, *th*rī'vĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.

THRO', *th*rōō. Contracted by barbarians from *through.*
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who, scatter'd *thro'* the world, in exile mourn? *Dryden.*

THROAT, *th*rōte.[295] [466] *n. s.* [ðrote, ðrota, Sax.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill uttering *throat*. *Shakspeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakspeare.*
Larissa's gutturals convuls'd his *throat;*
He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*
2. The main road of any place.
Her honour and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomson.*
3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenser.*
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers were about *to cut his throat*, says, Why should you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE, *th*rōte'pīpe. *n. s.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weason; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT, *th*rōte'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*throat* and *wort; digitalis*, Lat.] A plant.

To THROB, *th*rŏb.[466] *v. n.* [from θορυβεῖν, *Minshew* and *Junius;* formed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner;* perhaps contracted from *throw up.*]
1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakspeare.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakspeare.*
'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addis.*
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you shall strain me in your folding arms! *Smith.*
2. To beat; to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in by the contused flesh. *Wiseman.*

THROB, *th*rŏb. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.
She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppresst. *Spenser.*
Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

THROE, *th*rō.[296] [466] *n. s.* [from ðþoþian, *to suffer*, Saxon.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is likewise written *throw.*
Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakspeare.*
His perswasive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most *throes* and pangs of birth. *Fell.*
My womb pregnant and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain,
My *throes* come thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail with her sons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring

forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble dust. *Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.

O man! have mind of that most bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall, so lies it ever low. *Spenser.*
To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakspeare.*

To Throe, *thrô*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim
A matter from thee, and a birth, indeed,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakspeare.*

Throne, *thrône*.[466] *n. s.* [*thronus*, Latin; θρόνος.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*
Th' eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*
Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*
We have now upon the *throne* a king willing and able to correct the abuses of the age. *Davenant.*

2. The seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*. *Ayliffe.*

To Throne, *thrône*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Thron'd and set high? *Shakspeare.*
True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enshrin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*
He *thron'd* in glass, and nam'd it Caroline *Pope.*

Throng, *thrông*.[466] *n. s.* [Ѳpang, Saxon; from Ѳpingan, *to press*.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*. *Shaksp.*
A *throng*
Of thick short sobs in thund'ring vollies float,
And roul themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*
This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find,
I wish the *throng* of great and good
Made it less eas'ly understood. *Waller.*
With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they pass'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden.*

To Throng, *thrông*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakspeare.*
His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My son! *Tatler.*

To Throng, *thrông*. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakspeare.*
The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke.*
All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*

Throstle, *thôs'sl*.[466 472] *n. s.* [Ѳpoſtle, Saxon.] The thrush; a small singing bird.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakspeare.*
The blackbird and *throstle* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the chearful spring. *Walton.*

Throttle, *thrôt'tl*.[405 466] *n. s.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe; the larinx.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the sound. *Brown.*

To Throttle, *thrôt'tl*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shaksp.*
As when Antæus in Irassa strove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milt.*
His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*
The *throttling* quinsey 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*

Throve, *thrôve*. The preterit of *thrive*.

England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*

Through, *thrôô*.[315] *prep.* [Ѳuрh, Sax. *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole mass or compass.

He hath been so successful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*
A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryd.*
Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryd.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*
The same thing happened when I removed the prism out of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*
Material things are presented only *through* their senses; they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the understanding *through* their senses. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through* smart. *Spenser.*
Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shakspeare.*
By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through* idleness of the hands the house droppeth through. *Ecclesiasticus.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*
To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Passion and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him soft peace, and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

Through, *thrôô*.[466] *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakspeare.*
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*
Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite *through*. *South.*

Through'ughbred, *thrôô'brêd*. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and all possible contingents. *Grew.*

Throughli'ghted, *thrôô-lî'têd*. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art. *Wotton.*

Thro'ughly, *thrôô'lê*. *adv.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The sight so *throughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*
For bed then next they were,
All *throughly* satisfied with compleat cheare. *Chapman.*
Rice must be *throughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bacon.*
No less wisdom than what made the world can *throughly* understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson.*

Througho'ut, *thrôô-ôût'*. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy, about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*
O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it! *Ben Jonson.*
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *throughout* the course of this long war. *Atterbury.*

Througho'ut, *thrôô-ôût'*. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*
His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

Throughpa'ced, *thrôô'pâste*. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*

To Throw, *thrô*. *v. a.* pret. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. [Ѳрapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil. *Knolles.*
Shimei *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Samuel.*

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark.*

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on, while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Spectator.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Spectator.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest.* *Shakspeare.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakspeare.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shaksp.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists, reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And issued like a God to mortal view. *Pope.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself distrest, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan desarts wander thus alone. *Dryden.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakspeare.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Latin.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*

14. *To* Throw *away.* To lose; to spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryd.*

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls *away;*
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design: if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* Throw *away.* To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. *Taylor.*

16. *To* Throw *by.* To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *Ben Jonson.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* Throw *down.* To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years;
This the reward of a whole life of service! *Addison.*

18. *To* Throw *off.* To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body; as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

19. *To* Throw *off.* To reject; to discard; as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance.*

'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off.* *Dryden.*

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed? *Sprat.*

20. *To* Throw *out.* To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day. *Addison.*

21. *To* Throw *out.* To distance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the pursuits of honour? *Addison.*

22. *To* Throw *out.* To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* Throw *out.* To reject; to exclude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out.* *Swift.*

24. *To* Throw *up.* To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out. *Addis.*

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* Throw *up.* To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up.* *Arbuthnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is used with great latitude; but in all its uses, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning some notion of haste or violence.

To Throw, *thrō.*[324 466] *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of casting.
2. To cast dice.
3. *To* Throw *about.* To cast about; to try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw.* *Spenser.*

Throw, *thrō. n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overflew and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a stone, and rising to the *throw*
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:
A tow'r assaulted by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakspeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw.* *South.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a

venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast. *Bentley.*

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all. *Young.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the *throw;* and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing. *Shakspeare.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island. *Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws.* *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*

6. The agony of childbirth; in this sense it is written *throe.* See THROE.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendship wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth,
Which to the wond'ring world I shall disclose,
Or, if he fail me, perish in my *throws.* *Dryden.*

THRO'WER, *thrō'ůr.*[98] *n. s.* [from *throw.*] One that throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakspeare*

THRUM, *thrům.*[466] *n. s.* [*thraum*, Islandick, the end of any thing.]

1. The ends of weavers' threads.
2. Any coarse yarn.

There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakspeare.*

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum,*
Quail, crush, conclude and quell. *Shakspeare.*

All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum.* *Bacon.*

Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

To THRUM, *thrům. v. a.* To grate; to play coarsely.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar. *Dryden*

THRUSH, *thrůsh.*[466] *n. s.* [ȝþruc, Saxon; *turdus*, Latin.]

1. A small singing bird.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thrushes.* *Carew.*

Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*

2. [from *thrust:* as we say, a *push;* a breaking out.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To THRUST, *thrůst. v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle, and reap. *Revelation.*

2. To push; to move with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenser.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force. *Shaksp.*

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets. *Shakspeare.*

When the ass saw the angel, she *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crusht Balaam's foot. *Numbers.*

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes. 1 *Samuel.*

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away. 2 *Kings.*

The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out. *Isaiah.*

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shall be *thrust* down to hell. *Luke.*

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake. *Hayward.*

They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*

To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*

3. To stab.

Phineas *thrust* both of them through. *Numbers.*

4. To compress.

He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judges.*

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on. *Shakspeare.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves
Into my private meditations. *Shakspeare.*

I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakspeare.*

Should he not do as rationally, who took physick from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment? *Locke.*

To THRUST, *thrůst. v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But, when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryd.*

3. To intrude.

Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To push forward; to come violently; to throng; to press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse. *Chapman.*

The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on. *Knolles.*

THRUST, *thrůst.*[466] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety. *Sidney.*

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'st. *Shakspeare.*

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Assault; attack.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *More.*

THRU'STER, *thrůst'ůr.*[98] *n. s.* [from *thrust.*] He that thrusts.

THRU'STLE, *thrůs'sl. n. s.* [from *thrush.*] The thrush; the throstle.

No *thrustles* shrill the bramble-bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW, *thri-fâl'lō. v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third ploughing in summer.

Thryfallow betime for destroying her weed,
Lest thistle and docke fal a blooming and seed. *Tusser.*

THUMB, *thům.*[347] *n. s.* [ȝuma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb,*
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakspeare.*

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows. *Broome.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray.*

To THUMB, *thům.*[466] *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND, *thům'bând. n. s.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBSTAL, *thům'stâll.*[406] *n. s.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A thimble.

THUMP, *thůmp.*[466] *n. s.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring still with smarting ramp,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound. *Dryden.*

Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addison.*

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP, *thůmp. v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd.* *Shakspeare.*

To THUMP, *thůmp. v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone
Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force,
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU'MPER, *thůmp'ůr.*[98] *n. s.* [from

thump.] The person or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER, *th*ŭn'dŭr.[466] *n. s.* [Ðunder, Ðunor, Sax. *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, French.]

1. *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shaksp.*
The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shaksp.*
The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps has spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenser.*

Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER, *th*ŭn'dŭr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for 's power to *thunder*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects' hearts, he soon shewed no baseness of suspicion. *Sidney.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*
His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER, *th*ŭn'dŭr *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT, *th*ŭn'dŭr-bŏlt. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should down. *Shakspeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP, *th*ŭn'dŭr-klăp. *n s.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenser.*

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shaksp.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had n't been the cradle of your god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great-Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that shar'd his prosp'rous state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate *Dryden.*

THU'NDEROUS, *th*ŭn'dŭr-ŭs *adj.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-shŏŭ-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind one way and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham.*

THU'NDERSTONE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-stŏne. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *stone.*] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. *Shakspeare.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-strike. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike.*]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton.*

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be so *thunderstrooke*
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

THURI'FEROUS, *th*ŭ-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs.[518] *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION, *th*ŭ-rĭf-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which are required to be performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deosculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY, *th*ŭrz-dē.[223] *n. s.* [*thorsgday*, Danish; from *thor*. *Thor* was the son of Odin; yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, THŬS.[466] *adv.* [Ðuþ, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling asked who he was?
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus*. *Spens.*

I returned with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus* and *thus* *Shakspeare.*
To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be safely *thus*. *Shakspeare.*

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Joshua.*

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making concord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath, but by prayer. *Holyday.*

That the principle that sets on work these organs, is nothing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden.*

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity

A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own ministers. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very heathens; *thus* peaceable among themselves, though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wise nature very like grace. *Holyday.*

He said, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production and form. *Burnet.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he must pretend to know all things *Tillotson.*

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. *Wake.*

To THWACK, *th*wăk.[466] *v. a.* [Ðaccian, Sax.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thrash; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
We 'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shakspeare.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwacked*. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK, *th*wăk.[85] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and be-

labour one another with a storm of *thwacks*. *Addison.*

THWART, *th*wàrt.[85 466] *adj.* [ðýrn, Sax. *dwars*, Dutch.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART, *th*wàrt. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*
Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shaksp.*
Lesser had been
The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakspeare.*
The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*
The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryd.*
In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addison.*
Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*
By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares oppress,
He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. *Young.*

To THWART, *th*wàrt. *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTING, *th*wàrt'ing. *n. s.* [from *thwart.*] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

THWA'RTINGLY, *th*wàrt-ing-lè. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY, THI, *or* THÈ.[466] *pronoun.* [ðin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou.* See THOU.

Whatever God did say,
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*
Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*
These are *thy* works, parent of good! *Milton.*

THYINE *wood*, *th*è'ine-wůd. *n. s.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thuine wood* are departed from thee. *Revelation.*

THYME, time.[471] *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Latin.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*
No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme.* *Dryd.*

THYSE'LF, THI-sèlf'. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self.*]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyself and office deftly show. *Shakspeare.*
It must and shall be so; content *thyself.* *Shaksp.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryden.*

TI'AR, tì'âr. } TIA'RA, tì-â'râ.[116] } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton.*
This royal robe and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assemblies. *Dryden.*
A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*
Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
And better mien disclos'd, as better drest:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

To TICE, tìse. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty? *Herbert.*

TICK, tìk. *n. s.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try 't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon *tick* *Hudibras.*
When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*
You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*tique*, French; *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tìk. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.
2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council wo'n't *tick.* *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN, } TI'CKING, } tìk'kìn.[103] } *n. s.* The same with *tick.* A sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET, tìk'ìt.[99] *n. s.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenser.*
In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier.*
Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

To TICKLE, tìk'kl.[405] *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where she wounds! *Shakspeare.*
The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* some parts of the body. *Bacon.*
There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will. *Dryden.*
It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can *tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*
Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*
Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*
I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*
Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*
A drunkard the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE, tìk'kl. *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. *Spenser.*

TI'CKLE, tìk'kl. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown.

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dungannon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser.*
Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakspeare.*
The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakspeare.*

TI'CKLISH, tìk'kl-ìsh. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was *Bacon.*
Did it stand upon so *ticklish* and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these *ticklish* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS, tìk'kl-ìsh-nès. *n. s.* [from *ticklish.*] The state of being ticklish.

TI'CTACK, tìk'tàk. *n. s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID, tìd. *adj.* [tyddep, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT, tìd'bìt. *n. s.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A dainty.

To TI'DDLE, tìd'dl. } *To* TI'DDER, tìd'dûr. } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To use tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE, tide. *n. s.* [tȳd, Sax. *tijd*, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide*. *Spenser.*

They two forth passing
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath this day deserv'd
That in it golden letter should be set
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar? *Shakspeare.*

At new-year's *tide* following, the king chose him master of the horse. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called *tides*, is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the *tides* of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakspeare.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tide*. *Milt.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*

Continual *tide*
Flows from the exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To TIDE, tide. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE, tide. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When from his dint the foe still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips*

TI'DEGATE, tide'gāte. *n. s.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN, tidz'mān.[88] *n. s.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid, and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER, tide'wā-tūr. *n. s.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY, tī'dē-lē. *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS, tī'dē-nēs. *n. s.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS, tī'dingz. *n. s.* [tīdan, Sax. *to happen, to betide; tidende*, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shakspeare.*

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

Portius thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*

The messenger of these glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TI'DY, tī'dē. *adj.* [*tidt*, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tusser.*

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay.*

3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for *untidy*.

Thou whorson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakspeare.*

To TIE, tī.[276] *v. a.* [tīan, tīgan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Samuel.*

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up* intensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakspeare.*

Melantius, stay,
You have my promise; and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my sword. *Waller.*

Honour and good nature may *tie up* his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touching a prescript form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowish terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he 'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakspeare.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it a facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

TIE, tī. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect. *Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*

3. A knot of hair.

The well-swoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER, tēēr.[276] *n. s.* [*tiere*, *tieire*, old Fr. *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE, tērse. *n. s.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *Ben Jonson.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TI'ERCET, tēēr'sēt. *n. s.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF, tif. *n. s.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF, tif. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY, tif'fā-nē. *n. s.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old Fr. *Skinner*.] Very thin silk.

The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*

TIGE, tīdje. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER, tī'gūr.[98] *n. s.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger:*
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shaksp.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger;*
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare.*

Has the steer,
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomson.*

TIGHT, tīte.[393] *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes

fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Swift.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unoils the flask. *Dryden.*

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To Ti'ghten, tit'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.

Ti'ghter, tite'ûr. *n. s.* [from *tighten*.] A riband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

Ti'ghtly, tite'lê. *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;
Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores. *Shak.*

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I say, go *tightly* to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*

Ti'ghtness, tite'nês. *n. s.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible; which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. *Woodward.*

2. Neatness.

Ti'gress, ti'grês. *n. s.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry *Addison.*

Tike, tike. *n. s.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dut. *tique*, French.]

1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See Tick.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arefied by the hair *Bacon.*

2. It is in *Shakspeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail *Shakspeare.*

Tile, tile. *n. s* [tigle, Sax. *tegel*, Dut. *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*. *Milt.*

Worse than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worse
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse. *Dryd.*

Tile pins made of oak, or fir, they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To Tile, tile. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Wou'd *tile*; an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Ti'ler, ti'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*tuilier*, French; from *tile*.] One who trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*; whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon.*

Ti'ling, ti'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. *Luke.*

Till, till. *n. s.* A money box in a shop.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*

Till, till. *prep.* [til, Sax.] To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

Till *now*, till'nôû. To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till now*. *Milton.*

Till *then*, till'thên. To that time.

The earth *till then* was desert. *Milton.*

Till, till. *conjunction.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*

Goddess, spread thy reign *till* Isis' elders reel. *Pope.*

To Till, till. *v. a.* [tylian, Sax. *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton.*

The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honest business that is necessary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable service unto God. *Law.*

Ti'llable, till'lâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plough.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew.*

Ti'llage, till'lidje.[90] *n. s.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage*, Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*

Ti'ller, till'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-sand partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Genesis.*

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to infest
The blade; while husks elude the *tiller's* care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horse that goes in the thill. Properly Thiller.

4. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd. *Dryden.*

Ti'llyfally, Ti'llyvalley, } till'lê-fâl-lê. { *adj.* A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley* lady. *Shakspeare.*

Tillyfally, sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakspeare.*

Ti'lman, till'mân. *n. s* [*till* and *man*.] One who tills; a husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gill,
Makes husband and huswife their coffers to fill. *Tusser.*

TILT, tilt. *n. s.* [tylt, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any support of covering over head.

The roof of linen
Intended for a shelter!
But the ram made an ass
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the snow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3 A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study in his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints. *Shakspeare.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakspeare.*

Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Constantinople. *Knolles.*

The spousals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryd.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant strove
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addison.*

5. Inclination forward; as, *the vessel is a* tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

To Tilt, tilt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore
With *tilted* spears. *Philips.*

2. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid slaughter reigns:
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Distain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

3. [*tillen*, Dut.] To turn up so as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To Tilt, tilt. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd shields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody. *Shakspeare.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:
Now we set up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
Dryden.

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to *tilt.* *Collier.*

Satire 's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat.

Some say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they make holes where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton*

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly. *Grew.*

Ti'lter, tĭlt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puisny *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shakspeare.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters.* *Hudibras.*

If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter.* *Granville.*

Tilth, tĭl*th. n. s.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakspeare.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full *tilth* and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

Give the fallow lands their seasons and their *tilth.*
Drayton.

Tilth, tĭl*th. adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. I know not how this word can be so used.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth;* whereon were sheaves
New reap'd *Milton.*

Ti'mber, tĭm'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [cỳmbrian, Sax *to build.*]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame.
Spenser.

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there must be a great providence used, that our ship *timber* be not unnecessarily wasted.
Bacon.

The straw was laid below,
Of chips and sercwood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryd.*

There are hardly any countries that are destitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,
That is in haste to sell the *timber?*
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber;*
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. *Shakspeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials, ironically.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee timber, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To Ti'mber, tĭm'bûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange.*

To Ti'mber, tĭm'bûr. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

Ti'mbered, tĭm'bûr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *timber; timbré*, French.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the succession to his second son; not because he thought him the best *timbered* to support it
Wotton.

Many heads that undertake learning, were never squared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown.*

Ti'mbersow, tĭm'bûr-sôû. *n. s.* A worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouse.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timbersows*, snails *Bacon.*

Ti'mbrel, tĭm'brĭl[99] *n. s.* [*timbre*, French; *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

The damsels they delight
When they their *timbrels* smite,
And thereunto dance and carrol sweet. *Spenser.*

In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight.
Spenser.

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys.*

For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* sound. *Pope.*

TIME, time. *n. s.* [tıma, Saxon; *tym*, Erse.]

1. The measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and marked by certain measures or epochas, is that which most properly we call *time.*
Locke.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shakspeare.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.
Shakspeare.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exactest scale. *Brown.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* past to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and that he would shew him the interpretation *Daniel.*

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain *time*, when that *time* is elapsed, the law ceaseth without any farther abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remained stupidly good. *Milton.*

No *time* is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times.* *Bacon.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality. *Fell.*

All ways of holy living, all instances and all kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every purpose. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job.*

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark.*

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of sleep. *Romans.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time.* *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least to save, your fortune and your honour.
Dryden.

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good. *Calamy.*

6. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.
Locke.

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolved to take *time*, and, in spite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter.
Swift.

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times.* *Daniel.*

If we should impute the heat of the season unto the co-operation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable for our *times* to ascribe the same unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have studied her. *Dryden.*

8. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was.
Shakspeare.

9. Early time.

Stanley at Bosworth-field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obedience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about these duties. *Rogers.*

10. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and night.
Clarendon.

He continued his delights till all the enemies horse were passed through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any *time.* *Clarendon.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's *time* for it? *Duty of Man.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden*

11. Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shaksp.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing *Milton.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a professed *time*-server. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, at any *time*, recourse unto the princes.
Shakspeare.

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Numbers.*

The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be.
Milton.

A *time* will come, when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryd.*
These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples. *Addison.*

13. Hour of childbirth.
She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*
The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near her *time;* but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself. *Spectator.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.
Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*
Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finished *Heylin.*
Every single particle would have a sphere of void space around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger than the dimensions of that particle *Bentley.*
Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Musical measure.
Musick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How sour sweet musick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept!
Shakspeare.
You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that song which was but rhyme. *Waller*
On their exalted wings
To the cœlestial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Denh.*
Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corslets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

To TIME, time. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.
There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon.*
It is hard to believe, that where his most numerous miracles were afforded, they should all want the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*
The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*
This 'tis to have a virtue out of season:
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryd.*
A man's conviction should be strong, and so well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Addison.*

2. To regulate as to time.
To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke.
Addison.

3. To measure harmonically.
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MEFUL, time'fûl. *adj.* [*time* and *full*] Seasonable; timely; early.
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS, time'lês. *adj.* [from *time.*]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.
Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented to your *timeless* grave. *Shakspeare.*
Noble Gloster's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MELY, time'lê. *adj.* [from *time.*] Seasonable; sufficiently early.
The west glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakspeare.*
Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaksp.*
Lest heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*
I'll to my charge,
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden*

TI'MELY, time'lê. *adv.* [from *time.*] Early; soon.
The beds i' th' east are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither.
Shakspeare.
Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss. *Milton.*
Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER, time'plê-zûr. *n. s.* [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.
Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them *Timepleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shaksp.*

TI'MESERVING, time'sêrv-îng. *n. s.* [*time* and *serve.*] Mean compliance with present power.
If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confusion. *South.*

TI'MID, tîm'id. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.
Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMI'DITY, tê-mîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Latin; from *timid.*] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice
The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUS, tîm'ûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.
Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown.*
The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd,
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY, tîm'ûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear.
We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *tim'rously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons.
Shakspeare.
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences. *Locke.*
Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of sight.
A. Philips.

TI'MOROUSNESS, tîm'ûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulness
The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS, tî'mûs.[314] *adj.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete.
By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN, tîn. *n. s.* [*ten*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter.
Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness. *Peacham.*
Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of *tin.* *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tîn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.
To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*
The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer.*
New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL, tîng'kâl *n. s.* A mineral.
The *tincal* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocalla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT, tîngkt. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, French.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.
Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*
Some were *tincted* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown.*
I distilled some of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*
Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taste.
We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel. *Bacon.*

TINCT, tîngkt.[408] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot
That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakspeare.*
The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of. *Ben Jonson.*
Of evening *tinct*
The purple-streaming amethyst is thine. *Thomson.*

TI'NCTURE, tîngk'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*teinture*, French; *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.
The sight must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton.*
Hence the morning planet gilds her horn.
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milton.*
'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but, passing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*
That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*
To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*
Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addison.*
Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addison.*
Sire of her joy, and source of her delight!
O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.
Prior.
All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.
Pope.
Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.
In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the super-

fluous spirit of wine distilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To Ti'ncture, tĭngk'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the saphire spreads a heavenly blue.
Blackmore.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To Tind, tĭnd. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; tendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

Ti'nder, tĭn'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [tynder, tender, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakspeare.*

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Those sparks more fire will still engender. *Suckling.*

Whoever our trade with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;
Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

Ti'nderbox, tĭn'dûr-bŏks. *n. s.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

Tine, tine. *n. s.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser.*

To Tine, tine. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.
Spenser.

The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryd.*

2. [tinan, Saxon.] To shut.

To Tine, tine. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*
2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.
Spenser.

To Tinge, tĭnje. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Latin.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour. *Newton.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good nature. *Prior.*

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot.*

Ti'ngent, tĭn'jĕnt. *adj.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

Ti'nglass, tĭn'glâs. *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.

To Ti'ngle, tĭng'gl.[405] *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

The ears of them that hear it shall *tingle*. *Bible.*

When our ear *tingleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Tink, tĭngk. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

Ti'nker, tĭngk-ûr. *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-maker, and now by present profession a *tinker*? *Shakspeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in; and for the mettle,
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle. *Prior.*

To Ti'nkle, tĭngk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Latin.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Isaiah.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew;
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield. *Dryden.*

The sprightly horse
Moves to the musick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

2. It seems to have been improperly used by *Pope*.

The wand'ring streams that shine between the hills
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horrour seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

Ti'nman, tĭn'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop. *Prior.*

Ti'nner, tĭn'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon.*

Ti'nny, tĭn'nè. *adj.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

These arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand. *Drayton.*

Ti'npenny, tĭn'pĕn-nè. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

Ti'nsel, tĭn'sĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*etincelle*, French.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinsel* vail her amber locks did shrowd,
That strove to cover what it could not hide.
Fairfax.

It 's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel*. *Shakspeare.*

By Thetis' *tinsel* slipper'd feet,
And the songs of syrens sweet. *Milton.*

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold. *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his own cost *Norris.*

No glittering *tinsel* of May-fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,
That count your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away. *Pope.*

To Ti'nsel, tĭn'sĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence, you fantastick postillers in song,
My text defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinsoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illustrated by nothing but herself. *Cleaveland.*

She *tinsel'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views;
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all.
Pope.

Tint, tĭnt. *n. s.* [*teinte*, French; *tinta*, Ital.] A die; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face. *Pope.*

The virtues of most men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas. in Alpine snow;
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual transition from one to another, present not to the eye what an harmonious concert of musick does to the ear; it must be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of sight. *Reynolds.*

Ti'nworm, tĭn'wûrm. *n. s.* An insect. *Bailey.*

Ti'ny, tĭ'nè. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws. *Shakspeare.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy. *Shakspeare.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females, and on little loves;

Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house. *Swift.*

Tip, tĭp. *n. s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon.*

Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages, that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addison.*

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To Tip, tĭp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton.*

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the lists he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders! *Addison.*

Quartos, octavos shape the lessening pyre,
And last a little Ajax *tips* the spire. *Pope.*

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls. *Pope.*

Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

2. To strike slightly; to tap.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dullest soul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

When I saw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

Ti'ppet, tĭp'pĭt.[99] *n. s.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had also a *tippet* of fine linen. *Bacon.*

To Ti'pple, tĭp'pl.[405] *v. n.* [*tefel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon. *Shakspeare.*

To Ti'pple, tĭp'pl.[405] *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.

While his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

If a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

Ti'pple, tĭp'pl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

Ti'ppled, tĭp'pl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipsy; drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

Ti'ppler, tĭp'pl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Ti'pstaff, tĭp'stâf. *n. s.* [*tip* and *staff*.]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.

2. The staff itself so tipt.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

Ti'psy, tĭp'sē. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shaksp.*

Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

Ti'ptoe, tĭp'tō. *n. s.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Crispian. *Shaksp.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains' tops. *Shaksp.*

Religion stands *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

Tire, tēēr. *n. s.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.

Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton.*

In all those wars there were few triremes, most of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire*. Pron. tīre.] A headdress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Spenser.*

Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakspeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame; the *tire*
That crowns his hated head, on high appears. *Crashaw.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus. [Pron. tīre.]

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To Tire, tīre. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire;*
Yet never could be worthily exprest,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden.*

2. It has often *out* added, to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickel.*

3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.

Jezebel painted her face, and *tired* her head. *2 Kings.*

To Tire, tīre. *v. n.* [teoman, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

Ti'redness, tīr'd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill.*

Ti'resome, tīre'sŭm.[165] *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

Ti'resomeness, tīre'sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of being tiresome.

Ti'rewoman, tīre'wŭm-ŭn.[88] *n. s.* [from *tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke.*

Ti'ringhouse, tī'rĭng-hŏŏse. } *n. s.* [*tire*
Ti'ringroom, tī'rĭng-rŏŏm. } and *house*, or *room*.] The room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse*. *Shakspeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom;*
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

Ti'rwit, tīr'wĭt. *n. s.* [*vanellus*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

'Tis, tĭz. Contracted for *it is*.

'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakspeare.*

Ti'sical, tĭz'ē-kăl.[509] *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.

Ti'sick, tĭz'ĭk. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

Ti'ssue, tĭsh'ū.[452] *n. s.* [*tissue*, French; tiran, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultress brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To Ti'ssue, tĭsh'ū. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action: and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will sit between
Thron'd in celestial sheen,

With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT, tĭt. *n. s.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale? *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit*. [*parus*, Latin.] A bird.

TITBI'T, tĭt'bĭt. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit; tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE, tĭthe.[467] *n. s.* [teoðа, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury; they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakspeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakspeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakspeare.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE, tĭthe. *v. a.* [teoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow. *Deuteronomy.*

To TITHE, tĭthe. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

TI'THEABLE, tĭthe'â-bl. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*

TI'THER, tĭ'thûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING, tĭ'thing. *n. s.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe*.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (tooth-ingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowell.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shakspeare.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

TI'THINGMAN, tĭ'thing-mân. *n. s.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer; an under constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL, tĭth'ê-mâl. *n. s.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To TI'TILLATE, tĭt'tĭl-late. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to every atom just
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION, tĭt-tĭl-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*titillation*, French, *titillatio*, Latin; from *titillate*.]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK, tĭt'lârk. *n. s.* A bird.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE, tĭ'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Latin.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles* in a place
From whence himself does fly? *Shakspeare.*

Man over men
He made not lord: such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakspeare.*

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shaksp.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy sign
Meant to betray dull sots to wretched wine. *Young.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *title*, or right themselves by them. *Kettleworth.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE, tĭ'tl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS, tĭ'tl-lês. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE, tĭ'tl-pâdje. *n. s.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE or *Tit*, tĭt'mŏŏse. *n. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titlingier*, Islandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonick dialect.] A small species of birds.

The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER, tĭt'tûr.[98] *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flowed at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *tit'ring* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

TI'TTER, tĭt'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Tusser.*

TI'TTLE, tĭt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarend.*

Angels themselves disdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton.*

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that, although they never performed

their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

TI'TTLETATTLE, tît'tl-tât'tl. *n. s.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE, tît'tl-tât'tl. *v. n.* [from *tattle*] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION, tît-tshû-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR, tît'tshû-lûr.[88] *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY, tît-tshû-lâr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of Imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY, tît'shû-lâ-rê. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY, tît'shû-lâ-rê. *n. s.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY, tîv'ê. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.]

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryd.*

To, tôô. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder. *Dryden.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden.*

Urg'd by despair again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

4. After an adjective it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakspeare.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increas'd for slaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

6. { To *and again.* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.

Ismay binds and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*. *Wiseman.*

Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*

The winds in distant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro*. *Addison.*

The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and passion toss it *to and fro*,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Young.*

To, tôô. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion *towards:* opposed to *from.*

With that she *to* him afresh, and surely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to* 't they go like lightning. *Shakspeare.*

Give not over so; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakspeare.*

I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with sacred thought
Mov'd on in silence *to* soft pipes. *Milton.*

3 Noting address or compellation.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland.
——I pledge your grace. *Shakspeare.*

Here's *to* you all, gentlemen; and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham.*

Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger's kindness extends *to* their children's children. *Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all success. *Denham.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

Take you some company, and away *to* horse. *Shakspeare.*

He sent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.

No foe, unpunish'd, in the fighting field
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.

There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon.*

9. Noting proportion.

Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three *to* nine, in comparison of theirs with whom we lived. *Hooker.*

With these bars against me,
And yet to win her——all the world *to* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack. *Ascham.*

The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Ben Jonson.*

Physicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed *to* the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot.*

Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three *to* one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.

The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taste. *Dryden.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakspeare.*

13. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *Ben Jonson.*

There is no fool *to* the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count *to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roasting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Noting intention.

This the consul sees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Mark and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *Ben Jonson.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy sword in right,
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakspeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

17. Noting obligation.

The rabbins subtilely distinguish between our duty *to* God, and *to* our parents. *Holyday.*

Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them *to* a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Respecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purposes he lives no more. *Shakspeare.*

The effects of such a division are pernicious *to* the last degree, not only with regard *to* those advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Spectator.*

19. Noting extent.

From the beginning to the end all is due *to* supernatural grace. *Hammond.*

20. Toward.

She stretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden*

21. Noting presence.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.

Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost *to* death. *Wiseman*

By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* scorn! *Waller.*

To present the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

Thus, *to* their fame when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*

O frail estate of human things!
Now *to* our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*

A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either *to* the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation, when I was last there, in a visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

Why with malignant elogies increase
The people's fears, and praise me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

It must be confessed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Broome.*

23. After a verb, it notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakspeare.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

This lawfulness of judicial process appears from these legal courts erected to minister *to* it in the apostle's days. *Kettleworth.*

Many of them have exposed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her, thy brother languishes *to* death. *Addis.*

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, *to* the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities *to* the best advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Spectator*

25. Before *day*, *to* notes the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out *to night*. *Shaksp.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin *to day*, than a resolution of leaving it *to morrow*. *Calamy.*

26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

To morrow, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakspeare.*

The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow*. *Bacon.*

To day is ours why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here:
Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow*. *Cowley.*

To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what *to morrow* shall disclose,
May spoil what you *to night* propose:
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for *to day*. *Prior.*

TOAD, tôde.[295] *n. s.* [tade, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most *toad*-spotted creature. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others use. *Shakspeare.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* usually have no tails. *Bacon.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH, tôde'fîsh. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

TO'ADFLAX, tôde'flâks. *n. s.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE, tôde'stône. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

The *toadstone* presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL, tôde'stôôl. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom.

The grisly *todestool*, grown there mought I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same. *Spens.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadstool*, is not esculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST, tôste.[293] *v. a.* [*torreo*, *tostum*, Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.

The earth, whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun, and *toasted*, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toasted* cheese. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To *toast* is used commonly when women are named.

Several popish gentleman *toasted* many loyal healths. *Addison.*

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted:
And, if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toasted*. *Prior.*

TOAST, tôste. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dried *toasts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakspeare.*

Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the saucy boat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toast* for Neptune? *Shakspeare.*

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whose game is whisk, whose treat a *toast* in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

I shall likewise mark out every *toast*, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TO'ASTER, tôst'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *toast*.] He who toasts.

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO, tô-bâk'kô. *n. s.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago*, in America.]

The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like *tobacco*-stopper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBA'CCONIST, tô-bâk'kô-nîst. *n. s.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tôd. *n. s.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner*. I believe rightly.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivie *tod*
There shrouded was the little god;
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakspeare.*

TOE, tô.[296] *n. s.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you spirits,
And fill me, from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter, holding both his sides,
Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe*. *Milton.*

Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers' ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE, tô-fôre'. *adv.* [tofoɼan, Sax.] Before. Obsolete.

It is an epilogue, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain. *Shakspeare.*

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TOFT, tôft. *n. s.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowell and Ainsworth.*

TO'GED, tô'gêd.[381] *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

TOGE'THER, tô-gêth'ûr.[381] *adv.* [tozæðeɼe, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakspeare.*

Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*. *Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves *together* sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

To TOIL, tôil.[299] *v. n.* [tilian, Sax. *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour: perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shaksp.*

Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted
With fruitless act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomson.*

To TOIL, tôil. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

He *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself
To Italy *Shakspeare.*

TOIL, tôil. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live both to their great *toil* and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*

Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*

The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Young.*

2. [*toile*, *toiles*, French; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakspeare.*

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the christians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*

All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*

Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's spoil. *Dryd.*

TO'ILET, tôil'êt. *n. s.* [*toilette*, French.] A dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME, tôil'sûm. *adj.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.

This, were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*

The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeably to the state of innocency; for in that happy state there was no *toilsome* labour for man or beast. *White.*

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal those knights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS, tôil'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN, tô'k'n.[103] *n. s.* [*taikns*, Gothick; tacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign.

Shew me a *token* for good that they which hate me may see it. *Psalms.*

2. A mark.

They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Heylin.*

Wheresoever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shaksp.*

Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shaksp.*

Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton.*

To TO'KEN. tô'k'n *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakspeare.*

TOLD, tôld. [pret. and part. pass. of *tell*.] Mentioned; related.

The acts of God, to human ears,
Cannot without process of speech be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE, tôle. *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE, tôl'ûr-â-bl.[88] *adj.* [*tolerable*, French; *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourselves, who have sought them, ye so excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew*

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS, tôl'ûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY, tôl'ûr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Spectator.*

TO'LERANCE, tôl'ûr ânse.[557] *n. s.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, French.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used, though a good word.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance;* many of the people came about him, pitying him. Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond.*

To TO'LERATE, tôl'ûr-âte. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, French.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs: for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial falsities. *Brown.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION, tôl-ûr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*tolerato*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

TOLL, tôle.[406] *n. s.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Latin; toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taillie*, French.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowell.*

Empsom and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist. *Bacon.*

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL, tôle. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him. *Shakspeare.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tusser.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To sound as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakspeare.*

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of some prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryden.*

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*

To Toll, tôle. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the same is known to the searchers. *Graunt.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away; or perhaps to invite. Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon.*

To'llbooth, tôl'bôôth. *n. s.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A prison. *Ainsworth.*

To To'llbooth, tôl'bôôth. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bp. Corbet.*

Tollga'therer, tôle'gâth-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

To'lsey, tôl'sê. *n. s.* The same with *tollbooth.* *Dict.*

Toluta'tion, tôl-ù-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown.*

They rode; but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
As they do term 't, or succussation,
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

TOMB, tôôm.[164 347] *n. s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, French; *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb.* *Shakspeare.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs*, an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb:*
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryd.*

The secret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herse;
But on my *tomb*-stone thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*

To Tomb, tôôm.[347] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

To'mbless, tôôm'lês. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

To'mboy, tôm'boê. *n. s.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakspeare.*

TOME, tôme. *n. s.* [French; τομὸς.]

1. One volume of many.
2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

Tomti't, tôm-tit'. *n. s.* [See Titmouse.] A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spectator.*

Ton, tûn.[165] *n. s.* [*tonne*, French. See Tun.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

Ton, Tun, } tûn. { in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon, tun, a hedge or wall; and this seems to be from ȣun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills, for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

Tone, tône. *n. s.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon.*

The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone.* *Bacon.*

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

Each has a little soul he calls his own,
And each enunciates with a human *tone.* *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for 't,
As bad as bloody-bones or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.
5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction, may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

Tong, tûng.[165 406] *n. s.* [See Tongs.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue;* but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong,
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong.* *Spenser.*

Tongs, tôngz. *n. s.* [ȣang, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs;*
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger, and toothed. *Mortimer.*

Tongue, tûng.[165 337] *n. s.* [ȣung, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shaksp.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate? *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Estrange.*

My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Dryd.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiss for hiss returned, with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue.* *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their *tongues* contain'd. *Chapman.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties. *L'Estrange.*

First in the council hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

5. Speech, as well or ill used.

Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou livest, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakspeare.*

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne is sprong,
Inferiour farre in martial deeds, though higher in his *tongue.* *Chapman.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues.* *Milton.*

6. A language.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deuteronomy.*

With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues*, and do all miracles. *Milton.*

So well he understood the most and best
Of *tongue* that Babel sent into the west;
Spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,
Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

7. Speech, as opposed to thoughts or action.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John.*

8. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.

The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isaiah.*

9. A small point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
10. *To hold the* Tongue. To be silent.

'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to *hold their tongue.* *Dryden.*

Whilst I live I must not *hold my tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addis.*

To Tongue, tûng.[337] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me! *Shakspeare.*

To Tongue, tûng. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakspeare.*

To'ngued, tûng'd.[359] *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne.*

To'ngueless, tûng'lês. *adj.* [from *tongue.*]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.

What *tongueless* blocks! would they not speak? *Shakspeare.*

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shakspeare.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
To me, for justice. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shaksp.*

To'NGUEPAD, tŭng'pâd. *n. s.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad.* *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED, tŭng'tide.[282] *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*]

1. Having an impediment of speech.

They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh;* as moder for mother. *Holder.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love, and *tonguety'd* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakspeare.*

He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

To'NICAL, tŏn'ĭk-âl. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr.
To'NICK, tŏn'ĭk.[509] } τείνω.]

1. Being extended; being elastick.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical.* *Brown.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

To'NNAGE, tŭn'nĭdje.[90 165] *n. s.* [from *ton.*] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

To'NSIL, tŏn'sĭl. *n. s.* [*tonsille*, French; *tonsillæ*, Latin.]

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts *Quincy.*

To'NSURE, tŏn'shûre.[45] *n. s.* [*tonsure*, French; *tonsura*, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

Too, tôô.[10] *adv.* [to, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vitious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,
His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men. *Sprat.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

3. It is sometimes doubled to increase its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh! that this *too too* solid flesh would melt! *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* soon decrease again;
Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twould so fall,
There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords *too*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let those incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text, and from experience *too.* *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A courtier and a patriot *too.* *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too.* *Pope.*

TOOK, tŏŏk. The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive, of *take.*

Thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spect.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope.*

TOOL, tôôl.[306] *n. s.* [tol, tool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little, it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool*, it will be dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron. *Heylin.*

Arm'd with such gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd. *Milton.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools.* *Addison.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters,
So often seen caressing Chartres. *Swift.*

To TOOT, tôte. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps totan, Saxon, contracted from topetan, *to know* or *examine.*]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slily. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and bushes *tooting.* *Spenser.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn. *Howel.*

TOOTH, tôôth.[467] *n. s.* plural *teeth.* [toð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

1. The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molares* or grinders: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again: but some have shed their *teeth* twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molares* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiæ.* *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons if it bite. *Shakspeare.*

Desert deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence against the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unsightly length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth;*
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous instrument.

The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth.* 1 *Samuel.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth* being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddest thou. *Shakspeare.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakspeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full *in the teeth.* *Dryden.*

7. *To cast in the* TEETH. To insult by open exprobation.

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *cast* him therewith *in the teeth*, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker.*

8. *In spite of the* TEETH. Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despight of the*

teeth of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

The only way is, not to grumble at the lot they must bear *in spite of their teeth.* *L'Estrange.*

9. *To show the* TEETH. To threaten.

When the law *shews her teeth*, but dares not bite,
And South Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young*

To TOOTH, tôôth.[306] *v. a.* [from *tooth.*]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH, tôôth'âke.[355] *n. s.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods: *Shakspeare.*

He that sleeps feels not the *toothach.* *Shaksp.*

I have the *toothach.*
——What, sigh for the *toothach!*
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakspeare.*

One was grown desperate with the *toothach.* *Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER, tôôth'drâw-ûr. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers* hath dealt,
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wiseman.*

TO'OTHED, tôôth't.[359 467] *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS, tôôth'lês. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK, tôôth'pik. } *n. s.* [*tooth*
TO'OTHPICKER, tôôth'pik-ûr. } and *pick.*]

An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakspeare.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's mess. *Shakspeare*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick.* *Howel.*

If *toothpicks* of the lentisc be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick.* *Sandys.*

Lentisc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpickers.* *Mortimer.*

TO'OTHSOME, tôôth'sûm.[166] *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS, tôôth'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *toothsome.*] Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT, tôôth'wûrt.[165] *n. s.* [*dentaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOP, tôp. *n. s.* [*topp*, Welsh; top, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Danish; *toppe*, a crest, Islandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shaksp.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakspeare.*

Here is a mount, whose *toppe* seems to despise
The farre inferiour vale that underlies:
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,
Measures his height by others mean estate. *Brown.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high;
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top*, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylin.*

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain
The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills; and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops.* *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabrick, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top?* *Swift.*

4. The highest person.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? *Shakspeare.*

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top!* *Shakspeare.*

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shaksp.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the instant by the forward *top;*
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts.*

10. [*top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluck't geese, play'd truant, and whip't *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals;
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young striplings whip the *top* for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like *tops*, are lash'd asleep *Pope.*

A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP, tôp. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Derham.*

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.*

3. To excel.

But write thy best and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP, tôp. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton.*

To him the fairest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains *topt* with snow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little Notre Dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.

He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all.
——Especially, in pride.
——And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shakspeare.*

So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks
Come short of what he did. *Shakspeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? Where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn.*

5. To rise to the top of.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his*

part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TO'PARCH, tō'pȧrk. *n. s.* [τοπος and αρχη.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown.*

To'PARCHY, tō'pȧr-kē. *n. s.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a small district.

To'PAZ, tō'pȧz. *n. s.* [*topase*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden stone is the yellow *topaz.* *Bacon.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophas* sent from scorched Meroe?
Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys.*

With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

To TOPE, tōpe. *v. n.* [*tofiff*, German, *an earthen pot; toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad. Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

To'PER, tō'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

To'PFUL, tŏp'fŭl. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shaksp.*

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts.*

Fill the largest tankard-cup *topful.* *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT, tŏp-gȧl'lȧnt. *n. s.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The highest sail.
2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or splendid.

A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called top and *topgallants.* *Bacon.*

I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* sparks. *L'Estrange.*

TOPHA'CEOUS, tō-fȧ'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; stony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. *Arbuth.*

TOPHE'AVY, tŏp-hĕv'ē. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballasted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*

These *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant.*

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*

To'PHET, tō'fĕt. *n. s.* [תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell: a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd the type of hell. *Milton.*

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

To'PICAL, tŏp'ē-kȧl.[509] *adj.* [from τοπος.]

1. Relating to some general head.
2. Local; confined to some particular place.

Topical or probable arguments, either from consequence of scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consentient testimony and authority of the ancient catholick church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale.*

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines! *Holyday.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

To'PICALLY, tŏp'ē-kȧl-ē. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown.*

TO'PICK, tŏp'ĭk.[508] [544] *n. s.* [*topique*, Fr. τοπος.]

1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topicks* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks* too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South.*

The principal branches of preaching, are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Swift.*

2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts.*

3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of strumæ, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wiseman.*

To'PKNOT, tŏp'nŏt. *n. s.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

To'PLESS, tŏp'lĕs. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echoed; who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman*

To'PMAN, tŏp'mȧn.[88] *n. s.* [*top* and *man.*] The sawer at the top.

The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon*

To'PMOST, tŏp'mŏst. *adj.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top.*] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*

From steep to steep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies;
A sprightly youth, above the *topmost* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*

TOPO'GRAPHER, tō-pŏg'grȧf-ŭr.[518] *n. s.* [τοπος and γραφω.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY, tō-pŏg'grȧf ē.[518] *n. s.* [*topographie*, French, τοπος and γραφω.] Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

To'PPING, tŏp'pĭng.[410] *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

To'PPINGLY, tŏp'pĭng-lē. *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

To'PPINGLY, tŏp'pĭng-lē. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; showy. Obsolete.

These *toppinglie* ghests be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as bears among men. *Tusser.*

To To'PPLE, tŏp'pl.[405] *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shakspeare.*

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometimes for three foot stool mistaketh me;
Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakspeare.*

To'PPROUD, tŏp'prŏud. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakspeare.*

TOPSA'IL, tŏp'sȧle. *n. s.* [*top* and *sail.*] The highest sail.

Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, strike the *topsail;* let the main-sheet fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

TOPSYTU'RVY, tŏp'sē-tŭr'vē. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf.*] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsyturvy*, the noble lord eftsoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser.*

If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsyturvy* down. *Shakspeare.*

Wave woundeth wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *toysyturvy* so fly tumbling to the shores. *Drayton.*

God told man what was good, but the devil surnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsyturvy*, and brought new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

Man is but a *topsyturvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR, tōr. *n. s.* [ȚOR, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

TORCH, tŏrtsh.[362] *n. s.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*,

Ital. *intortitium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilius knew, by the wasting of the *torches*, that the night also was far wasted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shaksp.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction;
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; *torches* gliding
Like meteors by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me
Like a black desart at the approach of night. *Dryd.*

When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a *torch* to shew their shame the more. *Young.*

To'RCHBEARER, tôrtsh'bâ-rûr. *n. s.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torch-bearers*. *Sidney.*

To'RCHER, tôrtsh'ûr[98] *n. s.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light.

Ere the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakspeare.*

To'RCHLIGHT, tôrtsh'lîte. *n. s.* [from *torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight*, fear no more. *Davies.*

TORE, tôre. The preterit, and sometimes participle passive, of *tear*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenser.*

TORE, tôre. *n. s.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do. *Mortim.*

To TORME'NT, tôr-mênt'. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Matthew.*

Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth,
Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To tease; to vex with impunity.

3. [*tormente*, Fr a great storm.] To put into great agitation.

They soaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT, tôr'mênt.[492] *n. s.* [*tourment*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as disease.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases, and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matthew.*

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*

3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys.*

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find,
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

To'RMENTIL, tôr-mên'tîl. *n. s.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Latin.] A plant; septfoil.

The root of *tormentil* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wiseman.*

TORME'NTOR, tôr-mênt'ûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry;
But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys.*

Let his *tormentor*, conscience, find him out. *Milt.*

Hadst thou full power to kill;
Or measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormentor* *South.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*

TORN, tôrn. The part. pass. of *tear*.

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exodus.*

TORNA'DO, tôr-nâ'dô. *n. s.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruscations strike the eye,
And bold *tornados* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO, tôr-pê'dô. *n. s.* [Latin.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

To'RPENT, tôr'pênt. *adj.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

To'RPID, tôr'pîd. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*, and without motion. *Ray*

The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson.*

To'RPIDNESS, tôr'pîd-nês. *n. s.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low; yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale.*

To'RPITUDE, tôr'pê-tûde. *n. s.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR, tôr'pôr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION, tôr-rê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

If it have not a sufficient insolation, it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long, it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

To To'RREFY, tôr'rê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [*torrifier*, French; *torrefacio*, Latin.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrefied* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust or *torrefied* sulphur. *Boyle.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

Another clister is composed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot.*

To'RRENT, tôr'rênt. *n. s.* [*torrent*, French; *torrens*, Latin.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood
Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;
Nor *torrents* swell the low Mohayne?
The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep-falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passed through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompense due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

To'RRENT, tôr'rênt. *adj.* [*torrens*, Latin.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milt.*

To'RRID, tôr'rîd.[168] *adj.* [*torride*, French; *torridus*, Latin.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness, the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'rish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryd.*

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth,
And bless the flow'ry buds succeeding birth? *Prior.*

TORSE, tôrs. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

To'RSEL, tôr'sil.[99] *n. s.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

To'RSION, tôr'shûn. *n. s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT, tôrt. *n. s.* [*tort*, French; *tortum*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury; calamity; Obsolete.

Then 'gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That sent to heav'n the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long oppress with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

He dreadless had them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax.*

To'RTILE, tôr'til.[140] *adj.* [*tortilis*, Latin.] Twisted; wreathed.

To'RTION, tôr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach, and belly. *Bacon.*

To'RTIOUS, tôr'shûs. *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

To'RTIVE, tôr'tiv.[158] *adj.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakspeare.

To'RTOISE, tôr'tis.[301] *n. s.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stuft. *Shakspeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing to the turrets rose. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY, tôr-tshû-ôs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *tortuous*.] Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel *Brown.*

To'RTUOUS, tôr'tshû-ûs.[463] *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead *Boyle.*

2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked:* as we say, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices; *crooked* being regularly enough opposite to *right*. This in some copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he ear'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.
Spenser.

To'RTURE, tôr'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*torture*, French; *tortura*, Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryd.*

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakspeare.*

Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To To'RTURE, tôr'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*.
Shakspeare.

The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to *torture* and to please my soul. *Addison.*

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon.*

To'RTURER, tôr'tshûr-ûr.[557] *n. s.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shakspeare.

When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon.*

To'RVITY, tôr'vê-tê. *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used.

To'RVOUS, tôr'vûs.[314] *adj.* [*torvus*, Latin.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used.

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

To'RY, tô'rê. *n. s.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound;
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground.
Swift.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religion join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To TOSE, tôze. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

To Toss, tôs. *v. a.* pret. *tossed* or *tost;* part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. [*tassen*, Dut. *tasser*, Fr. to accumulate. *Minshew.* Θεῶσαι, to dance; *Meric Casaubon.* *Tosen*, German, to make a noise; *Skinner:* perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*

A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head.
Shakspeare.

Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*

I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *tost* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison.*

So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed* to and fro. *Proverbs.*

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *tost*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed* in storms. *Spectator.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*.
Spenser.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue, than most do that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To Toss, tôs. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.

Dire was the *tossing!* deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.
Milton.

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

And thou, my sire, not destin'd by thy birth
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addison.*

They throw their person with a boyden air
Across the room, and *toss* into the chair. *Young.*

2. To be tossed.

Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argosies
Do overpeep the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare*

3. *To* Toss *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound. *Brampston.*

Toss, tôs. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryd.*

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

To'ssel, tŏs'sĭl. *n. s.* See Tassel.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer.*

To'sser, tŏs'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *toss.*] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

To'sspot, tŏs'pŏt. *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

Tost, tŏst. The preterit and part. pass. of *toss.*

In a troubled sea of passion *tost.* *Milton.*

To'tal, tō'tăl.[88] *adj.* [*totus*, Latin; *total*, French.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

Tota'lity, tō-tăl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

To'tally, tō'tăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely.

The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

T'other, tŭth'ŭr. Contracted for *the other.*

As bad the one as *t'other.* *Farnaby.*

To To'tter, tŏt'tŭr.[98] *v. n.* [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.

What news, in this our *tott'ring* state?
—It is a reeling world, indeed, my lord,
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakspeare.*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Psalms.*

The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryd.*

To'ttery, tŏt'tŭr-ĕ. } *adj.* [from *totter.*]
To'tty, tŏt'tĕ. } Shaking; unsteady; dizzy. Neither of those words is used.

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser.*

To Touch, tŭtsh.[314] *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tœtsen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch.* *Creech.*

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a drawbridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown.*

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judges.*

Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton.*

4. To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The gods vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* their natal shore. *Pope.*

5. To try, as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakspeare.*

Words so debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists, some things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakspeare.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*

8. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*

The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison.*

10. To delineate or mark out,

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon. Not used.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.

Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*

One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milt.*

17. *To* Touch *up.* To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To Touch, tŭtsh. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them: as, two spheres *touch* only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. *To* Touch *at.* To come to without stay.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts.*

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*

Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith. *Spectator.*

4. *To* Touch *on.* To mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on.* *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. *To* Touch *on* or *upon.* To go for a very short time.

He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*

Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*

6. *To* Touch *on* or *upon.* To light upon in mental inquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Spectator.*

Touch, tŭtsh. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare.*

The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spider's *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous *touch*
Th' arch-chemick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once, when thou unurg'd wouldst vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone.

To-morrow, good sir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch* *Shakspeare.*

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakspeare.*

Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and smile. *Shakspeare.*

8. [*touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakspeare.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakspeare.*

A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakspeare.*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakspeare.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakspeare.*

13. Particular relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

14. [*touche*, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addison.*

Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*

Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgess cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satirick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. Animadversion; censure.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe! *Milton.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras*

I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopolis, and with my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shaksp.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronounciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder.*

18. A hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'UCHABLE, tŭtsh'â-bl.[406] *adj.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'UCH-HOLE, tŭtsh'hôle. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon.*

To'UCHINESS, tŭtsh'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *touching.*] Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required. *King Charles.*

To'UCHING, tŭtsh'îng.[410] *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch.*] With respect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakspeare.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, *as touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty. *Raleigh.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates chose rather to die, than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'UCHING, tŭtsh'îng. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'UCHINGLY, tŭtsh'îng-lê. *adv.* [from *touch.*] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

To'UCHMENOT, tŭtsh'mê-nŏt. *n. s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

To'UCHSTONE, tŭtsh'stône. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone; pierre de touche*, French.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*

2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work the *touchstone* of the nature is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden.*

To'UCHWOOD, tŭtsh'wŭd. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it russet. *Brown.*

To'UCHY, tŭtsh'ê. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier.*

You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbuth.*

TOUGH, tŭf.[314 391] *adj.* [tɔh, Saxon.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive,
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides, you are too *tough!*
Will you yet hold? *Shakspeare.*

A body made of brass the crone demands
For her lov'd nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

To To'UGHEN, tŭf'f'n.[103] *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer.*

To To'UGHEN, tŭf'f'n. *v. a.* To make tough.

To'UGHNESS, tŭf'nês. *n. s.* [from *tough.*]

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryd.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shakspeare.*

TOUPE'T, tôô-pêt'.[315] *n. s.* [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR, tôôr.[315] *n. s.* [*tour*, French.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addis.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme cœlestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; elevation; high flight

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

To'URNAMENT, tŏŏr'nă-mĕnt, *or* tŭr'nă-mĕnt. } *n. s.*
To'URNEY, tŏŏr'nē, *or* tŭr'nē. }
[*tournamentum*, low Latin.]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For justs, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts? *Temple.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join:
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' insanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To To'URNEY, tŏŏr'nē, *or* tŭr'nē. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

TO'URNIQUET, tŭr'nē-kwĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE, tŏŏze.[313] *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *tose*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*, or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*

She tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns, and sprauls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls. *Drayton.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him; we'll *towze* you joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

To *towze* such things as flutter,
The honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Tow, tō. *n. s.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten or combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow, tō. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string,
And thou shouldst *tow* me after. *Shakspeare.*

The seamen *towed*, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

TOWA'RD, tō'ŭrd.[324] } *prep.* [topapd,
TOWA'RDS, tō'ŭrdz. } Saxon.]

1. In a direction to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Numbers.*

2. With local tendency to.

The currents drive
Tow'rds the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes *toward* him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themselves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which sorrow 's always *tow'rds* ourselves, not heav'n? *Shakspeare.*

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South*

5. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon*

6. Nearly; little less than.

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

To'WARD, tō'ŭrd. } *adv.* [It is doubtful
To'WARDS, tō'ŭrdz. } whether in this use the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day? *Shakspeare.*

To'WARD, tō'ŭrd.[88] *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

To'WARDLINESS, tō'ŭrd-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

To'WARDLY, tō'ŭrd-lē. *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon.*

To'WARDNESS, tō'ŭrd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *toward*.] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardness* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profession, the labour of which is increased, and the rewards are vanished. *South*

To'WEL, tŏŏ'ĭl.[99 323] *n. s.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy *towels* stand,
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her hand. *Drayton.*

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or *towel*. *Wiseman.*

Th' attendants water for their hands supply,
And, having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry. *Dryd.*

To'WER, tŏŏ'ŭr.[99 323] *n. s.* [top, Saxon; *tour*, French; *torre*, Ital. *turris*, Lat.]

1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whose top may reach unto heaven. *Genesis.*

Tow'rs and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the *tow'r*
Obstruct heav'n tow'rs. *Milton.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.

A strong *tower* from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. A high headdress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.

To To'WER, tŏŏ'ŭr.[98] *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.

On th' other side an high rock *tower'd* still. *Spenser.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawk do *tower* so well. *Shaksp.*

Circular base of rising folds, that *tower'd*
Fold above fold, a surging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

All those sublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

To'WER-MUSTARD, tŏŏ'ŭr-mŭs-tŭrd. *n. s.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To'WERED, tŏŏ'ŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be,
Or the *tower'd* Cybele *Milton.*

To'WERY, tŏŏ'ŭr-ē. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Her naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,
Their *tow'ry* cities, and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

TOWN, tŏŏn.[323] *n. s.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch; from tinan, Saxon, *shut*.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the *town* wall. *Joshua.*

When Alexandria was besieg'd and won,
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town*. *Betterton.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had spoke the lines. *Shaksp.*

Into whatsoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matthew.*

Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this insult sees,
And flies from *towns* to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.

To the clear spring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water sent. *Chapman.*

5. The court end of London.

A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.

He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, *a new family is come to* town.

There is some new dress or new diversion just come to *town*. *Law.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital: as, *he lives six months in* town, *and six in the country*.

To'WNCLERK, tŏŏn'klŭrk. *n. s.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

The *townclerk* appeased the people. *Acts.*

TOWNHO'USE. tŏŏn'hŏŏse. *n. s.* [*town* and *house*.] The hall where publick business is transacted.

A *townhouse* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other. *Addison.*

To'WNSHIP, tŏŏn'shĭp. *n. s.* [*town* and *ship*.] The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*. *Shakspeare.*

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected *townships*, and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*

To'wnsman, tôûnz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*town* and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townsmen* on procession,
Before your highness to present the man *Shaksp.*

In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the *townsmen* of Kilkenny were slain *Davies.*

They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the *townsmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
T' admit the *townsmen* at their first appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.

Townta'lk, tôûn'tâwk. *n. s.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be *townstalk.* *L'Estrange.*

To'xical, tôks'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

Toy, tôê.[329] *n. s.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dress with many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glasses, and such *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Because of old
Thou thyself doat'dst on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace;
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys*. *Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that *toy* a woman! *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy:*
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy *Spenser.*

What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys!* *Addison.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*

We smile at florists, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy*. *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap *Shakspeare.*

High and noble things I slightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. *Hooker.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.

Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy pleasure, careless of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser.*

So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. Odd story; silly tale.

I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy *toys*. *Shaksp.*

7. Slight representation.

Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker.*

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.

The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakspeare.*

To Toy, tôê. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

To'yish, tôê'ish. *adj.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

To'yishness, tôê'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *toyish.*] Nugacity; wantonness.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

To'yman, tôê'mân *n. s.* [from *toy.*] A seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime,
Than S——, the foremost *toyman* of his time? *Young.*

To'yshop, tôê'shôp. *n. s.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, silk, riband, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. *Addison.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To Toze, tôze. *v. a.* [See Touse and Tease.] To pull by violence or importunity.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? *Shakspeare.*

Trace, trâse. *n. s.* [*trace*, French; *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion *Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror. *Addison.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [from *tirasser*, French; *tirasses*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The *traces* of the smallest spider's web. *Shakspeare.*

The labour'd ox
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope.*

To Trace, trâse. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* thy ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the restauration *Burnet.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*

To this haste of the mind, a not due *tracing* of their arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men, as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenser.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakspeare.*

Tra'cer, trâ'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice. *Howel.*

Track, trâk. *n. s.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden.*

To Track, trâk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath *tracked* forth some savage beastis treade. *Spenser.*

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their snow. *Dryden.*

Tra'ckless, trâk'lês. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only could explore. *Pope.*

TRACT, trâkt. *n. s.* [*tractus*, Latin.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high mountains are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called Insula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh. *Howel.*

Your bodi[illegible]ay at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd b[illegible]ct of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as [illegible]e. *Milton.*

As in t[illegible]ct of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute sagacity, by some more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process: unless it means, in this place, rather discourse; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspeare.*

5. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for *track*

The weary sun hath made a golden set,

And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

6. [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a small book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE, trăk'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *traitable*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To teach incensed will. *Shakspeare.*

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare.*

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS, trăk'tâ-bl-nês. *n.s.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY, trăk'tâ-blê. *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE, trăk'tâte.[91] *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in sermons and written *tractates* of the sabbath, and in their expositions of the fourth commandment, maintain the foresaid position. *White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanvil's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRA'CTILE, trăk'til.[140] *adj.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY, trăk-til'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

Silver whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*

TRA'CTION, trăk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRADE, trâde.[73] *n. s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Raleigh.*

Trade increases in one place, and decays in another. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold, a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade!* *Shakspeare.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakspeare.*

The rude Equicolæ,
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryden.*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To TRADE, trâde. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke.*

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare.*

3. To have a trade wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

To TRADE, trâde. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND, trâde'wînd. *n. s.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow;
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobilis, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED, trâ'dêd. *adj.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakspeare.*

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'DEFUL, trâde'fûl. *adj.* [*trade* and *full*.] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants, that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain? *Spenser.*

TRA'DER, trâ'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trade*.]

1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakspeare.*

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK, trâdz'fôke. *n. s.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN, trâdz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*; and it seems distinguished in *Shakspeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesmen's* matters. *Shakspeare.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets; than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakspeare.*

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jourdain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

Penitens was a busy notable *tradesman*, very prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. *Law.*

TRADI'TION, trâ-dîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made, and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond *tradition* rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL, trâ-dîsh'ûn-âl. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
———You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional.* *Shakspeare*

TRADI'TIONALLY, trâ-dîsh'ûn-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from St. John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY, trâ-dîsh'ûn-âr-ê. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryd.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addis.*

TRA'DITIVE, trâd'ê-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE, trâ-dûse'. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin; *traduire*, French.]

1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hooker*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing* *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree. *Davies.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced*, hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville.*

TRADU'CEMENT, trâ-dûse'mênt. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*] Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakspeare.*

TRADU'CER, trâ-dû'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A false censurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE, trâ-dû'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION, trâ-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale.*

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction.* *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK, trâf'fîk. *n. s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade.*

Traffick's thy god. *Shakspeare.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shak.*

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*, and the most famous empory of the elder times. *Heylin*

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK, trâf'fîk. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, French; *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER, trâf'fîk-ûr. *n. s.* [*trafiqueur*, French, from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them. *Shakspeare.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

TRA'GACANTH, trâg'gâ-kânth. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN, trâ-jê'dê ân. *n. s.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian.* *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian;*
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare.*

To the well-lung'd *tragedian's* rage
They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY, trâd'jê-dê. *n. s.* [*tragedie*, French; *tragœdia*, Latin.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy* *Shaksp.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy;* which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysius, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy.* *Rymer.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* addrest
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy.* *Shakspeare.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL, trâd'jê-kâl.[509] } *adj.* [*tragicus*,
TRA'GICK, trâd'jîk.[509] } Lat. *tragique*, French.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The rout and *tragical* effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the *tragick* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenser.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shaksp.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shaksp.*
The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shaksp.*
Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shaksp.*
So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*
I now must change those notes to *tragick*. *Milt.*
The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story; and pleases, because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*
Bid them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY, trâd'jê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

TRA'GICALNESS, trâd'jê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phaetons, we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event, as in the insolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY, trâd-jê-kôm'ê-dê. *n. s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*
The faults of that drama are in the kind of it which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*
We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success; but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL, trâd-jê-kôm'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, French; *tragical* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY, trâd-jê-kôm'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampston.*

To TRAJE'CT, trâ-jêkt'. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw.

The disputes of those assuming confidents, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse, *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville.*
If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew.*
If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT, trâd'jêkt.[492] *n. s.* [*trajet*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare.*

TRAJE'CTION, trâ-jêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emission.

The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown.*

To TRAIL, trâle.[202] *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakspeare*
Faintly he stagger'd through the hissing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryd.*

3. To draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton.*
Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or, harnass'd to a nag, at ease
Take journies in it like a chaise;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL, trâle. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steepe,
For very felness loud, he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*
Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*
Since the flames pursu'd the *trailing* smoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden.*
From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove;
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a steaming stench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryd.*

TRAIL, trâle. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again. *Shakspeare.*
How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shaksp.*
I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd.*
When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along,
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did impale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenser.*
A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN, trânc.[202] *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shaksp.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house. *Shakspeare.*
Oh, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaksp.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shaksp.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court. *Shaksp.*
A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakspeare.*
A place for exercise and *training up* of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Maccabees.*
Call some of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
Spirits *train'd up* in feast and song. *Milton.*
The first christians were by great hardships *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*
The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life: wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Genesis.*
The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

TRAIN, trâne. *n. s.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by *trains*
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*
Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*. *Fairfax.*
This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel.*
Swoln with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*
Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains!* I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*
The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*
Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*
The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*
Th' other, whose gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes. *Milton.*

The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakspeare.*

4. A series; a consecution: either local or mental.

Rivers now stream, and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*

Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They labour'd in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What wouldst thou have me do? consider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakspeare.*

Our sire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton.*

Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train* *Milton.*

He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to those things which are of its *train*. *Smallridge.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Shall he that gives fire to the *train*, pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange.*

9. Train *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

Trainba'nds, trâne'bândz. *n. s.* [*train* and *band*: I suppose for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial householders to attend. *Clarend.*

Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryd.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison.*

Trainbe'arer, trâne-bâre'ûr. *n. s.* [*train* and *bearer*.] One that holds up a train.

Traino'il, trâne'ôil. *n. s.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

Tra'iny, trâ'nê. *adj.* [from *train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To Traipse, trâps.[202] *v. a.* [A low word. See Trape.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

Trait, trâ, *or* trâte.[472] *n. s.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.

By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this, by their own folly. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR, trâ'tûr.[166 202] *n. s.* [*traitre*, French; *traditor*, Latin.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treason. *Spenser.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

Tra'itorly, trâ'tûr-lê. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shakspeare.*

Tra'itorous, trâ'tûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*

Pontinius knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms. *Ben Jonson.*

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison.*

Tra'itorously, trâ'tûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphrey *traiterously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakspeare.*

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traiterously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

Tra'itress, trâ'três. *n. s.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

I, what am I, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dryd.*

By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

Tralati'tious, trâ-lâ-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [from *translatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Tralati'tiously, trâ-lâ-tîsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *tralatitious*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking: written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. *Holder.*

To Trali'neate, trâ-lîn'yâte.[113] *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do then as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*

Tra'mmel, trâm'mêl.[99] *n. s.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Latin.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Spenser.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To Tra'mmel, trâm'mêl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakspeare.*

To Tra'mple, trâm'pl.[405] *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matthew.*

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To Tra'mple, trâm'pl. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*

Tra'mpler, trâm'pl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.

Trana'tion, trâ-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*trano*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trânse.[78 79] *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Latin. It might therefore be written *transe*.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance.* *Spenser*

That Taliessen, once which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance.* *Drayton.*

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trance.* *Thomson.*

TRA'NCED, trânst.[369] *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd.* *Shakspeare.*

TRA'NGRAM, trân'grâm. *n. s.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL, trân'nil.[99] *n. s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel.*

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL, trâng'kwîl. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content! *Shakspeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY, trân-kwîl'ê-tê.[408] *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity.* *Spenser.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable,
Looking *tranquillity!* *Congreve.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT, trâns-âkt'. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION, trâns-âk'shûn. *n. s.* [*transaction*, French, from *transact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION, trâns-ân-nê-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND, trân-sênd'. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Latin.]

1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits, and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

To judge herself she must herself *transcend,*
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denham.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not find
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryd.*

3. To surmount; to rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND, trân-sênd'. *v. n.*

1. To climb. Not in use.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

2. To surpass thought.

The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE, trân-sên'dênse. } *n. s.*
TRANSCE'NDENCY, trân-sên'dên-sê. }
[from *transcend.*]

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a god; this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT, trân-sên'dênt. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's-day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day. *White.*

Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crashaw.*

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*

If thou beest he—But O! how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton.*

Oh charming princess! oh *transcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL, trân-sên-dên'tâl. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY, trân-sên'dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.

The law of christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE, trâns'kô-lâte. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Lat.] To strain through a sieve, or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE, trân-skribe'. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Latin; *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions, from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER, trân-skri'bûr. *n. s.* [from *transcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers.* *Addison.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful *transcribers.* *Waterland.*

TRA'NSCRIPT, trân'skript. *n. s* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRI'PTION, trân-skrip'shûn. *n. s.* [*transcription*, Fr. from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in their's: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY, trân-skrip'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *transcript.*] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R, trâns-kûr'. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur.* *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION, trâns-kûr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *transcursus*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

I have briefly run over *transcursions*, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Wotton.*

His philosophy gives them *transcursions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcursion* of comets? *More.*

TRANSE, trânse. *n. s.* [*transe*, French. See TRANCE.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a *transe*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION, trâns-êl-ê-mên-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION, trân-sêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfeminated persons were really men at first. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER, trâns-fêr'. *v. a.* [*transferer*, French; *transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey, to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians *to* the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Was 't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferr'd* all the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Atterbury.*

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear,
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer*. *Dryd.*

TRA'NSFER, trâns'fêr.[432] *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER, trâns-fêr'ûr. *n. s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, trâns-fîg-ù-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and agony in the garden. *Addison.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE, trâns-fîg'yûre. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, Fr. *trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dow'r desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X, trâns-fîks'. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whose sides *transfix'd*
With son's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke. *Spenser.*

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *transfix'd* her heart *Dryden.*

Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies. *Dryd.*

Till fate shall with a single dart
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM, trâns-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to *transform* every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;
When thirsty to a stream she did repair,
And saw herself *transform'd* she wist not how. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM, trâns-fôrm'. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION, trâns-fôr-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *transform.*] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man
Resembles that it was. *Shakspeare.*

What beast could'st thou be, that were not subject to a beast?
——And what a beast art thou already, and seest not thy loss in *transformation!* *Shakspeare.*

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION, trâns-frê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Passage over the sea.

Since the last *transfretation* of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE, trâns'fûze'. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Latin.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuse* from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests *Milton.*

When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,
As thou whose Eth'ridge dost *transfuse* to thine?
But so *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine sinks below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSFU'SION, trâns-fû'zhûn. *n. s.* [*transfusion*, Fr. *transfusus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the *transfusion* from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum* *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryd.*

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and *transfusion* of blood! *Baker.*

To TRANSGRE'SS, trâns-grês'. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law. *Dryden.*

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as *transgresseth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hooker.*

This sorrow we must repeat as often as we *transgress* the divine commandments. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS, trâns-grês'. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed.* *Shakspeare.*

Achan *transgressed* in the thing accursed. 1 *Chronicles.*

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *transgressings* of our education. *Wisdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION, trâns-grêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*transgression*, Fr. from *transgress.*]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great *transgression*: so requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? *Milton.*

All accusation still is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no *transgression*; and where there can be no *transgression*, there ought to be no accusation. *South.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What 's his fault?
—The flat *transgression* of a school-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's-nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.
—Wilt thou make a trust a *transgression*? The *transgression* is in the stealer. *Shaksp.*

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude *transgression*,
Some fair excuse. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE, trâns-grês'sîv. *adj.* [from *transgress.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred al[illegible] as well as the angels before him *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR, trâns-grês sûr. *n. s.* [*transgresseur*, Fr. from *transgress.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid *transgressors*, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge
On earth these thy *transgressors;* but thou know'st
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light
When time shall be. *Milton.*

Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me *transgressor!* who for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy snare. *Milton.*

TRA'NSIENT, trân'shê-ênt.[542] *adj.* [*transiens*, Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love, hitherto a *transient* guest,
Ne'er held possession in his breast. *Swift.*

What is loose love? a *transient* gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY, trân'shê-ênt-lê. *adv.* [from *transient.*] In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS, trân'shê-ênt-nês. *n. s* [from *transient.*] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE, trân-sîl'yênse. } *n. s.*
TRANSI'LIENCY, trân-sîl'yên-sê.[113] } [from *transilio*, Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

By an unadvised *transiliency* from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate causalities. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT, trân'sît. *n. s.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixt star; or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION, trân-sîzh'ûn, *or* trân-sîsh'ûn.[29] *n. s.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon.*

As for the mutation of sexes, and *transition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being observable in man. *Brown.*

I have given some intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *transitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change; mode of change.

The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a soft *transition* we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*

3. [*transition*, French.] Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a *transition.* *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE, trâns'ê-tîv. *adj.* [*transitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon.*

2. In grammar.

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY, trân'sê-tûr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *transitory.*] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS, trân'sê-tûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *transitory.*] Speedy evanescence.

TRA'NSITORY, trân'sê-tûr-ê.[557] *adj.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, from *transeo*, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in this *transitory* life are in trouble. *Common Prayer.*

If we love things have sought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing:
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

To TRANSLA'TE, trân-slâte'. *v. n.* [*translatus*, Latin.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the Gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Maccabees.*

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. *Hebrews.*

Those argent fields
Translated saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Camden*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. *2 Samuel.*

Lucien affirms the souls of usurers, after their death, to be metempsychosed, or *translated* into the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen must be to *translate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals. *Shakspeare.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*translater*, old French.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

I can construe the action of her familiar stile, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, is, I am sir John Falstaff's.

—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English. *Shakspeare.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate.* *Roscommon.*

Read this ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in despite
Of art and nature such dull clods should write,
Bavius and Mævius had been sav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate.* *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial use.

There 's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate;* 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSLA'TION, trân-slâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*translatio*, Lat. *translation*, Fr.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Translations of morbifick matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *translation.* *Bacon.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation.* *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *translation* into many languages. *Brown.*

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation;* for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE, trân-slâ'tîv. *adj.* [*translativus*, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR, trân-slâ'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*translateur*, old Fr. from *translate.*] One that turns any thing into another language

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and *translators* too. *Denham.*

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the bible were masters of an English stile much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY, trâns-lâ'tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [from *translate.*] Transferring.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION, trâns-lô-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable

bstances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation* of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY, trâns-lû'sên-sê. *n. s.* [from *translucent.*] Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT, trâns-lû'sênt. } *adj.*
TRANSLU'CID, trâns-lû'sîd. }

[*trans* and *lucens*, or *lucidus*, Latin.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.

In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid.* *Bacon.*

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch ætherial of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs. *Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE, trâns-mâ-rêên'. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

She might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW, trâns-mû'. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Latin; *transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Spens.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT, trâns'mê-grânt. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Latin.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE, trâns'mê-grâte. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown.*

If Pythagoras's transanimation were true, that the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard
The port of Luna, says our learned bard:
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION, trâns-mê-grâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*transmigration*, French; from *transmigrate.*] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hooker.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan *Brown.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd heaven did a man begin,
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts by force and rapine reign,
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

TRANSMI'SSION, trâns-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*transmission*, Fr. *transmissus*, Lat.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. *Spenser.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels, it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language. *Hale.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE, trâns-mîs'sîv. *adj.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the sire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T, trâns-mît'. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat. *transmettre*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him. *Addison.*

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Transmitted safe in Dryden's lofty scenes. *Granv.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL, trâns-mît'tâl. *n. s.* [from *transmit.*] The act of transmitting; transmission. I know not that this word has any authority.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER, trâns-mît'tûr. *n. s.* [from *transmit.*] One that transmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE, trâns-mû'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*transmutable*, Fr. from *transmute.*] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY, trâns-mû'tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *transmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION, trâns-mû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmuto*, Latin.]

1. Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a card-maker, by *transmutation* a bearherd? *Shakspeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before, as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation.* *Bacon.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations.* Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and vapour returns into water by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation;* but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley.*

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon.*

To TRANSMU'TE, trâns-mûte'. *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of sheep's-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted.* *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another, I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray.*

TRANSMU'TER, trâns-mû'tûr. *n. s.* [from *transmute.*] One that transmutes

TRA'NSOM, trân'sûm. *n. s.* [*transenna*, Latin.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross-staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY, trâns-pâ'rên-sê. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparent.*] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucency; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels, occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT, trâns-pâ'rênt. *adj.*

[*transparent*, French; *trans* and *apparco*, Latin.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light:
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shaksp.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a chrystal case the figur'd hours are seen;
And heav'n did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide *Dryden.*

Her bosom appeared all of chrystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart. *Addison.*

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS, trân-pik'ù-ûs. *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star? *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *transpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthly gross, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE, trân-péérse', *or* trân-pêrse'. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, French; *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind which through each part infus'd doth pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh.*

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood,
The sides *transpierc'd* return a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing through the wound. *Dryden.*

TRANSPIRA'TION, trân-spè-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*transpiration*, French.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE, trân-spire'. *v. a.* [*transpiro*. Latin; *transpirer*, French.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE, trân-spire'. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires* and passes through the shell. *Woodward.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France, without necessity.

To TRANSPLA'CE, trâns-plâse'. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLA'NT, trâns-plânt'. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin; *transplanter*, French.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth
Peculiar, stil'd the Ottey; be thou first
This apple to *transplant*. *Philips.*

2. To remove and settle.

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismaticks or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

3. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION, trâns-plân-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*transplantation*, French.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER, trâns-plânt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.

To TRANSPO'RT, trâns-pôrt'.[492] *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *transport* the tidings. *Shaksp.*

Why should she write to Edmund? might not you *Transport* her purposes by word. *Shakspeare.*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to *transport* men. *Raleigh.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton.*

Cæsar found the seas betwixt France and Britain so ill furnished with vessels, that he was fain to make ships to *transport* his army. *Heylin.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wise Pomponius *transported* all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden*

2. To carry into banishment as a felon.

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state. *Shakspeare.*

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden passion. *Dryden*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or, if his romantick disposition *transport* him so far as to expect little or nothing they should make it up in dignity. *Swift*

5. To put in ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here *transported* I behold, *transported* touch.
Milton.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT, trâns'pôrt.[492] *n. s.* [*transport*, French; from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryden.*

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Rapture; ecstasy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstacy and *transport*. *South.*

4. A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTANCE, trâns-pôr'tânse. *n. s.* [from *transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deserver! *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, trâns-pôr-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *transport*.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottington and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for the *transportation*. *Wotton.*

2. Transmission or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*. *Dryden.*

3. Banishment for felony.

4. Ecstatick violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting, but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER, trâns-pôrt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *transport*.] One that transports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL, trâns-pô'zâl. *n. s.* [from *transpose*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE, trâns-pôze'. *v. a.* [*transposer*, French; *transpositum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *transposed* thus, *Angliæ bera, beasti*, signify, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy. *Camden.*

Transpose the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first, and the subject of the second. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPOSI'TION, trâns-pô-zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*transposition*, French; from *transpose*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station. *Woodward.*

To Transsha'pe, trâns-shâpe'. *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To transform; to bring into another shape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit; right, said she, a fine little one: nay, said I, he hath the tongues: that I believe, said she; for he swore a thing to me on Monday night, which he foreswore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shakspeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, trân-sûb-stân'shê-âte. *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, French.] To change to another substance.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love, which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat,
To *transubstantiate;* what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease. *Milton.*

Transubstantia'tion, trân-sûb-stân-shê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation?* *Locke.*

Transuda'tion, trân-shû-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *transude.*] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE, trân-sûde'. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apostheme, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apostheme. *Harvey.*

Transve'rsal, trâns-vêr'sâl. *adj.* [*transversal*, French; *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

Transve'rsally, trâns-vêr'sâl-lê. *adv.* [from *transversal.*] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally.* *Wilkins.*

To Transve'rse, trâns-vêrse'. *v. a.* [*transversus*, Latin.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse.* *Lesley.*

TRANSVE'RSE, trâns-vêrse'. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch
Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in strait lines, part in *transverse* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley.*

Transve'rsely, trâns-vêrs'lê. *adv.* [from *transverse.*] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbuth.*

Transu'mption, trân-sûm'shûn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

Tra'nters, trân'tûrz. *n. s.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP, trâp. *n. s.* [ꝑappe, Saxon; *trape*, French; *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldest, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap.* *Taylor.*

The *trap* springs, and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estrange.*

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakspeare.*

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*

To Trap, trâp. *v. a.* [ꝑappan, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See Trappings.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearse, and *trap* his tomb black steed. *Spenser.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakspeare.*

Steeds with scarlet *trapp'd.* *Cowley.*

Trapdo'or, trâp-dôre'. *n. s.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To Trape, trâpe. *v. a.* [commonly written to *traipse:* probably of the same original with *drab.*] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.

Trapes, trâpes. *n. s.* [I suppose from *trape.*] An idle slatternly woman.

He found the sullen *trapes*
Possest with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes.* *Gay.*

Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town? *Young.*

Trape'zium, trâ-pê'zhê-ûm. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον; *trapese*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

Trapezo'id, trâ-pê'zôid. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapesoide*, French.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

Tra'ppings, trâp'pîngz.[410] *n. s.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *drap*, French, *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakspeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet, at a ball, unthinking fools delight
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

Tra'pstick, trâp'stîk. *n. s.* [*trap* and *stick.*] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

Trash, trâsh. *n. s.* [*tros*, Islandick; *drusen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash.* *Shakspeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee?
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash.* *Shakspeare.*

Who steals my purse, steals *trash;* 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspeare.*

More than ten Hollensheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial houshold *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will heaven reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakspeare.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the greensickness.
O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel! *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH, trâsh. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.
Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakspeare.*

2. To crush; to humble.
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenuous people. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY, trâsh'ê. *adj.* [from *trash.*] Worthless; vile; useless.
A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL, trâv'îl.[208] *v. n.* [*travailler*, French.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.
I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Isaiah.*
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Revelation.*
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South.*

To TRA'VAIL, trâv'îl.[208] *v. a.* To harass; to tire.
As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*
A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL, trâv'îl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.
As every thing of price, so doth this require *travail.* *Hooker.*
Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.
In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Genesis.*
To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast *Bacon.*

TRAVE, trâve. } *n. s.* A wooden frame
TRA'VEL, trâv'îl. } for shoeing unruly
TRA'VISE, trâv'îs } horses. *Ainsworth.*

To TRA'VEL, trâv'îl.[99] *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey.*]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.
I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard:
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Isaiah.*
Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*
Fain wou'd I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakspeare.*
Time *travels* in divers places with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakspeare.*
Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail.*
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL, trâv'îl. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.
Thither to arrive,
I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL, trâv'îl. *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.
Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court,
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*
Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.
Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shaksp.*
Travel in the younger sort is a part of education: in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon.*
In my *travels* I had been near their setting out in Thessaly, and at the place of their landing in Carniola *Brown.*
A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail:* as in *Daniel.*
He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*
What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail.*
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown.*
Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER, trâv'îl-ûr.[406] *n. s.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel.*]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*
At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, most far from foote
Of any *traveller.* *Chapman.*
A little ease to these my torments give,
Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*
This was a common opinion among the gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers.* *Bentley.*
If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength, nor food, nor money left, she never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.
Farewel, monsieur *traveller;* look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*
These *travellers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller.* *Bacon.*
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED, trâv'îl-tânt-êd. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Harassed; fatigued with travel.
I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken sir John Coleville. *Shakspeare*

TRA'VERS, trâ'vêrse. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.
He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VERSE, trâ-vêrse'. *adv.* [*à travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.
Bring water from some hanging grounds in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse* *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE, trâ-vêrse'. *prep.* Through crosswise.
He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE, trâv'êrse. *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages, until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*
Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE, trâv'êrse. *n. s.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.
The Tirsan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This a sense rather French than English.
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*
He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

To TRA'VERSE, trâv'êrse. *v. a.* [*traverser*, French. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.
Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverst* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakspeare.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin; but not without their God *Wilkins.*

The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In sullen fury *traverses* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there 's not an African
That *traverses* our vast Numidian desarts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison.*

What seas you *travers'd*, and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To Tra'verse, trâv'êrse. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakspeare.*

Tra'vesty, trâv'ês-tê. *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

Trauma'tick, trâw-mât'îk.[509] *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiseman.*

Tray, trâ.[220] *n. s.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Sift it into a *tray* or bole of wood. *Moxon.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

Tray'trip, trâ'trîp. *n. s.* A play, I know not of what kind.

I shall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakspeare*

Tre'acherous, trêtsh'êr-ûs.[234] *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punished for their presumptuous guile. *Spenser.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw the *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift*

Trea'cherously, trêtsh'êr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Then 'gan Carausius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shaksp.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish beset,
With strangling snare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practised to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden*

Tre'acherousness, trêtsh'êr-ûs-nês.[314] *n. s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

Tre'achery, trêtsh'êr-ê[555] *n. s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

Tre'achetor, trêtsh'ê-tûr. } *n. s.* [from
Tre'achour, trêtsh'ûr. } *tricher*, *tricheur*, French.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use.

Good Claudius with him in battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract? *Spenser.*

Tre'acle, trê'kl.[227 405] *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Latin.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

To Tread, trêd.[234] *v. n.* pret. *trod;* part. pass. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Goth. treðan, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakspeare.*

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread.* *Bacon.*

Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milt.*

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places *Deuteronomy.*

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his *treading.* *Shaksp.*

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread.* *Shakspeare.*

What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon.*

They bill, they *tread;* Alcyone, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryd.*

To Tread, trêd. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*

He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot.

Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to tract.

Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakspeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise against us. *Psalms.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were spent, and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst. *Job.*

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden.*

Tread, trêd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread.* *Shakspeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread.* *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakspeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

Tre'ader, trêd'ûr. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isaiah.*

Tre'adle, trêd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions are made at one tread. *Moxon.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON, trê'z'n.[103 227 170] *n. s.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth.

It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason.* High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money: or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in

their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakspeare.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*

This being a *treason* against God, by a commerce with his enemy. *Holyday.*

Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* 2 *Kings.*

TRE'ASONABLE, trê'z'n-â-bl. } *adj.* [from
TRE'ASONOUS, trê'z'n-ûs. } *treason.*]
Having the nature or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous.* *Shakspeare.*

Against th' undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treas'nous* malice. *Shakspeare.*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable.* *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE, trêzh'ûre.[452] *n. s.* [*tresor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs. *Shakspeare.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE, trêzh'ûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

After thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Romans.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No: my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasur'd* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE, trêzh'ûre-hôûse. *n. s.* [*treasure* and *house.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shakspeare.*

Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse* the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. *Taylor.*

TRE'ASURER, trêzh'ù-rûr. *n. s.* [from *treasure; tresorier*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TREA'SURERSHIP, trêzh'ù-rûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *treasurer.*] Office or dignity of treasurer.

He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hokewill.*

TRE'ASURY, trêzh'ù-rê. *n. s.* [from *treasure; tresorerie*, French.]

1. A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasurie*
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame. *Chapman.*

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* for *treasure.*

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries.* *Shaks.*

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick *treasury.* *Shakspeare.*

To TREAT, trête.[227] *v. a.* [*traiter*, French; *tracto*, Latin.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

2. [*tracto*, Latin.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expense to the guest.

To TREAT, trête. *v. n.* [*traiter*, French; ꝑpahtian, Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. 2 *Maccabees.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

You, master Dean, frequent the great,
Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat?* *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

If we do not please, at least we *treat.* *Prior.*

TREAT, trête. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate:
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and insight into matters: now such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat.* *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat.* *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE, trê'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE, trê'tîz.[140 227] *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been, my fell of hair
Would at a dismal *treatise* rouze and stir
As life were in 't. *Shakspeare.*

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATMENT, trête'mênt. *n. s.* [*traitement*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not used; all comes wasted to us; and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make such plenteous *treatment.* *Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY, trê'tê.[227] *n. s.* [*traité*, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure,
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

He casts by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty.* *Bacon.*

Echion then
Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addis.*

3. [for *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'BLE, trêb'bl. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,
That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shaks.*

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set? *Sandys.*

All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn
On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass. *Dryden.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the base sound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE, trêb'bl. *v. a.* [from the adj. *triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*

I would not be ambitious in my wish,
To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair. *Shakspeare.*

Aquarius shines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE, trêb'bl. *v.n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE, trêb'bl. *n. s.* A sharp sound.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

The lute still trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the basses roar. *Dryd.*

TRE'BLENESS, trêb'bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *treble.*] The state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY, trêb'blê. *adv.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of solid brass, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden.*

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE, trêê. *n. s.* [*tric*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are thus distinguished by Ray. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel nut tree, the beech, the chesnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and some bacciferous; as, the sorb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry bush, honeysuckle, ivy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, misletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or wayfaring tree, the dog berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet berberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakspeare.*

It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this *tree* sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE GERMANDER, trêê'jêr-mân'dûr. *n. s.* A plant.

TREE OF LIFE, trêê'ôv-life. *n. s.* [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE PRIMROSE, trêê'prîm-rôze. *n. s.* A plant.

TREEN, trêên. The old plural of *tree.*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the sand-bag he was seen;
Lowting low like a for'ster green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *Ben Jonson.*

TREEN, trêên. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.

Sir Thomas Rookesby being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, These homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen*, and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL, trê'fôil. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child standing upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil* or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE, trê'lîdje. *n. s.* [French.] A contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*

TRE'LLIS, trêl'lîs. *n. s.* [French.] A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE, trêm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Latin.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by surmise. *Shaksp.*

God's name
And power thou *tremblest* at. *Shakspeare.*

Shew your slaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakspeare.*

When he heard the king, he fell into such a *trembling* that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembled* heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes, when vehement, *tremble* at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY, trêm'bling-lê. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,
And on the sudden dropt. *Shakspeare.*

Say, what the use, were finer opticks giv'n,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at ev'ry pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS, trê-mên'dûs. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler.*

In that portal should the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen spear. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR, trê'mûr.[314] *n. s.* [*tremor*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS, trêm'ù-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there is nothing to determine him, the balance by hanging even became *tremulous.* *Fell.*

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue, or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS, trêm'ù-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *tremulous.*] The state of quivering.

TREN, trên. *n. s.* A fish spear. *Ainsw.*

To TRENCH, trênsh. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head. *Shaksp.*

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shaksp.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring. *Evelyn.*

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

TRENCH, trênsh. *n. s.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,
And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field. *Dryd.*

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle;
I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakspeare.*

William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT, trên'shânt. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.

He fiercely took the *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand. *Spenser.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER, trên'shûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish. *Shakspeare.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shakspeare.*

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or *trencher* on the ground. *More.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour. *Dryd.*

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often hast thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board
When I have feasted! *Shakspeare.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY, trên'shûr-fli. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and spungers. *L'Estrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN, trên'shûr-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*trencher* and *man*.]

1. A cook. Obsolete.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

2. A feeder; an eater.

You had musty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE, trên'shûr-mâte. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND, trênd. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE, trên'dl.[405] *n. s.* [ȝrendel, Sax.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TRE'NTALS, trên'tâlz. *n. s.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TREPA'N, trê-pân'. *n. s* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great show of friendship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan*! *Roscommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks and *trepans*? *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N, trê-pân'. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, French.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiseman.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepann'd* the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own *Hudibras.*

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South*

TREPHI'NE, trê-fine'. *n. s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wiseman.*

TREPIDA'TION, trêp-ê-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in continual *trepidation*. *Bacon.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirit, to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terrour.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

3. Hurry; confused haste.

To TRE'SPASS, três'pâs. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, French.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Leviticus.*

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS, três'pâs. *n. s.* [*trespas*, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
For pilf'rings, and most common *trespass*,
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER, três'pâs-sûr. *n. s.* [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED, três'sêd *adj.* [from *tresse*, Fr.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
He plunged in pain his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSES, três'siz.[99] *n. s.* without a singular. [*tresse*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky! *Shakspeare.*

Her swelling breast
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *tresses*, and her rural labours crown *Milton.*

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE, três'sl.[472] *n. s.* [*tresteau*, Fr.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, trêt. *n. s.* [probably from *tritus*, Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS, trê'thingz. *n. s.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET, trêv'it.[99] *n. s.* [ȝpiefet, Sax. *trefied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREY, trâ. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'ABLE, tri'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and

canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD, trī'âd[88] *n. s.* [*trias*, Latin; *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL, trī'âl.[88] *n. s.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shakspeare.*

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebrews.*

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itself. *Cowell.*

He hath resisted law
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit. *Kettlewell.*

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their actions strictly examined. *Nelson.*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Lest our *trial*, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

No such company as them thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou couldst judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every station is expos'd to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
——It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakspeare.*

TRIA'NGLE, trī'âng-gl.[405] *n. s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIA'NGULAR, trī-âng'gū-lâr. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are. *Spenser.*

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray.*

TRIBE, tribe. *n. s.* [*tribus*, Latin, from *trev*, British; *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words: *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is supposed by *Rowland* to be Celtick, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centuriæ* from *trev*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election *Ben Jonson.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount? *Milton.*

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison.*

2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

TRI'BLET or TRIBO'ULET, trīb'lît. *n. s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION, trīb-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation, disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*

The just shall dwell,
And, after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in the time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL, trī-bū'nâl.[119] *n. s.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakspeare.*

He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,
And judges grave, on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grew.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world. *Nelson.*

2. A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE, trīb'ūne. *n. s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakspeare.*

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL, trīb-ū-nīsh'âl. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*,
TRIBUNI'TIOUS, trīb-ū-nīsh'ŭs. } Latin.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden.*

TRI'BUTARY, trīb'ū-tâ-rē. *adj.* [*tributaire*, French; *tributarius*, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly sway'd. *Spenser.*

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in state with *tributary* brooks. *Drayton.*

The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several government,
And gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill
Insult the master's *tributary* will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flatt'ry tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY, trīb'ū-tâ-rē. *n. s.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee. *Deuteronomy.*

The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the second: and such as only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but sovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE, trīb'ūte. *n. s.* [*tribut*, French; *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection.

They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute*? *Matthew.*

She receives
As *tribute* warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this, was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryd.*

TRICE, trise. *n. s.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, French, corrupted by pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.

If they get never so great a spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey:
Each serving man with dish in hand
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*,
If bless'd with pliant, though but slender sense,
Feign'd modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY, trī-kŏt'tō-mē.[518 119 363] *n. s.* [τριχολομέω.] Division into three parts.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject, with

the design you have in view, determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK, trĭk. *n. s.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A sly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast men down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel, and I shew him a *trick*. *South.*

He swore by Styx,
Whate'er she would desire, to grant;
But wise Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tusser.*

And now as oft in some distemper'd state,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vitious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakspeare.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in use.

I spoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakspeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shaksp.*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakspeare.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards.*

To TRICK, trĭk. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, French.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. [*Trica*, in low Latin, signifies *a knot of hair; treccia*, Italian: hence *trace. Matt. Westmonasteriensis* says of *Godiva* of Coventry, that she rode *tricas capitis & crines dissolvens.*]

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*

Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakspeare.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the precedent ornaments making a new kind by stealth; and though the most richly *tricked*, yet the poorest in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton.*

Their heads are *trickt* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woeful shepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:
Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor,
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton.*

Not *trick'd* and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryd.*

People lavish it profusely, in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean *to dress.*

Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air;
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To TRICK, trĭk. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER, trĭk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [This is often written *trigger;* I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRI'CKING, trĭk'ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *trick.*] Dress; ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'CKISH, trĭk'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE, trĭk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that seems well authorized or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Spenser.*

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream, whose murm'ring wave did play
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To lull him soft asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*

Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discursive motion. *Bacon.*

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiseman.*

Beneath his ear the fast'ned arrow stood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung! *Pope.*

They empty heads console with empty sound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulness *trickling* in their ear. *Pope.*

TRI'CKSY, trĭk'sē.[438] *adj.* [from *trick.*] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. Obsolete.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*

All this service have I done since I went.
——My *tricksy* spirit! *Shakspeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL, trĭ-kŏr'pŏ-răl.[119] *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE, trīde. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT, trī'dĕnt.[503] *n. s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Latin.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakspeare.*

Canst thou with fifgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick? *Sandys.*

He lets them wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton.*

Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*. *Addison.*

TRI'DENT, trī'dĕnt.[544] *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING, trī'dĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑriðinga, Sax. rather *trithing.*] The third part of a county or shire. This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRI'DUAN, trĭd'jŭ-ăn.[293 376] *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL, trī-ĕn'yăl.[113 119] *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]

1. Lasting three years.

I passed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howel.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER, trī'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *try.*]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

To TRI'FALLOW, trī'făl-lō. *v. a.* [*tres*, Lat. and ꝑealga, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID, trī'fĭd.[119] *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY, tri-fis'tshû-lâ-rê. *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE, trî'fl.[405] *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dut.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakspeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement: as, he *trifled* all his time.

Whatever raises a levity of mind, a *trifling* spirit, renders the soul incapable of seeing, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

To TRI'FLE, trî'fl. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'FLE, trî'fl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us
In deep consequence. *Shakspeare.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowsabell,
With such poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they must be saying. *Drayton.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles*. *Locke*

Brunetta's wise in actions great and rare,
But scorns on *trifles* to bestow her care:
Thus ev'ry hour Brunetta is to blame,
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year:
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die before you truly live. *Young.*

TRI'FLER, trî'fl-ûr. *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dut.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move;
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love? *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not ev'n in trifles can excel;
'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

TRI'FLING, trî'fling.[410] *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY, trî'fling-lê. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

TRIFO'LIATE, trî-fô'lê-âte. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytisus restrain'd its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to brouze. *Harte.*

TRI'FORM, trî'fôrm. *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER, trîg'gûr.[98] *n. s.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Latin.] See TRIGKER.

1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS, trî-jîn'tâlz.[119] *n. s.* [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH, trî'glîf.[119] *n. s.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON, trî'gôn. *n. s.* [τρίγωνον.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them stiled passus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL, trîg'ô-nâl.[535 530] *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY, trîg-ô-nôm'ê-trê. *n. s.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

On a discovery of Pythagoras, all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, trîg-ô-nô-mêt'trê-kâl. *adj.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL, trî-lât'êr-âl.[119] *adj.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three sides.

TRILL, trîll. *n. s.* [*trilio*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

To TRILL, trîll. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

To TRILL, trîll. *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—
Aye, she took 'em; read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakspeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet? *Dryd.*

TRI'LLION, trîl'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [A word invented by *Locke*.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR, trî-lû'mîn-âr.[119] } *adj.* [*tri-*
TRILU'MINOUS, trî-lû'mîn-ûs. } *luminaris*, Lat.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM, trîm. *adj.* [ȝetrȳmmeð, Saxon, *completed*.] Nice; smug; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

T' one paine in cottage doth take,
When t' other *trim* bowers do make. *Tusser.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision. *Shakspeare.*

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of tryglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So *trim*, so dissolute, so loosely drest? *Dryden.*

To TRIM, trîm. *v. a.* [ȝtrimman, Saxon; *to build*.]

1. To fit out.

Malicious censurers ever,
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakspeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to *trim* their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dress and *trim* her, picture and sculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself. *Dryden.*

3. To shave; to clip.

Mephibosheth had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. *2 Samuel.*

Clip and *trim* those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mort.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Go, sirrah, to my cell; as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handsomely. *Shaksp.*

Yet are the men more loose than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More sleek, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *Ben Jonson.*

To blast the living gave the dead their due,
And wreaths herself had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickel.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon.*

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

O'er globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it swells,
Now, *trims* the midnight lamp in college cells. *Young.*

5. To balance a vessel.
Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical.
He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. *Shaksp.*

To TRIM, trĭm. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.
If such by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South.*
For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction; what is this but a gross, fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South.*
He who would hear what ev'ry fool cou'd say,
Wou'd never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away. *Dryden.*

TRIM, trĭm. *n. s.* Dress; geer; ornaments. It is now a word of slight contempt.
They come like sacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shaksp.*
Forget
Your laboursome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakspeare.*
The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The Phœnix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY, trĭm'lē. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.
Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spenser.*
The mother, if of the houshold of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Ascham.*

TRI'MMER, trĭm'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trim.*]
1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.
The same bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: No, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse: Well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scap'd in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Estrange.*
To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*
2. A piece of wood inserted.
Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair-case. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING, trĭm'mĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.
Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth.*

TRI'MNESS, trĭm'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *trim.*] Neatness; petty elegance of dress.

TRI'NAL, trī'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*trinus*, Latin.] Threefold.
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenser.*
That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

TRINE, trīne. *n. s.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.
To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*
Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed. *Dryd.*
From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles those are *trines*. *Creech.*

To TRINE, trīne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect.
This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY, trĭn'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, French.] The incomprehensible union of the Three Persons in the Godhead.
Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*
In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET, trĭng'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [This *Skinner* derives somewhat harshly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. a topsail. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.]
1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.
Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney.*
They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakspeare.*
Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the saucy steward say,
Pack up with all your *trinkets*, and away. *Dryden.*
She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbuthnot.*
How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*
2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.
What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles? *Tusser.*
Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Estrange.*

TRIO'BOLAR, trī-ŏb'ō-lâr. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless.
Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheynel.*

To TRIP, trĭp. *v. a.* [*trefer*, Fr. *triffen*, Dutch.]
1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.
He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakspeare.*
Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at nought,
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person. *Shakspeare.*
2. To strike from under the body.
I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakspeare.*
The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves? *Bramhall.*
3. To catch; to detect.
These women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she finish'd. *Shakspeare.*

To TRIP, trĭp. *v. n.*
1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.
2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.
Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker.*
Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*
Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*
Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never spare him. *Spectator.*
Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of so great moment. *Spectator.*
3. To stumble; to titubate.
I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*
4. To run lightly.
In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade. *Shakspeare.*
The old saying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, sir, is a good *tripping* measure. *Shaksp.*
He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crashaw.*
On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks;
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give ye thanks. *Milton.*
She bounded by, and *tripp'd* so light,
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*
Stay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*
Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryd.*
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*
The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the person is in a posture of *tripping* forward. *Addison.*
In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*
They gave me instructions how to slide down, and *trip* up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*
5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP, trĭp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*
He stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*
It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison.*
2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.
3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make.
Dryden.

Each seeming *trip* and each digressive start,
Displays their case the more, and deep-plann'd art.
Harte.

4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen.
Pope.

TRI'PARTITE, trip'pär-tite.[155] *adj.* [*tripartite*, French; *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakspeare.*

TRIPE, tripe. *n. s.* [*tripe*, French; *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
——I like it well. *Shakspeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*.
King.

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL, trip'ê-dâl. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS, tri-pêt'â-lûs.[119] *adj.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG, trip'*th*ông.[413] *n. s.* [*triphthongue*, French; τρεῖς and φθόγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*, *eye*.

TRI'PLE, trip'pl.[405] *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Latin.]

1. Threefold, consisting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakspeare.*

O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against th' unarm'd weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo! *Waller.*

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen,
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden.*

Out bounc'd the mastiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley.*

To TRI'PLE, trip'pl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can express? *Hooker.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET, trip'lit.[99] *n. s.* [from *triple*.]

1. Three of a kind.

There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger, from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this side hell? *Swift.*

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march and energy divine. *Pope.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE, trip'lê-kâte. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Latin.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other, which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION, trip-lê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling, or adding three together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or vertical circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY, tri-plis'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*triplicité*, French; from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleness; state of being threefold.

It was a dangerous *tripticity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon.*

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM, trip'mâd-âm. *n. s.* An herb.

Tripmadam is used in sallads. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD, tri'pôd, *or* trip'ôd.[544] *n. s.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'POLY, trip'pô-lê. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.

In polishing glass with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton.*

TRI'POS, tri'pôs. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben Jonson.*

Craz'd fool, who wouldst be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain.
Dryden.

TRI'PPER, trip'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trip*.] One who trips.

TRI'PPING, trip'ping.[410] *adj.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb; that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

TRI'PPING, trip'ping. *n. s.* [from *trip*.] Light dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough you play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PPINGLY, trip'ping-lê. *adv.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakspeare.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shak.*

TRI'PTOTE, trip'tôte. *n. s.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY, tri-pû'dê-â-rê. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown.*

TRIPUDIA'TION, tri-pû-dê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME, tri'rême. *n. s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISE'CTION, tri-sêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Latin.] Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL, trist'fûl. *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad word.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With *tristful* visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
I thought sick at the act. *Shakspeare.*

TRISU'LC, tri'sûlk. *n. s.* [*trisulcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. *Brown.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL, tris-sil-lâb'ê-kâl.[533] *adj.* [*tresyllabe*, French; from *trisyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.

TRISY'LLABLE, tris'sil-lâ-bl.[536] *n. s.* [*trisyllaba*, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trite. *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new.

These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is; this may be thought so *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers.*

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

TRI'TENESS, trite'nês. *n. s.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHE'ISM, tri-*th*ê'izm. *n. s.* [*tritheisme*, French, τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE, trit'tshû-râ-bl. *adj.* [*triturable*, French; from *triturate*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION, trit-tshû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*trituration*, French; *trituro*, Latin.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powder is

lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown.*

TRI'VET, trĭv'ĭt.[99] *n. s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
Twenty-two measures. *Chapman.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame;
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dryd.*

TRI'VIAL, trĭv'yăl.[113] *adj.* [*trivial*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice. *Roscom.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent though less just.

This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumstances well considered. *Shakspeare.*

This way of measuring felicities was so natural to him, that it would occur even in the most *trivial* instances. *Fell.*

See yon mad fools, who, for some *trivial* right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only some slight and *trivial* indiscretions, to which the example of the world exposed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

In every work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY, trĭv-yăl-ē. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS, trĭv'yăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH, trī'ŭmf.[116] *n. s.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *triomphe*, French.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shaksp.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to see
In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milt.*

Hercules from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conquest.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakspeare.*

Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him sung victorious king. *Milt.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toast,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logie.*

4. Joy for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milt.*

5. A conquering card, now called *trump*. See TRUMP.

To TRI'UMPH, trī'ŭmf. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *triompher*, French. This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job.*

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dryd.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander sought many times to persuade Solyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the christians, over whom he had sufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Persians. *Knolles.*

Then all this earthy grossness quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can save besides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull! *Shakspeare.*

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shakspeare.*

Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in th' excess of joy
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL, trī-ŭmf'ăl.[88] *adj.* [*triomphal*, French; *triumphalis*, Latin; from *triumph*.] Used in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye so near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*

Lest we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it seated in a scar,
Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL, trī-ŭmf'ăl. *n. s.* [*triumphalia*, Latin, triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in use.

He to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
Joyless *triumphals* of his hop'd success. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHANT, trī-ŭmf'ănt. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triomphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shaksp.*

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs. *South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am? *Shakspeare.*

Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crowned. *Shakspeare.*

Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance. *Perkins.*

He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY, trī-ŭmf'ănt-lē. *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory, with little loss doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* display'd. *Shaksp.*

Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross
Whereon our Saviour died, which found, as it was sought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought. *Drayton.*

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives,
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Granville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street: or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakspeare.*

3. With insolent exultation.

A mighty governing lie goes round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South.*

TRIU'MPHER, trī'ŭm-fŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*
In their applauding gates. *Shakspeare.*

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham.*

TRIU'MVIRATE, trī-ŭm'vē-rāt. } *n. s.* [*triumviratus*, or *triumviri*, Latin.]
TRIU'MVIRI, trī-ŭm'vē-rī. }
A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakspeare.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of society. *Shakspeare.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon.*

With these the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And, instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel.*

From distant regions fortune sends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE, trī-ūne'. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one.

We read in scripture of a *triune* deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To TROAT, trōte. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR, trō'kăr. *n. s.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical instrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp.*

TROCHA'ICAL, trō-kā'ē-kăl.[353] *adj.* [*trochaique*, French; *trochaicus*, Latin.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS, trō-kăn'tŭrz. *n. s.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE, trō'kē.[353] *n. s.* [*trochæus*, Latin; *trochée*, French; τροχαῖος.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHI'LICKS, trô-kîl'îks. *n. s.* [τροχιλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without *Brown.*

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins.*

TRO'CHINGS, trô'kînz. *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*

TROCHI'SCH, trô-kîsk'. *n. s.* [τροχισκος; *trochisque*, French; *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TROD, trŏd. } The part. pass. of
TRO'DDEN, trŏd'd'n. } *tread.*

Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the gentiles. *Luke.*

Thou, infernal serpent, shall not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,
Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*

TRODE, trŏd. The preterit of *tread.*

They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges.*

TRODE, trŏd. *n. s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing.

The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

They never set foot on that same *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

TRO'GLODYTE, trŏg'lŏ-dîte.[165] *n. s.* [τρωγλοδυτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TROLL, trŏll.[406] *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Latin, a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'sies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's stake. *Ben Jonson.*

To TROLL, trŏll.[318] *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleasant on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and six! *Swift.*

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP, trŏl'lŭp.[166] *n. s.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A slatternly loose woman.

TRO'LMYDAMES, trŏl'mê-dâms. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames:* I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'NAGE, trŭn'îdje. *n. s.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP, trŏŏp.[306] *n. s.* [*troupe*, French; *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shakspeare.*

Saw you not a blessed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces
Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun? *Shaksp.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trŏŏp. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shaksp.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came,
Attended! *Milton.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their standard. *Milton.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakspeare.*

The dry streets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'OPER, trŏŏp'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *troop.*] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*

TROPE, trŏpe. *n. s.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Latin.] A change of a word from its original signification: as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreshow.*

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope.* *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *tropes;* if in a sentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED, trŏ'fîd.[283] *adj.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, story'd halls invade,
And haunts their slumbers in the pompous shade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY, trŏ'fê.[413] *n. s.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Latin.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*

To have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself to God. *Shakspeare.*

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shaksp.*

Twice will I not review the morning's rise,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shakspeare.*

In ancient times, the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope.*

Set up each senseless wretch for nature's boast,
On whom praise shines as *trophies* on a post. *Young.*

TRO'PICAL, trŏp'ê-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *trope.*]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and *tropical* expression was a second ground. *Brown.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

2. [from *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK, trŏp'îk.[544] *n. s.* [*tropique*, French; *tropicus*, Latin.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL, trŏp-ŏ-lŏd'jê-kâl. *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY, trŏ-pŏl'ŏ-jê. *n. s.* [τροπος and λογος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown.*

TRO'SSERS, trŏs'sûrz. *n. s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers.* *Shakspeare.*

To TROT, trŏt. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horse, over four-inched bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor: *Shakspeare.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?
—He *trots* hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a sevennight, time's pace is so hard, that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakspeare.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horse, and come up and see your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trŏt. *n. s.* [*trot*, French; from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
Who rides his sure and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind.
Herbert.

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot*.
Milton.

The virtuoso's saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest *trot*. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shakspeare.*

How now, bold-face! cries an old *trot;* sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

TROTH, trôth. *n. s.* [*trouth*, old English; treoð, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakspeare.*

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel.*

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth*, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison.*

TRO'THLESS, trôth'lês. *adj.* [from *troth.*] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT, trôth'plite. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight.*] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'TTER, trôt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *trot.*]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.
2. A sheep's foot.

To TRO'UBLE, trûb'bl.[314] *v. n.* [*troubler*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Peer'd through the golden window of the east,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shaksp.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*

Be not dismay'd nor *troubled* at these tidings. *Milton.*

He was sore *troubled* in mind, and much distressed. 1 *Maccabees.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'Tis past enduring. *Shakspeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled;*
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakspeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole. *John.*

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*

Hear how she the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are troubled when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the *troubled* main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE, trûb'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*trouble*, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shakspeare.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
The choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend
Some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE, trûb'bl-ständte. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state.*] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel.*

TRO'UBLER, trûb'bl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trouble.*] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity *Spenser.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shakspeare.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Brown.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOME, trûb'bl-sûm. *adj.* [from *trouble.*]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shaksp.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome*. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They, eas'd the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bed-fellow? *Shakspeare.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY, trûb'bl-sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *troublesome.*] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words, yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS, trûb'bl-sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *troublesome.*]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TRO'UBLOUS, trûb'bl-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word; but disused.

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espy,
Their *troublous* strife they stinted by and by. *Spens.*

No other noise, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As still are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*

As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world. *Shakspeare.*

Only one supply
In four years *troublous* and expensive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER, trô'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowell.*

TROUGH, trôf.[321 391] *n. s.* [troz, troh, Sax. *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *traug*, Islandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd bosoms. *Shakspeare.*

They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of stone, of a good length, three

foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a spring of water. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

That also is accounted virgin quicksilver, which, having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a sieve, and afterwards in a long *trough.* *Brown.*

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Addison.*

To TROUL, trôle.[318] *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taste
Of lustful appetence; to sing, to dance,
To dress, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly.

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere? *Shakspeare.*

To TROUNCE, trôûnse.[313] *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronson*, Fr. a club.] To punish by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;
For which so many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd.* *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first; I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden.*

TROUSE, trôûze.[313] } *n. s.* [*trousse*,
TRO'USERS, trôû'sûrz. } Fr. *truish*, Erse.]
Breeches; hose. See TROSSERS.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback. *Spenser.*

The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trouse* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiseman.*

TROUT, trôût.[313] *n. s.* [ᴛʀᴜʜᴛ, Saxon; *trocta*, *trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew.*

Worse than the anarchy at sea,
Where fishes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling. *Shakspeare.*

To TROW, trô.[324] *v. n.* [ᴛʀᴇᴏᴅᴉᴀɴ, Saxon; *troe*, Danish.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely used even in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handsomeness, *trow* you, can be observed in that speech, which is made one knows not to whom. *Sidney.*

Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of christian religion should be popish, than Turkish or heathenish? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow.* *Shaksp.*

O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow.* *Gay.*

2. To believe.

Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest.* *Shakspeare.*

TROW, trô. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you.*] An exclamation of inquiry.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.
——What means the fool, *trow?* *Shakspeare.*

TRO'WEL, trôû'îl.[99 322] *n. s.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Latin.]

1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any coarse instrument.

How shall I answer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the destinies decree.
——Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel.* *Shakspeare.*

The most accurate engravings or embossments seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel.* *Wilkins.*

TROY-WE'IGHT, trôê'wâte. } *n. s.* [from
TROY, trôê.[329] } *troies*, Fr.]
A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound=12 ounces; ounce=20 pennyweights; pennyweight =24 grains.

The english physicians make use of *troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	Pound.
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	288	96	12	

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT, trôô'ânt.[339] *n. s.* [*truand*, old French; *treuwant*, Dutch, a *vagabond.*] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

For my part, I may speak it to my shame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakspeare.*

Though myself have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakspeare.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants.* *More.*

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Dryden.*

TRU'ANT, trôô'ânt.[88] *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

What make you from Wittenberg?
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shakspeare.*

He made a blushing cital of himself,
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,
As if he master'd there a double spirit,
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shakspeare.*

Where thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT, trôô'ânt. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French; *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shaksp.*

TRU'ANTSHIP, trôô'ânt-ship. *n. s.* [*trualté*, old French; from *truant; truandise* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship.* *Ascham.*

TRUBS, trûbs. *n. s.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'BTAIL, trûb'tâle. *n. s.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE, trôôse.[339] *n. s.* [*truga*, low Latin; *tregua*, Italian; *truie*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men can name some transgression wherewith we ought to have *truce.* *Hooker*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakspeare.*

This token serveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers. *Shaksp.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Timothy.*

Lest the *truce* with treason should be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwell till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. *Milton.*

Sicknesses, which in the latter years of his life gave him but short and seldom *truce.* *Fell.*

TRUCIDA'TION, trôô-sê-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *truccido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trûk. *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spanish; deduced by *Salmasius* from τρώγειν, *to get money.*] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK, trûk. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glasses. *L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

TRUCK, trûk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*

Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck.* *Dryden.*

2. [τροχὸς.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth.*

To TRU'CKLE, trûk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*
For which so many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts, and *truckled.*
Hudibras.

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRU'CKLEBED or *Trundlebed*, trůk'klbĕd. *n. s.* [properly *troclebed;* from *troclea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There 's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed.* *Shakspeare.*

If he that is in battle slain
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said
To lie in honour's *trucklebed.* *Hudibras.*

TRU'CULENCE, trôô'kû-lĕnse. *n. s.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savageness of manners.
2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT, trôô'kû-lĕnt. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel.

Pestilential seminaries according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE, trůdje. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore.
Shakspeare.

No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras.*

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange.*

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden.*

He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE, trôô.[339] *adj.* [ȝreopa, ȝrupa, Saxon.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of those he chose the falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Spenser.*

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born;
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward.
Shakspeare.

Hesperian fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton.*

What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

A *true* witness delivereth souls. *Proverbs.*

4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. 1 *John.*

Among unequals what society
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poesy. *Cowley.*

Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the *truest* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true.* *Shakspeare.*

So young, and so untender?
——So young my lord, and *true.*
——Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower.
Shakspeare.

Do not see
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears.
Shakspeare.

I'll rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton.*

The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true.* *Roscom.*

When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*

Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight.
Dryden.

True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half so sound!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood.
Dryden.

The *truest* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope.*

True to his charge, the bard preserv'd her long
In honour's limits; such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* men: now could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakspeare.*

If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up.
Shakspeare.

7. Exact; conformable to a rule.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

He drew
A circle regularly *true.* *Prior.*

Tickel's first book does not wants its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Rightful.

They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN, trôô'bôrn. *adj.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.
Shakspeare.

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me.
Shakspeare.

TRUEBRE'D, trôô'brĕd. *adj.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a right breed.

Two of them I known to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakspeare.*

Bauble do you call him? he is a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED, trôô-hârt'ĕd. *adj.* [*true* and *heart.*] Honest; faithful.

I have known no honester or *truehearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'ELOVE, trôô'lův. *n. s.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT, trôô-lův-nôt'.
TRUELO'VERSKNOT, trôô-lův-ûrz-nôt'. } *n. s.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot.*] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS, trôô'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *true.*] Sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY, trôô'pĕn-nĕ. *n. s.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny?*
Come on. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'FFLE, trôô'fl. *n. s.* [*trufle*, *truffe*, French.]

In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG, trůg. *n. s.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL, trůll. *n. s.* [*trulla*, Italian.]

1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.

I'm sure I scar'd the dauphin and his *trull.*
Shakspeare.

A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb *trull;*
His similes in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*

2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.

Among the rest of all the route,
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull* of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY, trôô'lĕ. *adv.* [from *true.*]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they lov'd him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and sanctified, while they live, are *truly* holy, and, when they die, are perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves. *South.*

4. Indeed; a slight affirmation, almost expletive.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP, trůmp. *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old French; *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.
Shakspeare.

Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton.*

I heard
The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky.
Dryden.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

2. [corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*. *Fox.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.

We are now *put upon* our last *trump*; the fox is earthed, but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP, trůmp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. *To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, French; to cheat.] To devise; to forge.

TRU'MPERY, trůmp'ĕr-ē.[555] *n. s.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*.
Milton.

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billet-doux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature. *Addison.*

TRU'MPET, trůmp'ĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What's the business,
That such a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The sleepers of the house? *Shakspeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet*. *Shakspeare.*

As disperst soldiers, at the *trumpet's* call,
Haste to their colours all. *Cowley.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The last loud *trumpet's* wondrous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roscommon.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades.
Waller.

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud *trumpet* sound,
'Till the roofs all around
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military style, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET, trůmp'ĭt. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, French; from the noun.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakspeare.*

Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings! *Shakspeare.*

They went with sound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER, trůmp'ĭt-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shaksp.*

As they returned, a herald and a *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle sounds loud.
Dryden.

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addis.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God? *South.*

3. [*scolopex*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER, trůmp'ĭt-flŏŏ-ŭr. *n. s.* [*bignonia*.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUE'D, trůmp'ĭt-tŭng'd.[359] *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'MPLIKE, trůmp'like. *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE, trŭng'kāte.[91 408] *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCA'TION, trŭn-kā'shŭn.[408] *n. s.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON, trŭn'shŭn.[295] *n. s.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*.
Shakspeare.

The English slew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire.
Shakspeare.

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON, trŭn'shŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earned them. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER, trŭn-shŭn-ēēr'. *n. s.* [from *truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Chibs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoners* draw to her succour. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'NDLE, trŭn'dl.[405] *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ȝrendl, *a bowl*, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison.*

TRU'NDLE, trŭn'dl. *n. s.* [ȝrendl, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL, trŭn'dl-tāle. *n. s.* Round tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNK, trŭngk.[408] *n. s.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, French.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakspeare.*

About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple clusters twine.
Dryden.

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is

a perfect plant, with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*. *Spenser.*

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*tronc*, French.] A chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*

Some odd fantastick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old *trunk* in the room; the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem sunk,
And sent in quires to line a *trunk;*
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea. *Milt.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end, and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon.*

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To Trunk, trůngk. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gushed, like water streams from riven rock. *Spenser.*

Tru'nked, trůngkt. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees. *Howel.*

Trunk-hose, trůngk'hôze. *n. s.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn.

The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

Tru'nnions, trůn'yůnz.[113] *n. s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

Tru'sion, trôô'zhůn.[451] *n. s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley*

Truss, trůs. *n. s.* [*trousse*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*. *Wiseman.*

3. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

All as a poor pedlar he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *trusses* of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Carew.*

An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless *truss* of straw. *L'Estrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truss* of sallet, and drank a full bottle to her share. *Addison.*

3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.

To Truss, trůs. *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together. *Spenser.*

Some of them send the scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin. *Shakspeare.*

Trust, trůst. *n. s.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just;
Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

In my wretched case 'twill be more just
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust*. *Dryden.*

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust*. *Davenant.*

3 Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers. *Bacon.*

Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton.*

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any thing evil. *Kettlewell.*

7. Deposited; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust;* wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tobit.*

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*

To Trust, trůst. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *trust* me, you look well. *Shakspeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator, and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust:*
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryd.*

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, sir, you *trust*
Now to suspect, is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milt.*

6. To sell upon credit.

To Trust, trůst. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 John.*

From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I *trust*. *Raleigh.*

Whom I *trusted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my *trust*. *Fell.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*. *Isaiah.*

The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. *2 Samuel.*

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far—
——Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakspeare.*

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*

Truste'e, trůs-tèè'. *n. s.* [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

Tru'ster, trůst'ůr. *n. s.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakspeare.*

Tru'stiness, trůst'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues! *Grew.*

Tru'stless, trůst'lês. *adj.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state
Of vain world's glory flirting to and fro. *Spenser.*

Tru'sty, trůst'ê. *adj.* [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers,

Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* 'squire, did run away. *Shakspeare.*
This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us. *Shakspeare.*
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job.*
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryden.*
These prodigious treasures which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.
When he saw no power might prevail,
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*

TRUTH, tröö*th*.[339 467] *n. s.* [ȚȚeoꝑȣa, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.
All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus.* *Wilkins.*
That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual *truth.* *Brown.*
Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth.* *Milt.*
This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.
So young and true.
——Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shak.*

4. Right opinion.
But, self-devoted from the prime of youth
To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*,
With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of sev'nty years. *Harte.*

5. Fidelity; constancy.
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

6. Honesty; virtue.
The money I tender for him in the court,
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth.* *Shakspeare.*

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.
She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matthew.*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer.*

9. Reality; real state of things.
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth? *Hooker.*
There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie.*

10. *Of a* TRUTH or *in* TRUTH. In reality; certainly.
Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings.*

TRUTINA'TION, tröö-tē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.
Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination.* *Brown.*

To TRY, trī.[39] *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.
Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shakspeare.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world *Shaksp.*
Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job.*

2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.
Thou know'st only good; but evil has not *try'd.* *Milton.*
Some to far Oaxis shall be sold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
The inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision: with *out* emphatical.
Nicanor, hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Maccabees.*
I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden.*

6. To act on as a test.
The fire sev'n times *tried* this:
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuse amiss. *Shakspeare.*
Sure he who first the passage *try'd*
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

7. To bring as to a test.
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James.*
They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither, under long obedience *try'd.* *Milton.*

8. To essay; to attempt.
Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine.
After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

10. To use as means.
To ease her cares, the force of sleep she *tries:*
Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes. *Swift.*

To TRY, trī. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay.
He first deceas'd, she for a little *try'd*
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died. *Wotton.*
Up and *try.* *Woolaston.*

TUB, tŭb. *n. s.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]

1. A large open vessel of wood.
In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon.*
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub.* *Milton.*
Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*

2. A state of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.
Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare.*

TUBE, tūbe. *n. s.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell. *Roscommon.*
A spot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*
This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*

TU'BERCLE, tū'bĕr-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.
By what degrees the *tubercles* arise,
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude *tubercle.* *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE, tūbe'rōze. *n. s.* A flower.
The stalks of *tuberose* run up four foot high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*
Eternal spring, with smiling verdure, here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;
The *tuberose* ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS, tū'bĕr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.
Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR, tū'bū-lăr. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED, tū'bū-lā-tĕd. } *adj.* [from
TU'BULOUS, tū'bū-lŭs.[314] } *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudinally hollow.
The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham.*

TU'BULE, tū'būle.[503] *n. s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body.
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules*, related to the siphunculi, or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward.*

TUCK, tŭk. *n. s.* [*tweca*, Welsh, a knife; *estoc*, Fr. *stocco*, Italian.]

1. A long narrow sword.
If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakspeare.*
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free 's sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck.* *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.
The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew.*

To TUCK, tŭk. *v. a.* [from *trucken*, Germ. to press. *Skinner.*]

1. To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading.
She *tucked* up her vestments like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*
The sex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison.*
The following age of females first *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*
Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*

2. To enclose, by tucking clothes round.
Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke.*

To TUCK, tŭk. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.
An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER, tŭk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.
A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison.*

TU'CKETSONANCE, tŭk'ĭt-zō-nănse. *n. s.* The sound of the tucket. An ancient instrument of musick.

Let the trumpets sound
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shaksp*

TU'EL, tū'il. *n. s.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY, tūse'dē.[223 335] *n. s.* [ᵵuеᵽdaȝ, Sax. ᵵuý, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT, tūft. *n. s.* [*tuffe*, Fr.]

1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.

Upon sweet brier, a fine *tuft*, or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatish smell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More.*

A *tuft* of daisies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*

Near a living stream their mansion place
Edg'd round with moss and *tufts* of matted grass. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Spectator.*

2. A cluster; a plump.

Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My house is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shaksp.*

An island lie
Girt with th' unmeasur'd sea; and is so nie,
That in the midst I saw the smoke arise,
Through *tufts* of trees. *Chapman.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side
With borders 'long the rivers. *Milton.*

Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain's side
They sat them down *Milton.*

To TUFT, tūft. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, not authorized by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*

TUFTA'FFETY, tūf-tāf'fē-tē. *n. s.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*] A villous kind of silk.

His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black, tho' bare:
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Become *tufftaffety*. *Donne.*

TU'FTED, tūf'tēd. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters.

There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That, crown'd with *tufted* trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY, tūf'tē. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.

Let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambrosial stores. *Thomson.*

To TUG, tūg. *v. a.* [ᵵeȝan, ᵵeoȝan, Sax.]

1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourselves; receive
Prise equal; conquests crown ye both: the lists to others leave. *Chapman.*

These two massy pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew
Upon th' heads of all that sat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder. *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shaksp.*

There leaving him to his repose,
Secur'd from the pursuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*

To TUG, tūg. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw.

The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*

Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in prospect of the shore;
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if, instead of that, we slacken our arms and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison.*

2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.

Cast your good counsels
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakspeare.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that graspt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakspeare.*

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugg'd* for their liberty, with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacy. *Howe.*

Go now with some daring drug,
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Crashaw.*

TUG, tūg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER, tūg'gūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION, tū-ish'ūn.[462] *n. s.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tuition* of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP, tū'lip. *n. s.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias or middling flowers; and serotines or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the rising and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue. *Brown.*

TU'LIPTREE, tū'lip-trēē. *n. s.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE, tūm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Ital.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Answer me. *Shakspeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addison.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toss. *Sidney.*

Glo'ster stumbled, and in falling struck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakspeare.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men t' obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE, tūm'bl. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open daylight by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakspeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friends to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TU'MBLE, tūm'bl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MBLER, tūm'bl-ūr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tumble*.]

1. One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

TU'MBREL, tŭm'brĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly *tumbril?* go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open *tumbril.* *Tatler.*

TUMEFA'CTION, tŭ-mĕ-făk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY, tŭ'mĕ-fī.[462] *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint. *Wiseman.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and *tumefied.* *Blackmore.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp.*

TU'MID, tŭ'mĭd.[462] *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime

Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS, tŭ'mŭr-ŭs.[462] *adj.* [from *tumour.*]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferiour things. *Ben Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

TU'MOUR, tŭ'mŭr.[314 462] *n. s.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wiseman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arise from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

To TUMP, tŭmp. *v. a.* [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE, tŭ'mŭ-lāte.[462] *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULO'SE, tŭ'mŭ-lōse.[462] *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY, tŭ-mŭ-lŏs'sĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT, tŭ'mŭlt.[462] *n. s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this; what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shaksp.*

Tumult and confusion, all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature? *Spectator.*

TUMU'LTUARILY, tŭ-mŭl'tshŭ-ā-rĕ-lĕ.[462] *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS, tŭ-mŭl'tshŭ-ā-rĕ-nĕs.[462] *n. s.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY, tŭ-mŭl'tshŭ-ā-rĕ. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult.*]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *King Charles.*

Is it likely that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium? *Glanville.*

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE, tŭ-mŭl'tshŭ-āte. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION, tŭ-mŭl-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS, tŭ-mŭl'tshŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [from *tumult; tumultueux*, French.]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud
Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself. *Milton.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commaudment. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY, tŭ-mŭl'tshŭ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously;* the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

TUN, tŭn. *n. s.* [tunne, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch, *tonne*, *tonneau*, French.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. The measure of four hogsheads.
3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakspeare.*

4. A drunkard, in burlesque.

Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.
6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylin.*

7. *Dryden* has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN, tŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle.*

TU'NABLE, tŭ'nā-bl.[405 462] *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakspeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk;
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

All *tunable* sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth.*

Tu'nableness, tū'nā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiousness.

Tu'nably, tū'nā-blē. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

Tu'n-dish, tŭn'dĭsh. *n. s.* [from *tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

TUNE, tūne.[462] *n. s.* [*toon*, Dutch; *ton*, Swedish; *tuono*, Italian; *tone*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's note,
Whose dismal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs? *Shakspeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unsteady nature to her law,
And the low world in measur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night,
The *tune* I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play *tunes.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many *tunes.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the common weal in *tune*, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds: as, *the fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakspeare.*

To Tune, tūne.[462] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their side. *Milton.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

Rouze up, ye Thebans: *tune* your Io Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly slow. *Pope.*

3. To put into order so as to produce the proper effect.

To Tune, tūne. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir;
Whilst *tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

All sounds on fret or stop
Temper'd soft *tunings*, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

Tu'neful, tūne'fūl. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical; harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love. *Milt.*

Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,
God of verses and of days!
Let all thy *tuneful* sons adorn
Their lasting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

Tu'neless, tūne'lĕs.[462] *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical.

When in hand my *tuneless* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despight. *Spenser.*

Swallow, what dost thou
With thy *tuneless* serenade? *Cowley.*

Tu'ner, tū'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.

The pox of such antick, lisping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents. *Shaksp.*

TU'NICK, tū'nĭk. *n. s.* [*tunique*, French; *tunica*, Latin.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks.* *Derham.*

The dropsy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunick.* *Sharp.*

Tu'nicle, tū'nē-kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unsoiled. *Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

Tu'nnage, tŭn'nĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by the tun: as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

Tu'nnel, tŭn'nĭl.[99] *n. s.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoak forth threw. *Spenser.*

The water being rarified, and by rarifaction resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverse. *Wotton.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

To Tu'nnel, tŭn'nĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by *Derham* for to make network; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

Tu'nny, tŭn'nē. *n. s.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Latin.] A sea fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

Tup, tŭp. *n. s.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To Tup, tŭp.[88] *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

Tu'rban, tŭr'bŭn. } *n. s.* [A Turkish
Tu'rbant, tŭr'bŭnt. } word.] The co-
Tu'rband, tŭr'bŭnd. } ver worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans.* *Bacon.*

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white silken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turbant.* *Howel.*

Some, for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded *turbants* finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

Tu'rbaned, tŭr'bŭn'd.[359] *adj.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakspeare.*

Tu'rbary, tŭr'bā-rē. *n. s.* [*turbaria*, low Latin; from *turf.*] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID, tŭr'bĭd. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds
Of smoke sulphureous: intermix'd with these
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

Tu'rbidness, tŭr'bĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *turbid.*] Muddiness; thickness.

Tu'rbinated, tŭr'bē-nā-tĕd. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body, without an external director. *Bentley.*

2. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

Turbina'tion, tŭr-bē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *turbinated.*] The act of spinning like a top.

Tu'rbith, tŭr'bĭth. *n. s.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and

purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers shelled soon off. *Wiseman.*

Tu'rbot, tûr'bût.[166] *n. s.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch; *rhombus*, Latin.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot* *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot.* *Peacham.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would wish,
Nor *turbot.* *Dryden.*

Tu'rbulence, tûr'bû-lênse. } *n. s.* [*turbulence*,
Tu'rbulency, tûr'bû-lên-sê. } French; *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence;* and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft foresignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

Tu'rbulent, tûr'bû-lênt. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace: now tost, and *turbulent!* *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

Tu'rbulently, tûr'bû-lênt-lê. *adv.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuously; violently.

Turd, tûrd. *n. s.* [ȚUȚD, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF, tûrf. *n. s.* [ȚÝȚF, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf.* *Shakspeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?
They left me weary on a grassy *turf.* *Milton.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden.*

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addison.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be drest,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

To Turf, tûrf *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed.* *Mortimer.*

Tu'rfiness, tûrf'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *turf.*] The state of abounding with turfs.

Tu'rfy, tûrf'ê. *adj.* [from *turf.*] Full of turfs.

Tu'rgent, tûr'jênt. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Government of the Tongue.*

The clusters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

Turge'scence, tûr-jês'sênse. } *n. s.*
Turge'scency, tûr-jês'sên-sê.[510] } [*turgescens*, Latin.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown.*

2. Empty magnificence.

Tu'rgid, tûr'jîd. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels, *turgid* with th' obstructed tide,
Stretch their small holes, and make their meshes wide. *Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts.*

Turgi'dity, tûr-jîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *turgid.*] State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

Tu'rkey, tûr'kê.[270] *n. s.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakspeare.*

The *turkey*-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

Tu'rkois, tûr-kêêze'.[301] *n. s.* [*turquoise*, French; from *turkey.*] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly stiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

Tu'rkscap, tûrks-kâp'. *n. s.* [*martagon.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Turm, tûrm. *n. s.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

Tu'rmerick, tûr'mêr-îk. *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

Turmo'il, tûr'môîl.[493] *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tremouille*, French, a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakspeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

To Turmo'il, tûr-môîl'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled.* *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatick shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To Turn, tûrn. *v. a.* [ȚUȚNAN, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakspeare.*

He *turned* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakspeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakspeare.*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*

2. To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels *turn* ascance the poles. *Milt.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakspeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakspeare*

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milt.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*
His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppresst,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Latin.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steady on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steady to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning.* *Moxon.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*
What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakspeare.*
This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakspeare.*
Turn the counsel of Ahitophel into foolishness. *2 Samuel.*

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor.*

O goodness! that shall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*
Of sooty coal th' empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

11. To change; to alter.

Disdain not me, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*? *Sidney.*
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakspeare.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And, when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Leviticus.*

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalms.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

These came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chronicles.*

19. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his stomach. *Fell.*
This beastly line quite *turns* my stomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.

My aking head can scarce support the pain;
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it shoots. *Theocrit.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd.* *Rowe.*

23. To change direction to, or from, any point.

The sun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton.*

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension.

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addison.*

This *turns* the busiest spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity *turned* all his thoughts upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He *turned* his thoughts rather to books and conversation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul *turned* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned.* *Ascham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel: with *out*, or *out of.*

Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of shame. *Shakspeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for service *out of* the city. *Knolles.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have *turn'd* myself *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners. *Dryden.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, *turn'd* the good man *out of* his dwelling. *Addison.*

29. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn.* *Milton.*

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addison.*

33. To put toward another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exodus.*

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conscience, by his instigations, *turns* these very reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. *To* Turn *away.* To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that mastered her, and hid her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be *turn'd away.* *Shakspeare.*

She *turned away* one servant for putting too much oil in her sallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To* Turn *away.* To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

37. *To* Turn *back.* To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them. *Shakspeare.*

38. *To* Turn *off.* To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears. *Shaksp.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

39. *To* Turn *off.* To give over; to resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises also for this. *Decay of Piety.*

40. *To* Turn *off.* To deflect; to divert.

The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state. *Addison.*

41. *To be* Turned *of.* To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phrase.

Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,
Just *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid.*

When *turned of* forty they determined to retire to the country. *Addison.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world since five and twenty. *Addison.*

42. *To* Turn *over.* To transfer.

Excusing himself, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

43. *To* Turn *over.* To refer.

After he had saluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Bassa's. *Knolles*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden.*

44. *To* Turn *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

45. *To* Turn *over.* To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over.* *Butler.*

46. *To* Turn *to.* To have recourse to.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

To Turn, tûrn. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindlestones. *Ben Jonson.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning.* *Milton.*

The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water; and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long *turning* round breedeth the same imagination. *Bacon.*

2. To show regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought so, that seeing me she *turn'd.* *Milton.*

He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wiseman.*

5. To change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand sises, once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax,
Whom he has lodged within the citadel. *A. Philips.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems double with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords, *turn* in, I pray you, into your servant's house. *Genesis.*

Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water, if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*

Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milton.*

A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so. *Taylor.*

This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then she disdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd,*
And heaven itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil
They try. *Dryden.*

In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change sides.

I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exodus.*

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit. *Proverbs.*

He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Used of milk.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in less than two nights? *Shakspeare.*

Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke.*

Christianity directs our actions so as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Spectator.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns.* *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong. *Shakspeare.*

17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. *To* Turn *away.* To deviate from a proper course.

The *turning away* of the simple shall slay him. *Proverbs.*

19. To return; to recoil.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himself. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from, any point: as, the needle *turns* to the pole.

21. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn.* *Milton.*

22. *To* Turn *off.* To divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by;
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

Turn, tûrn. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns.* *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury!
Come, you and I must take a *turn* together. *Shaksp.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy slippery *turns!* friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

The state of christendom might by this have a *turn.* *Bacon.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous! *Milton.*

This *turn* 's too quick to be without design;
I'll sound the bottom of 't ere I believe *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope.*

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced *Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*

Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Butler.*

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*

They never found occasion for their *turn*;
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd's Tale.*

His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakspeare.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakspeare.*

To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Daniel.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this shift serve the *turn*. *Wilkins.*

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink, or to sleep, will serve the *turn*. *Temple.*

15. To form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some cried-up English poet without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*

Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Spectator.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

They who are conscious of their guilt, and apprehensive that the justice of the nation should take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a false *turn*, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Davenant.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short *turn* of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode. *Addison.*

17. New position of things; as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.

18. *By* Turns. One after another; alternately.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton.*

The challenge to Dametas shall belong,
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

Tu'rnbench, tûrn'bênsh. *n. s.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

Tu'rncoat, tûrn'kôte. *n. s.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakspeare.*

Tu'rner, tûrn'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *turn.*] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box nor limes without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner's* trade. *Dryden.*

Some *turners*, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

Tu'rning, tûrn'îng.[410] *n. s.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

Tu'rningness, tûrn'îng-nês. *n. s.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

Tu'rnip, tûrn'îp. *n. s.* A white esculent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds; a carneous and tuberous root. *Miller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and *turnips* in his right hand. *Peacham.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay.*

Tu'rnpike, tûrn'pike. *n. s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuthnot.*

Tu'rnsick, tûrn'sîk. *adj.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*. *Bacon.*

Tu'rnsol, tûrn'sôle. *n. s.* [*heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Tu'rnspit, tûrn'spît. *n. s.* [*turn* and *spit.*] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift.*

Tu'rnstile, tûrn'stîle. *n. s.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

Tu'rpentine, tûr'pên-tîne.[149] *n. s.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Vertgrease grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham.*

Tu'rpitude, tûr'pê-tûde. *n. s.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold? *Shakspeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

Tu'rquoise, tûr-kêêze'.[301] *n. s.* See Turkois.

One shew'd me a ring he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakspeare.*

Tu'rret, tûr'rêt.[99] *n. s.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this *turret's* top. *Shaksp.*

All things well order'd, he withdrew with speed

Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That so he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*
Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

TU'RRETED, tŭr'rĕt-ĕd. *adj.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE, tŭr'tl.[405] } *n. s.* [ꝑuꝑtle,
TU'RTLEDOVE, tŭr'tl-dŭv. } Saxon; *tortorelle*, French; *tortorella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;
When *turtles* tread. *Shakspeare.*
We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shak.*
Take me an heifer and a *turtledove*. *Genesis.*
Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Wiseman.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSH, tŭsh. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Most High? *Psalms.*
Sir Thomas More found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was Lent, should restrain her. *Tush, tush*, my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden.*
Tush, never tell me: I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakspeare.*

TUSK, tŭsk. *n. s.* [ꝑýxaꝑ, Saxon; *tosken*, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks;* as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*
The boar depended upon his *tusks*. *L'Estrange.*
As two boars,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with *tusks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*
A monstrous boar,
Whetting his *tusks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TU'SKED, tŭs'kĕd.[366] } *adj.* [from *tusk.*]
TU'SKY, tŭs'kĕ.[270] } Furnished with tusks.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*
Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TU'SSUCK, tŭs'sŭk. *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of grass or twigs.

The first is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT, tŭt. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush.*] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakspeare.*
Tut, tut! here 's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

TU'TANAG, tŭ'tâ-nâg. *n. s.*

Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE, tŭ'tĕl-âje.[90] *n. s.* [*tutelle, tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as those past worlds did please,
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*
He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seigniory or *tutelage*, dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

TU'TELAR, tŭ'tĕ-lâr.[88] } *adj.* [*tutela*,
TU'TELARY, tŭ'tĕ-lâ-rĕ. } Latin.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutelary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*
Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*
These *tutelar* genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*
But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*
Ye *tutelary* gods, who guard this royal fabric! *Rowe.*

TU'TOR, tŭ'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shaksp.*
When nobles are the tailor's *tutors;*
No hereticks burnt but wenches suitors. *Shaksp.*
A primitive christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue: upon which he stopt his *tutor*, saying, This is enough, if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*
His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He sought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And study'd lessons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*
No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor*. *Watts.*

To TU'TOR, tŭ'tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shaksp.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being try'd and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shaksp.*
The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order: yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct. *Ixele.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this submission. *Shakspeare.*
I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addison.*

TU'TORAGE, tŭ'tŭr-âge.[90] *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS, tŭ'tŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] Directress; instructress; governess.

Fidelia shall be your *tutoress*. *Moore.*
And, what still more his stagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'ress* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves*, tŭt'zân, *or* pârk'-lĕvz. *n. s.* [*androsæmum*, Lat.] A plant.

TU'TTY, tŭt'tĕ. *n. s.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tuthie*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tŭz. *n. s.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN, twâne. *adj.* [ꝑpȝen, baꝑpa, Sax. both, twain.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain*. *Shaksp.*
Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare.*
Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain*. *Milton.*
When old winter split the rocks in *twain;*
He stripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*
The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryd.*

To TWANG, twâng. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakspeare.*
His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*
With her thund'ring voice she menac'd high,
And every accent *twang'd* with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*
The *twanging* bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*
Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To TWANG, twâng. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakspeare.*

TWANG, twâng.[85] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose. *Butler.*
So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetorick. *South.*
He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG, twâng. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp

sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There 's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING, twâng'ling. *adj.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noisy.

She did call me rascal, fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shakspeare.*

To TWANK, twângk.[85] *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

'TWAS, twôz. Contracted from *it was.*

If he asks who bid thee, say *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE, twôt'tl. *v. n.* [*schwatzen*, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY, twâ. For TWAIN.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play,
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway.* *Spenser.*

TWA'YBLADE, twâ'blâde. *n. s.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. *Miller.*

To TWEAG, twêg. } *v. a.* [It is written
To TWEAK, twêke.[227] } *tweag* by *Skinner*, but *tweak* by other writers; *twacken*, German.] To pinch; to squeeze between the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE, twêg. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]
TWEAK, twêke. } Perplexity; ludicrous distress. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.* *Arbuthnot.*

To TWE'EDLE, twêê'dl.[246] *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. Used of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service. *Addison.*

TWE'EZERS, twêê'zûrz. *n. s.* [*etuy*, Fr.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer* cases. *Pope.*

TWELFTH, twêlf*th*. *adj.* [ᴚᴇlᴆᴚa, Sax.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elisha ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.* 1 *Kings.*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE, twêlf*th*'tîd.[471] *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Plough-monday, next after that *twelfthtide.*
Bids out with the plough. *Tusser.*

TWELVE, twêlv. *adj.* [ᴚᴇlᴆ, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times. *Shakspeare.*

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakspeare.*

What man talk'd with you yesternight,
Out at your window, betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakspeare.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tiber's brook,
Presage of sway from twice six vultures took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH, twêlv'mûn*th*.[474] *n. s.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakspeare.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reason that the moon's months are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter than the sun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them upon all occasions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE, twêlv'pênse. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A shilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY, twêlv'pên-ê. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a shilling.

I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE, twêlv'skôre. *adj.* [*twelve* and *score.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelvescore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryd.*

TWE'NTIETH, twên'tê-êth.[279] *adj.* [ᴚᴇnᴚeoʒoᴆa, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *B. Jonson.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings? *Dryd.*

This crown must now be raised, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yesterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWE'NTY, twên'tê. *adj.* [ᴚᴇnᴚiʒ, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten.

Hammond seldom did eat or drink more than once in *twenty*-four hours, and some fruit towards night. *Fell.*

At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing words might be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

TWI'BIL, twîb'îl. *n. s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*; *bipennis*, Latin.] A halbert. *Ainsworth.*

TWICE, twîse. *adv.* [ᴚᴇiʒiᴆ, Sax. *twees*, Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenser.*

He *twice* essay'd to cast his son in gold;
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryd.*

3. It is often used in composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakspeare.*

Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh. *Creech.*

Extol the strength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

To TWI'DLE, twî'dl. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the stoop, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wiseman.*

TWIG, twîg. *n. s.* [ᴚᴇiʒ, ᴚᴇiʒʒa, Saxon; *twyg*, Dut.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Canst thou with a weak angle strike the whale,
His huge jaws with a *twig* or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleasant juice comes out. *More.*

From parent bough
A cyon meetly sever; after force
A way into the crabstock's close-wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Inclose the softer *twig*, around which spread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN, twîg'gîn.[383] *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle *Shaks.*

The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY, twîg'gê.[383] *adj.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT, twî'lîte. *n. s.* [*tweelicht*, Dut. ᴚᴇeoneleohᴚ, Saxon.]

1. The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which understood
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*

He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,
And, in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte. *Cleaveland.*

Ambrosial night, with clouds, exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton.*

When the sun was down,
They just arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT, twî'lîte. *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,
Long-sounding isles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death like silence, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

TWIN, twîn. *n. s.* [ᴚᴚinn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.

In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning, Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakspeare*

If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have strange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

No weight of birth did on one side prevail,
Two *twins* less even lie in Nature's scale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes in *twins*, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini; the sign of the zodiack.

This, when the sun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab *Creech.*

When now no more th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson*

To TWIN, twin. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the same birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited.

Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the *twinned* stones
Upon the humbled beach? *Shakspeare.*

O how inscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN, twin'bôrn. *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the same birth.

Our sins lay on the king; he must bear all,
O hard condition, and *twinborn* with greatness! *Shakspeare.*

To TWINE, twine. *v. a.* [ȝpinan, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make a hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exodus.*

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin.*

By original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milt.*

3. To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

To TWINE, twine. *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cries, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissention of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline:
Or as philosophers, who find
Some fav'rite system to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit. *Swift.*

The deer rustles through the *twining* brake. *Thomson.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

TWINE, twine. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken *twine*. *Spenser.*

A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*

Welcome joy and feast,
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To TWINGE, twinje. *v. a.* [*twingen*, Germ. *twinge*, Danish.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, twinje. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estrange.*

TWINK, twingk. *n. s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shaksp.*

To TWI'NKLE, twingk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [ȝpinchan, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakspeare.*

As plays the sun upon the glassy stream,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the good we value in the creatures, as the sun doth the light that *twinkles* in the stars. *Boyle*

The star of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures; for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estr.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE, twingk'kl.[405] } *n. s.* [from
TWI'NKLING, twingk'ling.[410] } the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*

I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply:
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling*. *Dryden.*

The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the sight could travel over so many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING, twin'ling.[410] *n. s.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increase bring. *Tusser.*

TWI'NNER, twin'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerley by twinning rich maisters do make,
The lambe of such *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

To TWIRL, twêrl.[108] *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous damsels *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

To TWIRL, twêrl. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, twêrl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left. *Woodward.*

To TWIST, twist. *v. a.* [ȝetpiȝan, Sax. *twisten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb
Will strangle thee. *Shakspeare.*

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still he twisted on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;
Would she in friendship, peace and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty;
And should we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition;
Else these two passions by the way
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Prior.*

The task were harder to secure my own
Against the power of those already known;
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* it into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shaksp.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Bays with that ivy which so early kist
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST, twîst. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword:
Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST, twîst. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison.*

2. A single string of a cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Moxon.*

3. A cord; a string.

Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*
He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

5. The manner of twisting.

Jack shrunk at first sight of it: he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist.* *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER, twîst'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *twist.*]

1. One who twists; a ropemaker.

2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.

When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between;
He twirls with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT, twît. *v. a.* [ebpitan, Sax.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the stormy flowers
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to saine, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepherds so *twiten* each other's life. *Spenser.*

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakspeare.*

Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*

This these scoffers *twitted* the christians with. *Tillotson.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH, twîtsh. *v. a.* [tpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

He rose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milt.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*

With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH, twîtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*

2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other confed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently pushes on the grateful food
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackm.*

Mighty physical their fear is;
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches.* *Prior.*

A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches.* *Sharp.*

TWI'TCHGRASS, twîtsh'grâs. *n. s.* A plant.

Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER, twît'tûr. *v. n.*

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*

They *twitter* cheerful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

A widow which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

TWI'TTER, twît'tûr.[98] *n. s.*

1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters.* *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

2. An upbraider.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE, twît'tl-twôt-tl. *n. s.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle.*] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT, twîkst. A contraction of *betwixt.*

Twilight, short arbiter *'twixt* day and night. *Milt.*

TWO, tôô.[10] *adj.* [*twai*, Goth. tpu, Sax.]

1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shaksp.*

Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for some times. *Bacon.*

Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

They lay
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in composition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*

A rational animal better described man's essence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two*-shap'd Ericthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth: *Addis.*

Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceased members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED, tôô'ĕdj'd.[359] *adj.* [*two* and *edge.*] Having an edge on either side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD, tôô'fôld. *adj.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *twofold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide always before-hand. *Hooker.*

Through mirksome air her ready way she makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakspeare.*

Our *twofold* seas wash either side. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that external holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God; or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*

TWO'FOLD, tôô'fôld. *adv.* Doubly.

A proselyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. *Matthew.*

TWO'HANDED, tôô'hând-ĕd. *adj.* [*two* and *hand.*] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *twohanded* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton.*

If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

Two'pence, tŭp'pênse. *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all shew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shaksp.*

To Tye, tī. *v. a.* To bind. See Tie.

Tye, tī. *n. s.* [See Tie.] A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakspeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*

Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

Ty'ger, tī'gŭr.[98] *n. s.* See Tiger.

Tyke, tike. *n. s.* [See Tike.] *Tyke* in Scotish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog; and thence perhaps comes *teague*.

Base *tyke*, call'st thou me host? now,
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term *Shakspeare.*

Tym'bal, tĭm'bâl.[88] *n. s.* [*tymbal*, Fr.] A kind of kettledrum.

Yet, gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,
My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*

Tympani'tes, tĭm-pâ-nī'tēs. *n. s.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

Ty'mpanum, tĭm'pâ-nŭm. *n. s.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiseman.*

Ty'mpany, tĭm'pâ-nē. *n. s.* [from *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany;*
But gives it natural growth, tells us how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou 'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ty'ny, tī'nē. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shaksp*

Type. tīpe. *n. s.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Latin; τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding again the honest men. *Shaksp.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. That by which something future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The apostle shews the christian religion to be in truth and substance what the jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson.*

3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use.

Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shaksp.*

What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be discover'd, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady!
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads!
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakspeare.*

Which, though in their mean *types* small matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the shiere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

To Type, tīpe. *v. a.* To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and signification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. *White.*

Ty'pical, tĭp'ē-kâl.[509] } *adj.* [*typique*, French; *typicus*, Latin.]
Ty'pick, tĭp'ĭk.[508] } Emblematical; figurative of something else.

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the christian; which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Moses. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many coursers ran,
Hand-in-hand a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory show
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*

Ty'pically, tĭp'ē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

Ty'picalness, tĭp'ē-kâl-nēs. *n. s.* [from *typical.*] The state of being typical.

To Ty'pify, tĭp'ē-fī.[183] *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to show in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the temple were shattered. *Brown.*

Typo'grapher, tī-pŏg'grâf-ŭr.[187] *n. s.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

Typogra'phical, tĭp-ō-grâf'ē-kâl.[533] *adj.* [from *typography.*]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

Typogra'phically, tĭp-ō-grâf'ē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *typographical.*]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

Typo'graphy, tī-pŏg'grâf-ē. [187] [518] *n. s.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown.*

2. The art of printing.

Ty'ranness, tĭr'rā-nēs.[535] *n. s.* [from *tyrant.*] A she tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Spenser.*

The *tyranness* doth joy to see
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*

Tyra'nnical, tī-rân'nē-kâl. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Latin;
Tyra'nnick, tī-rân'nĭk.[187] } *tyrannique*. French; τυραννικός.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannick power. *Shakspeare.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakspeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical;* and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roscommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*

Tyra'nnically, tī-rân'nē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

Tyra'nnicide, tī-rân'nē-sīde.[143] *n. s.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To Ty'rannise, tĭr'rân-īze. *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, French, from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.

While we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Carausius *tyrannise* anew,
And 'gainst the Romans bent their proper power,
And so Alectus treacherously slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shaksp.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyrannis'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by its own authority. *Locke.*

Ty'rannous, tĭr'rân-ŭs.[503] *adj* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of

the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an usurper. *Spenser.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*
To use it like a giant. *Shakspeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life. *Shakspeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY, tĭr'rân-ė.[503] *n. s.* [*tyrannis* Lat. τυραννὶς; *tyrannie*, Fr.]

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in the excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakspeare.*

Suspicions dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeservedly inthral
His outward freedom: *tyranny* must be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakspeare.*

TY'RANT, tĭ'rânt.[544] *n. s.* [τυραννος; *tyrannus*, Lat. *Rowland* contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welsh and Erse, land, and *rhanner* Welsh, to share; *q. d. tirhanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.

2. A cruel, despotick, and severe master; an oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a *tyrant* *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the *tyrant's* grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare.*

Dissembling courtesy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakspeare.*

The house of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfidious? *South.*

Thou mean'st to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* custom had not shackled man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomson.*

TYRE, tĭre. *n. s.* [properly *tire*.] See TIRE.

I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. tĭ'rò.[544] *n. s.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Lat.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth.*

V.

V, vė, has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *v* consonant and *u* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY, vȧ'kân-sė. *n. s.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

How is 't,
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse. *Shakspeare.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts.*

3. [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the *vacancies*. *Lesley.*

In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT, vȧ'kânt. *adj.* [*vacant*, French; *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it? *Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Lest the fiend invade *vacant* possession. *Milton*

Others, when they allowed the throne *vacant* thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstaple. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave,
Who with a body fill'd and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread. *Shakspeare.*

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE, vȧ'kȧte.[91] *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tell the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, he *vacated* the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For, while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION, vȧ-kȧ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings,

or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowell.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

VA'COARY, vâk'kâ-rê. *n. s.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY, vâs'sil-ân-sê. *n. s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, at that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More.*

VACILLA'TION, vâs-sil-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillation*, French.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation.* *Derham.*

VACUA'TION, vâk-ù-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST, vâk'ù-ist. *n. s.* [from *vacuum.*] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum:* opposed to a *plenist.*

Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtile matter. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY, vâ-kû'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Latin; *vacuité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond.*

He, that seat soon failing, meets
A vast *vacuity.* *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming still at night these *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they 'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS, vâk'ù-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacué*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*

VA'CUUM, vâk'ù-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

To VADE, vâde. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;
Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoak shall *vade.* *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND, vâg'â-bônd. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp.*

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide. *Shakspeare.*

Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND, vâg'â-bônd. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh.*

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY, vâ-gâ'rê. *n. s.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off; and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they would dance. *Milton.*

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with than without your knowledge? *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, vâd-jê-nô-pên'nûs. *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS, vâ'gûs. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, French.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY, vâ'grân-sê. *n. s.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VA'GRANT, vâ'grânt.[88] *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More.*

Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book.
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT, vâ'grânt.[88] *n. s.* [*vagant*, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*

Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
To right or left unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE, vâg.[337] *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL, vâle.[202] *n. s.* [*voile*, Fr. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo;* but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL, vâle. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL, vâle. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, Fr. *Addison* writes it *veil*, ignorantly.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her bevoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks' gallies, which would not *vail* their topsails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fail,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakspeare.*

To VAIL, vâle. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil.*

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN, vâne.[202] *adj.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Latin.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain.* *Shakspeare.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with *of* before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryd.*
The minstrels play'd on every side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryd.*
To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
To raise the thoughts, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*
Ye *vain!* desist from your erroneous strife;
Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;
The true ambition there alone resides,
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.
Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.
Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton.*
He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.
He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*
Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*. *L'Estrange.*
Strong Halys stands *in vain;* weak Phlegys flies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did *in vain* enquire, whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*
If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison.*
If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *West.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS, vâne-glô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.
Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*
Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY, vâne-glô'rê. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.
He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon*
Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor*
This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*
A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scar. *Pope.*

VA'INLY, vâne'lê. *adv.* [from *vain*.]
1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.
Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shaksp.*
In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.
Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.
Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*
If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew.*

VA'INNESS, vâne'nês. *n. s.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.
I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakspeare.*

VAIR, *or* VA'IRY, vâre, *or* vâr'ê. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VA'IVODE, vâ'vôd. *n. s.* [*waiwod*, a governour, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.
He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles.*

VA'LANCE, vâl'lânse. *n. s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.
My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakspeare.*
Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE, vâl'lânse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.
Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me? *Shakspeare.*

VALE, vâle. *n. s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]
1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.
In Ida *vale:* who knows not Ida *vale?*
An hundred shepherds woned. *Spenser.*
Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakspeare.*
Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
In those fair *vales* by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver serpentines with ease. *Harte.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.
Since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*
His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION, vâl-ê-dîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell.
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY, vâl-ê-dîk'tûr-ê.[557] *adj.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE, vâl'ên-tîn.[150] *n. s.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day.
Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN, vâ-lê'rê-ân. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, French.] A plant.

VA'LET, vâl'êt, *or* vâ-lêt'. *n. s.* [*valet*, French.] A waiting servant.
Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETIDUNA'RIAN, vâl-lê-tû-dê-nâ'rê-ân.
VALETU'DINARY, vâl-lê-tû'dê-nâ-rê.
adj. [*valetudinaire*, French; *valetudo*, Latin.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*, *Brown.*
Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*
Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal state of health. *Blackmore.*
Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne.*
Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE, vâl'yânse. *n. s.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, French.] Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.
With stiff force he shook his mortal lance
To let him weet his doughty *valliance*. *Spenser.*

VA'LIANT, vâl'yânt.[115 535] *adj.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say, a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.
Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Samuel.*
Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach that science in a book, and was laughed at. *Walton.*
The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat and martyr of Christ. *Nelson.*

VA'LIANTLY, vâl'yânt-lê. *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.
Farewel, kind lord, fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakspeare.*
It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS, vâl'yânt-nês. *n. s.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.
Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Shakspeare.*
Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defenders was forced to retire. *Knolles.*
Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclesiasticus.*

VA'LID, vâl'îd.[544] *adj.* [*valide*, French; *validus*, Lat.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.
Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milt.*

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.
A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY, vâ-lîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]
1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*

2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakspeare.*

VALLA'NCY, vâl'lân-sê. *n. s.* [from *vallance.*] A large wig that shades the face.

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY, vâl'lê. *n. s.* [*vallée*, French; *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.

Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*

Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill, and in an hour's time after have suffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the *valley*. *Brown.*

VA'LOROUS, vâl'ûr-ûs.[166] *adj.* [from *valour.*] Brave; stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

VA LOROUSLY, vâl'ûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *valorous.*] In a brave manner.

VA'LOUR, vâl'ûr.[314] *n. s.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin. *Ainsworth.*] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare.*

Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakspeare.*

When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldier's defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milt.*

Such were these giants; men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE, vâl'ù-â-bl. *adj.* [*valuable*, French; from *value.*]

1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person whose remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury.*

The value of several circumstances in story, lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift.*

VALUA'TION, vâl-ù-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *value.*]

1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray.*

2. Value set upon any thing.

No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakspeare.*

Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*

The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VALUA'TOR, vâl-ù-â'tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *value.*] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. A word which I have found no where else.

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

VA'LUE, vâl'ù.[335] *n. s.* [*value*, French; *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job.*

Learn to live for your own sake, and the service of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a service to God, and a means of your future happiness. *Law.*

2. High rate.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms. *Addison.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE, vâl'ù. *v. a.* [*valoir*, French; from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*

He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing off'ring when 'tis made by you;
He *values* these. *Pope.*

3. To appraise; to estimate.

If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Leviticus.*

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakspeare.*

5. To take account of.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong:
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shaksp.*

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakspeare.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

8. To compare with respect to price, or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job.*

9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not in use.

She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by showing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS, vâl'ù-lês. *adj.* [from *value.*] Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless*. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LUER, vâl'ù-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *value.*] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE, vâlv. *n. s.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repass'd. *Pope.*

Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side,
The adamantine doors expanded wide:
When death commands they close, when death commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LVULE, vâl'vûle. *n. s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP, vâmp. *n. s.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*

To VAMP, vâmp. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, French, *before*; and to mean, laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
That's sure of death without. *Shakspeare.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER, vâmp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *vampt.*] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN, vân. *n. s.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the first line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had survey'd,
Arrang'd, as t' him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear *Hudibras.*

Van to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*van*, French; *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn *van*. *Broome.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *vans*
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Up-lifted spurns the ground. *Milton.*

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,

Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His disabled wing unstrung:
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryd.*

The *vanes* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN, vân. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Latin; *vanner*, French.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.

The corn which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER, vân-kûr-yêre'. *n. s.* [*avant-courier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.

VANE, vâne. *n. s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man, she would spell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakspeare.*

VA'NGUARD, vân-gyârd'. *n. s.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and marcht, for strength
a savage bore. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA, vâ-nîl'lâ. *n. s.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillios*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot.*

To VA'NISH, vân'îsh. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat. *evanouir*, French.]

1. To lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?
—Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shaksp.*

He cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope.*

3. To pass away; to be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanished* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY, vân'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*vanitas*, Latin; *vanité*, French.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh.*

4. Falsehood; untruth.

Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service? *Hooker.*

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakspeare.*

Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards,
And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*

Whether it were out of the same *vanity* which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors' names, those things which he had read in the scriptures: or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted on slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conquests which you make? *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That *vanity's* the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in great *vanity*; and mankind seem to consider them in no other view, than as so many painted idols that are to allure and gratify their passions. *Law.*

To VA'NQUISH, vângk'wîsh. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.

Were't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,
Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakspeare.*

They subdued and *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER, vângk'wîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakspeare.*

I shall rise victorious, and subdue
My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milt.*

Troy's *vanquisher* and great Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*

VA'NTAGE, vân'tâdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Sidney.*

2. Superiority; state in which one hath better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,
Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shaksp.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march. *Bacon.*

The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assur'd, madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakspeare.*

To VA'NTAGE, vân'tâdje. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. Not in use.

We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenser.*

VA'NTBRASS, vânt'brâs. *n. s.* [*avant bras*, French.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakspeare.*

Put on *vantbrass*, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VA'PID, vâp'îd.[544] *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuse; lest, too soon disjoined,
From spritely it to sharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*

The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS, vâp'îd-nês. *n. s.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

VAPORA'TION, vâp-ô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vaporation*, French; *vaporatio*, Latin; from *vapour*.] The act of escaping in vapours.

VA'PORER, vâ'pûr-ûr.[98 166] *n. s.* [from *vapour*.] A boaster; a braggart.

This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH, vâ'pûr-îsh.[166] *adj.* [from *vapour*.]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place. *Sandys.*

2. Splenetick; peevish; humorsome.

Pallas grew *vap'rish* once and odd,
She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS, vâ'pûr-ûs. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, French; from *vapour*.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakspeare.*

This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*

Some more subtile corporeal element may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More.*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POUR, vâ'pûr.[314] *n. s.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth

Against our navy; cover'd shore and all
With gloomy *vapours*. *Chapman.*
Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*
When first the sun too pow'rful beams displays,
It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays:
But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryd.*
In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapour* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the still. *Newton.*
For the imposthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuth.*

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours*, to which the other sex are so often subject. *Spectator.*

To VA'POUR, vâ'pûr. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.]

1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*
These are all the mighty pow'rs
You vainly boast, to cry down ours;
And what in real value 's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*
That I might not be *vapour'd* down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville.*
Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,
No sorrow we shall find. *E. Dorset.*

To VA'POUR, vâ'pûr. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting kiss,
Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*
He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another sighing *vapour* forth his soul,
A third to melt himself in tears. *Ben Jonson.*
Opium loseth some of its poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*
It must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'RIABLE, vâ'rê-â-bl.[406] *adj.* [*variable*, French; *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shaksp.*
Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, shall expel
This something settled matter in his heart. *Shaksp.*
By the lively image of other creatures did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh.*
His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

VA'RIABLENESS, vâ'rê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableness; mutability.

You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarissa.*

VA'RIABLY, vâ'rê-â-blê. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, vâ'rê-ânse. *n. s.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.

I come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matthew.*
A cause of law, by violent course,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*
Set not any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Sprat.*
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes! *Pope.*
If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weaknesses of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*
Many bleed,
By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*
Who are they that set the first and second articles at *variance* with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed most amicably together? *Waterland.*

VARIA'TION, vâ-rê-â'shûn.[534] *n. s.* [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*
The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission; but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation*. *Locke.*
The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands; and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift*
There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt.*
Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that, of another. *Woodward.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the *variation* of our English from the original, and made an entire translation of the whole for his own private use. *Fell.*
If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*
I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. *Variation of the compass;* deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS, vâ'rê-kûs. *adj.* [*varicosus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VA'RIEGATE, vâ'rê-ê-gâte. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*
They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*
Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION, vâ-rê-ê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variegations*. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY, vâ-rî'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here, that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton.*
Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*
If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflexions or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties* which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS, vâ'rê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milt.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language. *Milton.*

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY, vâ'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*

Various objects from the sense,
Variously representing. *Milton.*

Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd;
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'RIX, vâ'rîks. *n. s.* [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharp.*

VA'RLET, vâr'lêt. *n. s.* [*varlet*, old Fr. now *valet.*]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tusser.*

They spy'd
A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shaksp.*

Where didst thou leave these *varlets?* *Shaksp.*

Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

VA'RLETRY, vâr'lêt-trê. *n. s.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of cens'ring Rome? *Shakspeare.*

VA'RNISH, vâr'nîsh. *n. s.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the same. *Shakspeare.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH, vâr'nîsh. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnish'd.* *Sidney.*

Clamber not you up to the casements,
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites,
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Young people are used to *varnish* over their nonperformance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Fell.*

His manly heart was still above
Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men espouse the well-endow'd opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*

Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER, vâr'nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *varnish.*]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers.* *Boyle.*

2. A disguiser; an adorner.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS, vâr'vêlz. *n. s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

To VA'RY, vâ'rê. *v. a.* [*varior*, Latin; *varier*, French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Creator still new praise. *Milton.*

2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

The master's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face,
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
A *vary'd* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Denham.*

We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

To VA'RY, vâ'rê. *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

Darkling stands
The *varying* shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be unlike each other.

Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary.* *Collier.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

He had a strange interchanging of large and inexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary*, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

6. To disagree; to be at variance.

In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Davies.*

7. To shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

VA'RY, vâ'rê. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shaksp.*

VA'SCULAR, vâs'kû-lâr.[ss] *adj.* [from *vasculum*, Latin.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS, vâs-kû-lîf'êr-ûs. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, beside the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE, vâze. *n. s.* [*vase*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL, vâs'sâl.[ss] *n. s.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Italian.]

1. One who holds of a superiour lord.

Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth. *Swift.*

The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison.*

2. A subject; a dependant.

She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooker.*

Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals;* but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal.* *Spenser.*

The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassals* to their pretended lords. *Davies.*

The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

As all his *vassals* eagerly desired;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal.* *Baker.*

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.

I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The greatness he has got. *Shakspeare.*

4. A slave; a low wretch.

Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
O *vassal!* miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

VA'SSALLAGE, vâs'sâl-âje.[90] *n. s.* [*vasselage*, Fr. from *vassal.*] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.

He renounc'd the *vassalage*
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*

All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encount'ring
The eye of majesty. *Shakspeare.*

They would have brought the Archæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto mere *vassalage.* *Raleigh.*

Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of spleudid *vassalage.* *Milton.*

Curs'd *vassalage*,
First idolized till love's hot fire be o'er,
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryd.*

VAST, vâst. *adj.* [*vaste*, French; *vastus*, Latin.]

1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon.*

This is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*

His open stores,
Though *vast*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*

2. Vitiously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

The vicious language is *vast* and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Ben Jonson.*

So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusht the billowes, blacke, and *vaste.* *Chapman.*

They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss. *Milt.*

Others with *vast* Typhean rage, more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

VAST, vâst. *n. s.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a *vast;* and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds. *Shakspeare.*

Through the *vast* of heaven it sounded. *Milton.*

The wat'ry *vast*,
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

VASTA'TION, vâs-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Latin.] Waste; depopulation.

This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY, vâs-tîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*vastitas*, Latin; from *vasty.*] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.

Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity.* *Shakspeare.*

VA'STLY, vâst'lê. *adv.* [from *vast.*] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*

They may, and do *vastly* differ in their manners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some deity to worship. *Wilkins.*

It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

VA'STNESS, vâst'nês. *n. s.* [from *vast.*] Immensity; enormous greatness.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness.* *Milton.*

She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*

When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*

Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY, vâst'ê. *adj.* [from *vast.*] Large; enormously great.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shaksp.*

VAT, vât. *n. s.* [*vat*, Dutch; ꝑæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition, to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE, vât'ê-side.[143] *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.

The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE, vâ-tîs'sê-nâte. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

VA'VASOUR, vâv'â-sôôr. *n. s.* [*vavasseur*, French.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvasor, or *vavasor*, squire. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL, vô'dê-vîl. *n. s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT, vâwlt, *or* vâwt. *n. s.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Italian; *voluta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack. *Shakspeare.*

The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaical abyss, which was included within this *vault;* and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyss. *Burnet.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kiln-hole.
—He will seek there; neither press, well, *vault*, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakspeare.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our *vault.* *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead.

Shall I not be stifled in the *vault*,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in? *Shakspeare.*

To VAULT, vâwlt. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch; to shape to a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones
Upon th' humbled beach? *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire. *Milton.*

To VAULT, vâwlt. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, French; *volteggiare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other. *Shakspeare.*

The pretty *vaulting* sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Shakspeare.*

He is *vaulting* variable ramps,
In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakspeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakspeare.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man should leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT, vâwlt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE, vâwlt'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *vault.*] Arched cellar. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

VA'ULTED, vâwlt'êd. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave.

Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER, vâwlt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *vault.*] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY, vâwl'tê. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring these fingers with thy houshold worms. *Shakspeare.*

I'll say that's not the lark whose notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakspeare.*

To VAUNT, vâwnt.[216 214] *v. a.* [*vanter*, French.] To boast; to display with ostentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth *vaunt*,
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Spenser.*

Nor any damsel which her *vaunteth* most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine. *Spenser.*

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT, vâwnt. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true. *Shaksp.*

The illusions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom.*

So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. I scarcely know in what sense *Dryden* has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vaults.*

'Tis he; I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryd.*

VAUNT, vâwnt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point,

but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counsels. *Spenser.*

Him I seduc'd
With other promises and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*

Such *vaunts* as his who can with patience read,
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall,
But still maintains the war, and fights at all.
Granville.

VAUNT, vâwnt. *n. s.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. Not used.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTER, vâwnt'ûr. *n. s.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

Some feign
To menage steeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain.
Spenser.

Tongue-valiant hero! *vaunter* of thy might!
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryd.*

VA'UNTFUL, vâwnt'fûl. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* lustihed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTINGLY, vâwnt'ing-lè. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.

I heard thee say, and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death.
Shakspeare.

VA'UNTMURE, vâwnt'mûre. *n. s.* [*avant mur*, French.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread two *vauntmures*. *Camden.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the same; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in: who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure*. *Knolles.*

VA'WARD, vâ'wârd.[88] *n. s.* [*van* and *ward*.] Forepart. Obsolete.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds.
Shakspeare.

Marcius,
Their bands i' th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Shakspeare.*

U'BERTY, yû'bêr-tè. *n. s.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBICA'TION, yû-bè-kâ'shûn. } *n. s.* [from
UBI'ETY, yû-bî'è-tè. } *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; whereness. A scholastick term.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY, yû-bîk'wè-tâ-rè. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

UBI'QUITARY, yû-bîk'wè-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcase of a friar is more subtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY, yû-bîk'wè-tè. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other, *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem she hight,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet
In any street
In that *ubiquity*. *Ben Jonson.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet? *South.*

U'DDER, ûd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [uðer, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Latin.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakspeare.*

Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder*.
Prior.

U'DDERED, ûd'dûr'd. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders.

Marian soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL, vêle. *n. s.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *vesler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Wouldst thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VE'CTION, vêk'shûn. } *n. s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.
VECTITA'TION, vêk-tè-tâ'shûn. }

Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vectitation* seldom used among the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE, vêk'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture, and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon.*

To VEER, vêre. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Roscommon.*

I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swoln success; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*

A-head the master pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison.*

The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

To VEER, vêre. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To turn; to change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land.
Spenser.

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY, vêd-jè-tâ-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcome its *vegetability*, and convert it unto a lapideous substance. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE, vêd'jè-tâ-bl. *n. s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Latin; *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies, consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in nourishment from without, usually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, sensitives more than *vegetables*, and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies not propagated by seed it is the colour, we most fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers, and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE, vêd'jè-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*

Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold *Milton.*

That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward.*

To VE'GETATE, vêd'jè-tâte. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

VEGETA'TION, vêd-jè-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation* sets the streaming power
At large. *Thomson.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE, vêd'jè-tâ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties and virtues of the field. *Broome.*

VE'GETATIVENESS, vĕd'jĕ-tā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *vegetative.*] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE, vĕ-jēte'. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; sprightly.

The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tusser.*

VE'GETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive;* and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE, vĕ'hĕ-mĕnse. } VE'HEMENCY, vĕ'hĕ-mĕn-sĕ. } *n. s.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence.* *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakspeare.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness, and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

VE'HEMENT, vĕ'hĕ-mĕnt. *adj.* [*vehement*, French; *vehemens*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shaksp.*

I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY, vĕ'hĕ-mĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *vehement.*]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

VE'HICLE, vĕ'hĕ-kl.[406] *n. s.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprise. *Addison.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estr.*

To VEIL, vāle.[249] *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin.] See VAIL.

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd;* yet, to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewish fashion, when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL, vāle. *n. s.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenser.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face;
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Actæon. *Shakspeare.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN, vāne.[249] *n. s.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Latin.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*, I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins*, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes. *Newton.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job.*

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold, which the owner knows not of. *Swift.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein.* *Waller.*

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein.* *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Certainly he that hath a satyrical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton.*

Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein?* *Dryden.*

The currier struck the usurer upon the right *vein.* *L'Estrange.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, has cost me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein.* *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED, vân'd.[359] } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr.
VE'INY, vâ'nê. } from *vein.*]

1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined.* *Mortimer.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

VELLE'ITY, vêl-lê'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*velleité*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative, complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

To VE'LLICATE, vêl'lê-kâte. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION, vêl-lê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imprest upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM, vêl'lûm. *n. s.* [*velin*, French; *velamen*, Latin, rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum.* *Wiseman.*

VELO'CITY, vê-lôs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities;* they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses, very eccentric. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET, vêl'vît.[99] *n. s.* [*veluto*, Italian; *villus*, Latin; *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET, vêl'vît. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

Such blessings nature pours,
O'er-stock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores;
In distant wilds by human eyes unseen,
She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her *velvet* green. *Young.*

To VE'LVET, vêl'vît. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE, vê-lûre'. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, picced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NAL, vê'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*venal*, French; *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal*, or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *vein.*] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY, vê-nâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal.*] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VENA'TICK, vê-nât'îk.[509] *adj.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION, vê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherwise than by sawing away of trees. *Brown.*

To VEND, vênd. *v. a.* [*vendre*, French; *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend*, and make use of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E, vên-dêê'. *n. s.* [from *vend.*] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER, vênd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend.*] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VE'NDIBLE, vênd'ê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible.* *Shakspeare.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS, vênd'ê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *vendible.*] The state of being saleable.

VE'NDIBLY, vênd'ê-blê. *adv.* [from *vendible.*] In a saleable manner.

VENDITA'TION, vên-dê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Jonson.*

VENDI'TION, vên-dîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*vendition*, French; *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENE'ER, vê-nêêr'. *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE, vên'ê-fîs.[142] *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL, vên-ê-fîsh'âl. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of misselto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient druides. *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY, vên-ê-fîsh'ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell. *Brown.*

VE'NEMOUS, vên'ûm-ûs. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous.*

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his hand. *Acts.*

To VE'NENATE, vên'ê-nâte.[503] *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION, vên-ê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *venenate.*] Poison; venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Brown.*

VENE'NE, vê-nêne'. } *adj.* [*venenneux*, Fr.
VENENO'SE, vên-ê-nôse'.[427] } from *venenum*, Lat.] Poisonous; venemous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE, vên'êr-â-bl.[405] [555] *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable.* *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou *venerable* sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NERABLY, vên'êr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great:
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addis.*

To VE'NERATE, vên'êr-âte. *v. a.* [*venerer*,

Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made,
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

Even the peasant dares these rights to scan,
And learn to *venerate* himself as man. *Goldsmith.*

VENERA'TION, vĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERA'TOR, vĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and *veneratorsof* nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL, vē-nē'rē-ăl. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then swoln with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to *venereal* pleasure. *Addison.*

Venereal distempers confirmed by frequent relapses, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical suffering that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *Venus* by chymists.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS, vē-nē'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *venery.*] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very *venerous.* *Derham.*

VE'NERY, vĕn'ĕr-ē.[555] *n. s.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery.* *Spenser.*

Describing beasts of *venery*, and fishes, he hath sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *venery.* *Howel.*

2. [from *Venus.*] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VENESE'CTION, vē-nē-sĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes. *Wiseman.*

VE'NEY, vē'nē. *n. s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To VENGE, vĕnje. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can *venge.* *Shakspeare.*

VE'NGEABLE, vĕnje'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *venge.*] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

VE'NGEANCE, vĕn'jānse.[244] *n. s.* [*vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heav'n fall
On her ungrateful top! *Shakspeare.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jeremiah.*

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Spectator.*

Round him a crowd of threat'ning furies stands,
With instruments of *vengeance* in their hands. *Harte.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.* This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*

Till the day appear, of respiration to the just,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the same king adventured to murmur, the people could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance.* *Raleigh.*

Asmodeus the fishy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a *vengeance* sent
From Meda's post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL, vĕnje'fŭl. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*

Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE, vē'nē-ā-bl. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr.
VE'NIAL, vē'nē-ăl.[88] } from *venia*, Lat.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shakspeare.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown.*

What horrour will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find! *Roscommon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS, vē'nē-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *venial.*] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON, vĕn'z'n, *or* vĕn'ē-z'n. *n. s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is spoken, *venzon.*

Shall we kill us *venison?*
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaksp.*

We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner. *Shaksp.*

To our *venzon*'s store
We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, tho' there be vert and *venison* within this land. *Davies.*

He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM, vĕn'ŭm.[166] *n. s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have born in them
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:
The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakspeare.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shaksp.*

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM, vĕn'ŭm. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs. *adj.* [from *venom.*]

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. Malignant; mischievous.

A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness,
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties;——these things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shaksp.*

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT, vĕnt. *n. s.* [*fente*, Fr.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shaksp.*

They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole stopped with a spile. *Mortimer.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these fiery *vents*, disgorging that fire whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent;* or, if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the swelling bag be rent,
And all the furies issued at the *vent.* *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent;* his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.

The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer.*

6. [*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for English cloths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope.*

To VENT, vĕnt. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun; *sventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods send not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakspeare.*

When men are young, and have little else to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or, whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakspeare.*

5. To publish.

Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to let go to sale.

This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT, vĕnt. *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* in the air. *Spenser.*

VE'NTAIL, vĕn'tāle. *n. s.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenser.*

VENTA'NNA, vĕn-tăn'nā. *n. s.* [Span.] A window.

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate.
Dryden.

VE'NTER, vĕn'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists, the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother.

A has issue *B* a son, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter;* and *D* a son by another *venter*. If *B* purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT, vĕn'tĕ-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE, vĕn'tĕ-lāte. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to discuss.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far perempted, but that the same may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION, vĕn-tĕ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.

The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.

To his secretary doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation* and transpiration by suitable and ecphractic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR, vĕn'tĕ-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to supply close places with fresh air.

VE'NTRICLE, vĕn'trĕ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.]

1. The stomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top, contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or contracted, constringe the *ventricles*, and strongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial system. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST, vĕn-trĭl'lō-kwĭst. *n. s.* [*ventriloque*, French; *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE'NTURE, vĕn'tshūre.[461] *n. s.* [*aventure*, French.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy personal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture* and absurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run the *venture?* *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety as should leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place. *Shakspeare.*

On such a full sea are we now a-float:
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our *ventures*. *Shaksp.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands *at a venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenser.*

A bargain *at a venture* made
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted *at a venture*. *L'Estrange.*

Here was no scampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the sure unerring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart. *South.*

To VE'NTURE, vĕn'tshūre. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, *ventures* to assure them that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world. *Addison.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryd.*

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at*. *To* VE'NTURE *on* or *upon*. } To engage in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakspeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragick strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comick style,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold

from a stone, yet they but timorously *ventured on* such terms as aurietas and saxietas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE, vĕn'tshûre. *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture.

The fish *ventured* for France they pack in stauuch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER, vĕn'tshûr-ûr.[555] *n. s.* [from *venture.*] He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME, vĕn'tshûr-sûm. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY, vĕn'tshûr-sûm-lé. *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS, vĕn'tshûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *venture.*] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give *venturous* counsels, which no great or wise man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not; but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton.*

Columbus having led the way, was seconded by Americus Vespusius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Heylin.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners costs this island many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates seek, through seas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY, vĕn'tshûr-ûs-lé. *adv.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort, by the lord Gray then deputy, with a smaller number than those were within the fort; *venturously* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS, vĕn'tshûr-ûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *venturous.*] Boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *vent'rousness.* *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' BASIN, vé-nûs-bâ'sn. [*diusacus major*, Lat.]

VE'NUS' COMB, vé-nûs-kôme'. [*pecten Veneris*, Lat.]

VE'NUS' HAIR, vé-nûs-hâre'. [*adiantum.*]

VE'NUS' LOOKING-GLASS, vé-nûs-lôôk'-ing-glâs.

VE'NUS' NAVEL-WORT, vé-nûs-nâ'vl-wûrt. *n. s.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS, vé-râ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [*verax*, Lat.] Observant of truth.

VERA'CITY, vé-râs'é-té. *n. s.* [*verax*, Lat.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related. *Addison.*

VERB, vêrb. *n. s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke.*

Men usually talk of a noun and a *verb.* *Shaksp.*

VE'RBAL, vêrb'âl.[88] *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made she no *verbal* quest?——
——Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.*

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;
And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profession. *South.*

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.

I am sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal.* *Shakspeare.*

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

6. Literal; having word answering to word.

Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*

7. [*verbal*, French; in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY, vêr-bâl'é-té. *n. s.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY, vêr'bâl-é. *adv.* [from *verbal.*]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM, vêr-bâ'tîm. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakspeare.*

See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE, vêr'bêr-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERA'TION, vêr-bêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate.*] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation.* *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE, vêr-bôse'.[427] *adj.* [*verbosus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy,
Ill-judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner *Ayliffe.*

VERBO'SITY, vêr-bôs'é-té. *n. s.* [*verbosité*, French; from *verbose.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakspeare.*

To give a hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT, vêr'dânt. *adj.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up by the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER, vêr'dêr-ûr.[555] *n. s.* [*verdier*, French; *viridarius*, low Latin.] An officer in the forest.

VE'RDICT, vêr'dîkt. *n. s.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser.*

They have a longing desire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or wrong. *Kettlewell.*

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Arians, whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned the Arians by name. *Waterland.*

VE'RDIGRISE, vêr'dé-grêês.[112] *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo;* in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise.* *Bacon.*

VE'RDITER, vêr'dé-tûr. *n. s.* Chalk made green.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE, vêr'jûre.[461] *n. s.* [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS, vêr'jû-rûs.[314] *adj.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-sprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton.*

There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* pasture. *Philips.*

VERECU'ND, vêr'é-kûnd. *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful. *Dict.*

VERGE, vêrje. *n. s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to seer me to the brain. *Shakspeare.*

I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere to the furthest *verge*
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shaksp.*

You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakspeare.*

Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milt.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryd.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's houshold, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowell.*

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakspeare.*

To VERGE, vêrje. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants, in respect of the pene-appulse; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man,
Perhaps, acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal:
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER, vêr'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best seat. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL, vê-rîd'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth.

VERIFICA'TION, vêr-ê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER, vêr'ê-fi-ûr. *n. s.* [from *verify*.] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY, vêr'ê-fi. *v. n.* [*verifier*, French.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought to be restored. *Bacon.*

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*

So spake this oracle, then *verefied*
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton.*

Though you may mistake a year,
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last. *Swift.*

Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verefied;* for besides the king of Portugal there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY, vêr'ê-lê. *adv.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shaksp.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR, vêr-ê-sîm'ê-lûr.[88] } *adj.*
VERISI'MILOUS, vêr-ê-sîm'ê-lûs. } [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE, vêr-ê-sîm-mîl'ê-tûde. }
VERISIMI'LITY, vêr-ê-sîm-mîl'ê-tê. } *n. s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown*

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Brown.*

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE, vêr'ê-tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is 't true?
——Most *veritable;* therefore look to 't well. *Shakspeare.*

The presage of the year succeeding made from insects in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown.*

VE'RITABLY, vêr'ê-tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *veritable*.] In a true manner.

VE'RITY, vêr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*verité*, French; *veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's *verity*. *Shakspeare.*

The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity;* its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a storm. *Glanville.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why, by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Must virtue be preserved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;
By this it seems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE, vêr'jûs. *n. s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onion cats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI, vêr-mê-tshêl'ê.[388] *n. s.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR, vêr-mîk'ù-lâr.[88] *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE, vêr-mîk'ù-lâte. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, French; *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in checker work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION, vêr-mîk-ù-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE, vêr'mê-kûle. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen toward the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS, vêr-mîk'ù-lûs. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Latin.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM, vêr'mê-fôrm. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE, vêr'mê-fûdje. *n. s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL, vêr'mîl. }
VERMI LION, vêr-mîl'yûn.[113] } *n. s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive, signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How red the roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spenser.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden.*

To VERMI'LION, vêr-mil'yûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granv.*

VE'RMIN, vêr'min.[140] *n. s.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study?——
—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakspeare.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weazel taken in a trap was charged with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estrange.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer.*

He that has so little wit
To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

To VE'RMINATE, vêr'mê-nâte. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION, vêr-mê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS, vêr'min-ûs. *adj.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS, vêr-mip'pâ-rûs. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown.*

VERNA'CULAR, vêr-nâk'ù-lâr. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. *Harvey.*

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

VE'RNAL, vêr'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT, vêr'nânt. *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY, vêr-nil'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY, vêr-sâ-bil'ê-tê. } *n. s.* [*versabilis*,
VE'RSABLENESS, vêr'sâ-bl-nês. } Latin.] Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Dict.*

VE'RSAL, vêr'sâl.[88] *adj.* [a cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole.

Some, for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE, vêr'sâ-til.[145] *adj.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer;
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Easily applied to a new task.

VE'RSATILENESS, vêr'sâ-til-nês. } *n. s.*
VERSATI'LITY, vêr-sâ-til'ê-tê. } [from *versatile*.] The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, vêrse. *n. s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verse embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,
More pow'rful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*

Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose;
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*

You compose
In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE, vêrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

In the shape of Corin sate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shaksp.*

To be VE'RSED, vêrst.[359] *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown.*

This *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN, vêrs'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd
Whole groups of pigmies, who are *versemen* nam'd. *Harte.*

VE'RSICLE, vêr'sê-kl. *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

VERSIFICA'TION, vêr-sê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*versification*, French; from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*

Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR, vêr'sê-fê-kâ'tûr. } *n. s.*
VE'RSIFIER, vêr'sê-fi-ûr.[183] } [*versificateur*, French; *versificator*, Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts.*

To VE'RSIFY, vêr'sê-fi. *v. n.* [*versifier*, French; *versificor*, Latin.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryd.*

To VE'RSIFY, vêr'sê-fi.[183] *v. a.* To relate in verse.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION, vêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*version*, French; *versio*, Latin.]

1. Change; transformation.

Springs, the ancients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Translation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, *version*, or construction. *Waterland.*

4. The act of translating.

VERT, vêrt. *n. s.* [*vert*, French.]

Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland,

of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir John Davies.*

VE'RTEBRAL, vêr'tê-brâl.[88] *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray.*

VE'RTEBRE, vêr'tê-bûr. *n. s.* [*vertebre*, French; *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.

The several *vertebres* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX, vêr'têks. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the *vertex;* but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL, vêr'tê-kâl.[88] *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thoms.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY, vêr-tê-kâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown.*

VE'RTICALLY, vêr'tê kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE, vêr-tê-sîl'lâte. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY, vêr-tîs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VERTI'GINOUS, vêr-tîd'jîn-ûs. *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous;* and, when very great, suffocate and kill them. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO, vêr-tî'gô, vêr-tê'gô, *or* vêr'-tê-gô.[112 503] *n. s.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*

VE'RVAIN, vêr'vîn.[208] } *n. s.* [*verveine*, Fr.
VE'RVINE, vêr'vîn.[140] } *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.

She night-shades strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*

Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*

VE'RVAIN MALLOW, vêr'vîn-mâl'lô. *n. s.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES, vêr'vîlz. *n. s.* [*vervele*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

VE'RY, vêr'ê. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr. whence *veray* in ancient English. It has it degrees *verier* and *veriest*.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart despiseth me? *Shakspeare.*

In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. *1 Samuel.*

O that in *very* deed we might behold it!
Dryden and Lee.

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on. *Milton.*

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakspeare.*

Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shakspeare.*

We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *veriest* antick in the world. *Shakspeare.*

In a seeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are cloath'd down to the *very* wrists, and up to their *very* chin. *Addison.*

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair flower
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakspeare.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart: but finding these *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself. *L'Estrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Sprat.*

VE'RY, vêr'ê. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procur'd his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed had they heard him? *Addison*

That bold challenge was thought *very* strange. *Lesley.*

To VE'SICATE, vês'sê-kâte.[91] *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister.

Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman.*

I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wiseman.*

VESICA'TION, vês-ê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *vesica*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wiseman.*

VESI'CATORY, vê-sîk'â-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.

VE'SICLE, vês'ê-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown.*

The lungs are made up of such air pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitroaerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR, vê-sîk'ù-lâr.[88] *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER, vês'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are black *Vesper's* pageants. *Shakspeare.*

VE'SPERS, vês'pûrz. *n. s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE'SPERTINE, vês'pûr-tîne.[149] *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL, vês'sîl.[99] *n. s.* [*vasselle*, Fr. *vas*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *vessel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakspeare.*

If you have two *vessels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vessel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vessels;* of those *vessels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs, is, the disruption of a *vessel*, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vessels* to transport themselves. *Raleigh.*

The Phœnicians first invented open *vessels*, and the Egyptians ships with decks. *Heylin.*

The *vessel* is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison.*

From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy strong hand this little *vessel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life let thy command
Direct my course and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*

Now secure the painted *vessel* glides;
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *vessel* can contain. *Milton.*

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen *vessels*, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. *Hammond.*

To VE'SSEL, vês'sil. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS, vês'sêts. *n. s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON, vês'sik-nôn. *n. s.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST, vêst. *n. s.* [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd. *Milton.*
When the queen in royal habit's drest,
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest*. *Smith.*

To VEST, vêst. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With either *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*
Light! Nature's resplendent robe;
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomson.*

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon and prophetic Anna spoke,
Before the altar and the *vested* priest *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with: it has *with* before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*
Had I been *vested with* the monarch's pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession: with *in* before the possessor.

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested in* the parliament. *Clarendon.*
Empire and dominion was *vested in* him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL, vês'tâl.[88] *n. s.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta;* a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*. *Shakspeare.*
How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL, vê'tâl. *adj.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakspeare.*

VE'STIBULE, vês'tê-bûle. *n. s.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE, vês'tîdje. *n. s.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT, vêst'mênt. *n. s.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment*, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections? *Hooker.*
Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*
The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY, vês'trê. *n. s.* [*vestiare*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new senators, *vestry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*
The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry* and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*
Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries*. *Blount.*

VE'STURE, vês'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious *vesture* greedy sight repelling. *Fairfax.*
What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded? *Shakspeare.*
To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakspeare.*
Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings;
But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grosly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shaksp.*
Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH, vêtsh. *n. s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*
An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbuth.*

VE'TCHY, vêtsh'ê. *adj.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN, vêt'ûr-ân.[88] *n. s.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans* which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*
Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addison.*

VE'TERAN, vêt'ûr-ân. *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*
The British youth shall hail thy wise command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VETERINA'RIAN, vêt-êr-ê-nâ'rê-ân. *n. s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses. *Brown.*

To VEX, vêks. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd?* *Shakspeare.*
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shakspeare.*
When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges.*
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train! *Dryden.*
You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met ev'n now,
As mad as the *vext* sea, singing aloud. *Shakspeare.*
Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

To VEX, vêks. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and ravished
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

VE'XATION, vêk-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations* of it! *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sundred friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakspeare.*
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth:
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shaksp.*

4. An act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS, vêk-sâ'shûs.[314] *adj.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*
Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days,
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, vêk-sâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, vêk-sâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER, vêks'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GLILY, ûg'lê-lê. *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Fil-

thily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

U'GLINESS, ûg'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *ugly.*]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness.* *Spenser.*

She takes her topicks from the advantage of old age and *ugliness.* *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

U'GLY, ûg'lê. *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly;* whence *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ouphlike;* that is, like an *ouph, elph,* or *goblin.* In Saxon oȝa is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly.* *Shakspeare.*

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shaksp.*

Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*

VI'AL, vî'ûl.[88] *n. s.* [φιάλη.] A small bottle.

You gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakspeare.*

Take thou this *vial,* being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakspeare.*

Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belonging to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass *vial.* *Wilkins.*

I placed a thin *vial,* well stopped up, within the smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addis.*

Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same *vial.* *Addison.*

To VI'AL, vî'ûl. *v. a.* To enclose in a vial.

This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds, at the festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND, vî'ûnd.[88] *n. s.* [*viande,* French; *vivanda,* Italian.] Food: meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand.* *Shakspeare.*

No matter, since
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have stomachs.
Will't please you taste of what is here? *Shaksp.*

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons in health, and in no necessity of using such *viands,* had better to abstain. *Ray.*

The tables in fair order spread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast! *Pope.*

VIA'TICUM, vî-ât'ê-kûm.[116] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE, vî'brâte.[91] *v. a.* [*vibro,* Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE, vî'brâte. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION, vî-brâ'shûn.[138] *n. s.* [from *vibro,* Latin.] The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations* of an harmless activity. *South.*

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*

VI'CAR, vîk'ûr.[88] [138] *n. s.* [*vicarius,* Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order! *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE, vîk'ûr-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS, vî-kâ'rê-ûs.[138] *adj.* [*vicarius,* Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul? *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP, vîk'ûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.

VICE, vîse. *n. s.* [*vitium,* Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity.

No *vice,* so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shaksp.*

Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shakspeare.*

Where the excess and defect do make *vices,* or such things as ought not to be, there the mediocrity must denote something that ought to be, and consequently must be a virtue. *Wilkins.*

Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice.* *Milton.*

I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

Proud views and vain desires in our worldly employments, are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Law.*

3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice,*
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakspeare.*

His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*

4. [*vijs,* Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws, the *vice;* whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

5. Gripe; grasp.

If I but sift him once; if he come but within my *vice.* *Shakspeare.*

6. [*vice,* Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit,* who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, *a* viceroy, vicechancellor.

To VICE, vîse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't, or been an instrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakspeare.*

VICEA'DMIRAL, vîse-âd'mê-rêl. *n. s.* [*vice* and *admiral.*]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The foremost of the fleet was the admiral; the rearadmiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *viceadmiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly. *Knolles.*

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY, vîse-âd'mê-rêl-tê. *n. s.* [from *viceadmiral.*] The office of a viceadmiral.

The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT, vîse-â'jênt. *n. s.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.

A vassal Satan hath made his *viceagent,* to cross whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR, vîse-tshân'sêl'lûr. *n. s.* [*vicecancellarius,* Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.

VI'CED, vîst.[359] *adj.* [from *vice.*] Vitious; corrupt. Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-*viced* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY, vîse-jê'rên-sê. *n. s.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT, vîse-jê'rênt. *n. s.* [*vi-*

tem gerens, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat.*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT, vîse-jê'rênt. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent Son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VI'CENARY, vî'sê-nâ-rê. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY, vîse'rôê. *n. s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shaksp.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY, vîse-rôê'âl-tê. *n. s.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish our *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*

VI'CETY, vî'sê-tê. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point devise*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *Ben Jonson.*

VI'CINAGE, vîs'în-îdje.[80] *n. s.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL, vîs'ê-nâl.[138] } *adj.* [*vicinus*,
VI'CINE, vê-sîne'. } Latin.] Near; neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it. *Glanv.*

VICI'NITY, vê-sîn'ê-tê, *or* vî-sîn'ê-tê.[138] *n. s.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

VI'CIOUS, vîsh'ûs. *adj.* [from *vice*.] Sec

VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE, vê-sîs'ê-tûde, *or* vî-sîs'ê-tûde.[133] *n. s.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heav'n
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterbury.*

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Gifford.*

VI'CONTIELS, vî'kônt-yêls. In law, *vicontiel* rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM, vîk'tîm. *n. s.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR, vîk'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*victor*, Lat.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharsalia*. We rarely say Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we say he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never say he was *victor of Persia*.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakspeare.*

Although the *victor*, we submit to Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd so well our *victor's* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjust; she ruins oft the brave,
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*

Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*

2. *Pope* has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

VICTO'RIOUS, vîk-tô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The Son return'd *victorious* with his saints. *Milton.*

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curst for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shaksp.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY, vîk-tô'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully: triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, vîk-tô'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY, vîk'tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend,
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS, vîk'três. *n. s.* [from *victor*,] A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

VI'CTUAL, vît'tl.[405] } *n. s.* [*victuailles*,
VI'CTUALS, vît'tlz.[405] } French; *vittonaglia*, Italian.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. *Chapman* has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot.*

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And, in a good large knapsacke, *victles* store. *Chapman.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to sea by a storm. *King Charles.*

To VI'CTUAL, vît'tl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakspeare.*

VI'CTUALLER, vît'tl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *victuals.*]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDE'LICET, vê-dêl'ê-sêt. *adv.* [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VIDU'ITY, vî-dû'ît-ê. *n. s.* [from *viduus*, Latin.] Widowhood.

To VIE, vî.[276] *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show or practise in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions. *Evelyn.*

2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss
She *vied* so fast,
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shaksp.*

To VIE, vî. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

The wool when shaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie.* *Addison.*

Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest *vies.* *Swift.*

To VIEW, vû.[286] *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir.*]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joshua.*

Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view.* *Milton.*

View not this spire by measures giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we *view* some well proportion'd dome,
No single parts unequally surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view;*
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW, vû. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of *view;* yea, haply, near
The residence of Posthumus. *Shakspeare.*

Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view.* *Dryden.*

Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You 'll wish your hill a shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

These things duly weighed, will give us a clear *view* into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*

Instruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* set all the bright abode,
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Some safer resolution I've in *view.* *Milton.*

4. Act of seeing.

Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view.* *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual survey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view.* *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man! *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke*

12. Intention; design.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Fisher, the jesuit, in the year 1626, seconded the cardinal in the same plea, and upon the same *views.* *Waterland.*

VIE'WER, vû'ûr. *n. s.* [from *view.*] One who views.

VIE'WLESS, vû'lês. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world. *Shakspeare.*

Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes *Viewless.* *Milton.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;
Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION, vî-jês-sê-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vigesimus*, Lat.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL, vîd'jîl. *n. s.* [*vigilia*, Lat.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heav'n their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holyday.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is St. Crispin. *Shakspeare.*

And that, which on the Baptist's *vigil* sends
To nymphs and swains the vision of their friends. *Harte,*

3. Service used on the night before a holyday.

No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfl.*

The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*

VI'GILANCE, vîd'jîl-ânse. } VI'GILANCY, vîd'jîl-ân-sê. } *n. s.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance.* *Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakspeare.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Wotton.*

Of these the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No post is free, no place,
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakspeare.*

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT, vîd'jîl-ânt.[88] *adj.* [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places and be *vigilant:*
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VI'GILANTLY, vîd'jîl-ânt-lê. *adv.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS, vîg'ûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous.* *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and successful, their progress has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VI'GOROUSLY, vîg'ûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly; without weakness

The prince had two giant ships:
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,
And flew so home, they could not rise again. *Dryd.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

That prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously* is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*

VI'GOROUSNESS, vîg'ûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *vigour.*] Force; strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigourousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR, vîg'ûr.[314] *n. s.* [*vigor*, Lat.]

1. Force; strength.

Shame to be overcome,
Would utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milt.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*

The mind and spirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy, efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Cartesius all his sinews strain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain! *Blackmore.*

VILE, vîle. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so *vile* and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*

I disdaining scorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteemed. *Shaksp.*

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakspeare.*

O ye Pegasian nymphs, that, hating *viler* things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs! *Drayton.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That sinful creature man, elected is
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*

A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VI'LED, vîld. *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile.*] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had used *vile* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY, vîle'lê. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shaksp.*

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Deprived of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy? *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS, vîle'nês. *n. s.* [from *vile.*]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be,
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

VI'LIFIER, vîl'ê-fî-ûr. *n. s.* [from *vilify.*] One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY, vîl'ê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [from *vile.*]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person *Addison.*

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

VILL, vîll. *n. s.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.* *Hale.*

VI'LLA, vîl'lâ. *n. s.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*

At six hours distance from Bizantium's walls,
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,
A furnish'd *villa* stands, propos'd for sale. *Harte.*

All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE, vîl'lîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheepcots, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shaksp.*

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakspeare.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER, vîl'lîd-jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakspeare.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps us about his country geer. *Milton.*

If there are conveniencies of life, which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY, vîl'lîd-jûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *village.*] District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shaksp.*

VI'LLAIN, vîl'lîn.[208] *n. s.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Lat.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!* *Shakspeare.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shaksp.*

He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE, vîl'lân-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *villain.*]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*. *Spenser.*

Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself: all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE, vîl'lân-îze. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, and noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS, vîl'lân-ûs. *adj.* [from *villain.*]

1. Base; vile; wicked.
2. Sorry: in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son: I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion, but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakspeare.*

VI'LLANOUSLY, vîl'lân-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS, vîl'lân-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *villanous.*] Baseness; wickedness.

VI'LLANY, vîl'lân-ê. *n. s.* [from *villain*; *villonnie*, old French.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villany* is not without such a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakspeare.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.

No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villanies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK, vîl-lât'îk.[509] *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VI'LLI, vil'li. *n. s.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS, vil'lûs.[314] *adj.* [*villosus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS, vê-min'ê-ûs, *or* vi-min'ê-ûs. [138] *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE, vin'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS, vin'sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE, vingk'tshûre. *n. s.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL, vin-dê'mê-âl.[88] *adj.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE, vin-dê'mê-âte. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION, vin-dê-mê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE, vin'dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; *i. e.* he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotson.*

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryd.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION, vin-dê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE, vin'dê-kâ-tiv.[512] *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakspeare.*

Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adusted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* spirit. *Howel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious or *vindicative*? whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Sprat.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICA'TOR, vin'dê-kâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY, vin'dê-kâ-tûr-ê. *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE, vin-dik'tiv. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

Suits are not reparative, but *vindictive*, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Kettlewell.*

VINE, vine. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parsley-leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape: the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muscat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damask grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria: called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melic grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenser.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakspeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine* dressers. *2 Kings.*

Depending *vines* the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRE'TTER, vine-frêt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret*.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR, vin'nê-gûr.[88] *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, French.]

1. Wine grown sour; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakspeare.*

VI'NEYARD, vin'yêrd.[91] [515] *n. s.* [ᵹᵢnᵹeaɾd, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people. *Shakspeare.*

Though some had so surfeited in the *vineyards* and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home, again. *Clarendon.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney*, vin'nûde. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NOUS, vi'nûs.[314] *adj.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE, vin'tîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the driest *vintages*. *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER, vin'tâ-jûr. *n. s.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NTNER, vint'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY, vint'rê. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'OL, vi'ûl.[166] *n. s.* [*violle*, French; *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp *Shakspeare.*
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols.* *Bacon.*
The trembling lute some touch, some strain the *viol* best. *Drayton*
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE, vī'ō-lā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS, vī-ō-lā'shŭs. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE, vī'ō-lāte.[91] *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.
I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*
Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate* *Dryden.*
Cease
To know, what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.
Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakspeare.*
Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*
Those reasonings which, by *violating* common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*
3. To injure by irreverence.
I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*
4. To ravish; to deflour.
The Sabine's *violated* charms
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION, vī-ō-lā'shŭn.[170] *n. s.* [*violatio*, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*
2. Rape; the act of deflouring.
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation.* *Shakspeare.*

VIOLA'TOR, vī'ō-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*violator*, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.
Many such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them! *South.*
2. A ravisher.
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator.* *Shakspeare.*
How does she subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings and insults! *Clarissa.*

VI'OLENCE, vī'ō-lense.[170] *n. s.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakspeare.*
All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon
Th' Eternal hung his golden scales *Milton.*
2. An attack; an assault; a murder.
A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shaksp.*
3. Outrage; unjust force.
Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence;* and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*
4. Eagerness; vehemence.
That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakspeare.*
5. Injury; infringement.
We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*
6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT, vī'ō-lent.[287] *adj.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength.
A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton.*
2. Produced, or continued by force.
The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and *violent;* and no *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*
3. Not natural, but brought by force.
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*
4. Assailant; acting by force.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakspeare.*
A foe subtile or *violent.* *Milton.*
5. Unseasonably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary.
How soon unsay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY, vī'ō-lent-lē. *adv.* [from *violent.*] With force; forcibly; vehemently.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakspeare.*
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the midst. *Bacon.*
Ancient privileges must not, without great necessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor.*

VI'OLET, vī'ō-lēt.[170 287] *n. s.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakspeare.*
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,
By slow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*
It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itself. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN, vī-ō-lin'.[525] *n. s.* [*violon*, French; from *viol.*] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins* and lutes. *Sandys.*
Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST, vī'ō-list. *n. s.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO, vē-ō-lŏn-tshĕl'ō.[388] *n. s.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.

VI'PER, vī'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts.*
He 'll gall of wasps with thirsty lips suck in;
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*
Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*
2. Any thing mischievous.
Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

VI'PERINE, vī'pŭr-īne.[149] *adj.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS, vī'pŭr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*vipereus*, Latin; from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a viper.
My tender years can tell,
Civil dissention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*
We are peremptory to dispatch
This *vip'rous* traitor. *Shakspeare.*
Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel.*

VI'PER'S BUGLOSS, vī-pŭrz-bŭg'lŏs. *n. s.* [*echium*, Latin.] A plant.
Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a *viper's* head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S GRASS, vī'pŭrz-grăs. *n. s.* [*scorzonera*, Latin.] A plant.

VIRA'GO, vē-rā'gō, *or* vī-rā'gō.[138] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.
Melpomene is represented like a *virago*, or manly lady, with a majestic and grave countenance. *Peacham.*
To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*
2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY, vīr'ē-lā. *n. s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, French.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops. *L'Acad.*
The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youngth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust like *virelays*,
And looser songs of love to undersong. *Spenser.*
The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay:*
And still at every close she would repeat
The burden of the song, The daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT, vī'rĕnt. *adj.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded.
In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown.*

VIRGE, vĕrje.[108] *n. s.* [*virga*, Latin; better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace.
Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN, vêr'jîn.[108] *n. s.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Latin.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.

This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakspeare.*

Senseless bauble!
Art thou a feodary for this act, and look'st
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakspeare.*

The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Genesis.*

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakspeare.*

Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.

Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure: as, *virgin* honey.

Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*

I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire. *Woodward.*

Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN, vêr'jîn.[237] *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shaksp.*

What says the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakspeare.*

With ease a brother overcame
The formal decencies of *virgin* shame. *Cowley.*

As I look upon you all to be so many great blessings of a married state; so I leave it to your choice either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher degrees of perfection in a *virgin* state of life. *Law.*

To VI'RGIN, vêr'jîn. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.

A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakspeare.*

VI'RGINAL, vêr'jîn-âl.[88] *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*

Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shaksp.*

Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond.*

To VI'RGINAL, vêr'jîn-âl. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. A cant word.

Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakspeare.*

VI'RGINAL, vêr'jîn-âl. *n. s.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.

The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY, vêr-jîn'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakspeare.*

Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE, vî'rîl.[140] *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY, vî-rîl'ê-tê, *or* vê-rîl'ê-tê.[138] *n. s.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION, vêr-mîl'yûn. *n. s.* [properly *vermilion*.] A red colour.

Ægle, the fairest Nais of the flood,
With a *virmilion* dye his temples stain'd. *Roscommon.*

VI'RTUAL, vêr'tshû-âl.[88] *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*

Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love
Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY, vîr-tshû-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown.*

VI'RTUALLY, vêr'tshû-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words still continued. *Hammond.*

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison*

To VI'RTUATE, vêr'tshû-âte. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not used.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE, vêr'tshû.[108] [461] *n. s.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodness: opposed to *vice*.

Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakspeare.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*

Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*

The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakspeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakspeare.*

Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakspeare.*

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the *virtue*.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*

They are not sure *by virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark.*

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare.*

The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*

9. Excellence, that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *Ben Jonson.*

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickel.*

VI'RTUELESS, vêr'tshû-lês. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO, vêr-tshû-ô'sô. *n. s.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongst

our French painters, the word *vertueux* is understood in the same signification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi* of that time. *Tatler.*

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUS, vêr'tshû-ûs.[468] *adj.* [from *virtue.*]

1. Morally good: applied to persons and practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakspeare.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shaksp.*

What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestick good combines:
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton.*

Since there is that necessity of it for God's service, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offensive and unlawful to us. *Kettleworth.*

2. [applied to a woman.] Chaste.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakspeare.*

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

Consider how often, how powerfully you are called to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay;
Which, with her *virtuous* drugs so tame she made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade. *Chapman.*

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun
Produces with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand,
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away. *Spenser.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed. *Spenser.*

He ewn'd that *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs; which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUSLY, vêr'tshû-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously* *Sidney.*

In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Not from gray hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS, vêr'tshû-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *virtuous.*] The state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert; and *virtuousness* of Belphœbe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE, vîr'ù-lênse.[110] } *n. s.* [from
VI'RULENCY, vîr'ù-lên-sê.[110] } *virulent.*]

Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness. *Decay of Piety*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly disobliged him. *Fell.*

It instils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*

The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT, vîr'ù-lênt.[110] *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venemous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY, vîr'ù-lênt-lê. *adv.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE, vîz'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [*visage*, French; *visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horrour.

Phebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shakspeare.*

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails,
She'll flay thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakspeare.*

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence? *Shakspeare.*

With hostile frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His gory *visage* down the stream was sent;
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE, vîs'sê-râte. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID, vîs'sîd. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY, vê-sîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *viscid.*]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY, vîs-kôs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*viscosité*, French; from *viscous.*]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities.* *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT, vî'kôunt.[458] *n. s.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowell.*

VISCO'UNTESS, vî'kôunt-ês. *n. s.* [from *viscount.* *Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess.*] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS, vîs'kûs.[314] *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Latin.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtile spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous.* *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY, vîz-ê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*visibilité*, French; from *visible.*]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility* upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE, vîz'ê-bl. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLE, vîz'ê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*visible*, French; *visibilis*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible*; and I
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

What's true beauty but fair virtue's face,
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS, vîz'ê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *visible.*] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY, vîz'ê-blê. *adv.* [from *visible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings: enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION, vîzh'ûn.[451] *n. s.* [*vision*, French; *visio*, Latin.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phænomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*. *Shakspeare.*

God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakspeare.*

Him God vouchsaf'd
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton.*

4. A dream; something shown in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rer's come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY, vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rē. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, French; from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY, vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rē. } VI'SIONIST, vĭzh'ŭn-ĭst. } *n. s.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or *visionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote.*

To VI'SIT, vĭz'ĭt. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Latin.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.—I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakspeare.*

Virgins *visited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job.*

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isaiah.*

God *visit* thee in good things. *Judith.*

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges.*

4. To come to survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT, vĭz'ĭt. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

VI'SIT, vĭz'ĭt. *v. n.* [*visite*, French; from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *visits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VI'SITABLE, vĭz'ē-tā-bl. *adj.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT, vĭz'ē-tānt.[88] *n. s.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a *visitant* in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, fixed both our pounds by the measures of the east. *Arbuthnot.*

Griev'd that a *visitant* so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Instant he flew. *Pope.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusa receives her *visitants* in bed. *Young.*

VISITA'TION, vĭz-ē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*visito*, Latin.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakspeare.*

What would you with the princess?——
——Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Object of visits.

O flow'rs,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton.*

3. [*visitation*, French.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, in your metropolitical *visitation*, hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White.*

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his archdeacon, which was the original of the archdeacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL, vĭz-ē-tā-tō'rē-āl. *adj.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutinii*, as being bishop's vicar. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER, vĭz'ĭt-tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.

Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors*. *Shakspeare.*

You see this confluence, this great flood of *visiters*. *Shakspeare.*

Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visiters* with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one *visiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift.*

2. [*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

The *visiters* expelled the orthodox; they, without scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their colleges. *Wotton.*

To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your *visiter*. *Garth.*

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of houses. *Swift.*

VI'SIVE, vĭ'sĭv.[140 157 428] *adj.* [*visif*, French; *visus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown.*

VI'SNOMY, vĭz'nŏ-mē. *n. s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in use.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them stirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Each to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenser.*

VI'SOR, vĭz'ŭr.[166] *n. s.* [This word is variously written *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin *visus*, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word: *visiere*, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before, made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government since, makes you pull off the *visor*. *Sidney.*

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *visar*; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,
To seem like truth, who shape she well can fain. *Spenser.*

But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*

One *visor* remains,

And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakspeare.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-piece, or *vizor*. *Broome.*

Swarms of knaves the *vizor* quite disgrace,
And hide secure behind a naked face. *Young.*

VI'SORED, vĭz'ûr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *visor.*] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falsehood and base forgery? *Milton.*

VI'STA, vĭs'tâ. *n. s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulest *vistas* that the eye can pass through. *Addison.*

The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

VI'SUAL, vĭzh'ŭ-âl.[461] *adj.* [*visuel*, Fr.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon.*

Nor thinke my hurt offends me; for my sire
Can soone repose in it the *visual* fire. *Chapman.*

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton.*

VI'TAL, vĭ'tâl.[88] *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his *vital* spirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

On the watry calm
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know, grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bishop Corbet.*

VITA'LITY, vĭ-tâl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *vital.*] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

For the security of species produced only by seed, providence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will continue its fœcundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY, vĭ'tâl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In such a manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS, vĭ'tâlz. *n. s.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost *vitals* prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Philips.*

VI'TELLARY, vĭ-tĕl'lâr-ĕ. *n. s.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE, vĭsh'ĕ-âte. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature before she was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat *vitiated* as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism. *Ayliffe.*

VITIA'TION, vĭsh-ĕ-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption.

The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey.*

To VITILI'TIGATE, vĭ-tĕ-lĭt'tĕ-gâte. *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law litigiously and cavillously.

VITILITIGA'TION, vĭ-tĕ-lĭt-tĕ-gâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation.

I 'll force you, by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation*. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY, vĭsh-ĕ-ŏs'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *vitiosus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South.*

VI'TIOUS, vĭsh'ŭs.[461] *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions. It is used of persons and practices.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakspeare.*

Witness th' irreverent son
Of him who built the ark; who for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
'Servant of servants,' on his *vitious* race. *Milton.*

Wit 's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous shun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplined as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Jonson.*

Here, from the *vitious* air and sickly skies,
A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*

VI'TIOUSLY, vĭsh'ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS, vĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiousness* grow hard,
The wise gods seal our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is *vitiousness* and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue and the ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*

VI'TREOUS, vĭt'trĕ-ŭs. *adj.* [*vitré*, Fr. *vitreus*, Latin.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this viscous phlegm seems to be the *vitreous* petuite of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TREOUSNESS, vĭt'trĕ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *vitreous.*] Resemblance of glass.

VI'TRIFICABLE, vĕ-trĭf'fĕ-kâ-bl. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glass.

To VITRI'FICATE, vĕ-trĭf'fĕ-kâte. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION, vĭt'trĕ-fĕ-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*vitrification*, French; from *vitrificate.*] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For *vitrification* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also because *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification*, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle.*

To VI'TRIFY, vĭt'trĕ-fĭ.[183] *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, French; *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-flag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompassing one another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*

To VI'TRIFY, vĭt'trĕ-fĭ. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire: for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL, vĭt'trĕ-ŭl.[166] *n. s.* [*vitriol*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with a *vitriol*-stone. *Wiseman.*

VI'TRIOLATE, vĭt'trĕ-ŏ-lâte. } *adj.*
VI'TRIOLATED, vĭt'trĕ-ŏ-lâ-tĕd. } [*vitriolé*, French; from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Im-

pregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their occursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK, vît-trê-ôl'îk. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, Fr.
VI'TRIOLOUS, vê-trî'ô-lûs. } from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvium or odour of steel, is not without good question. *Brown.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed with a smatch of a *vitrolick*. *Grew.*

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE, vît'tshû-line.[149] *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE, vê-tû'pêr-â-bl, *or* vî-tû'-pêr-â-bl.[138 405] *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

To VITU'PERATE, vê-tû'pêr-âte, *or* vî-tû'-pêr-âte.[138] *v. a.* [*vituperer*, French; *vituperо*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERA'TION, vê-tû-pêr-â'shûn, *or* vî-tû-pêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of rasure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS, vê-vâ'shûs, *or* vî-vâ'-shûs.[138] *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, vê-vâ'shûs-nês, *or* vî-vâ'shûs-nês.[138] }
VIVA'CITY, vê-vâs'ê-tê, *or* vî-vâs'ê-tê. }
n. s. [*vivacité*, Fr. from *vivacious*.]

1. Liveliness; sprightliness.

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the *vivacity* of deer: for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown.*

3. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity*. *Boyle.*

VI'VARY, vî'vâ-rê. *n. s.* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A warren. *Ainsworth.*

VIVE, vîve. *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a *vive* and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY, vî'vên-sê. *n. s.* [*vivo*, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions they are determined by seminalities. *Brown.*

VI'VES, vîvz. *n. s.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards: by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

VI'VID, vîv'îd.[544] *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes;
The *vivid* green his shining plumes unfold;
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY, vîv'îd-lê. *adv.* [from *vivid*.] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can, with excellent telescopes, discern many hills and vallies, whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS, vîv'îd-nês. *n. s.* [from *vivid*.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVI'FICAL, vî-vîf'fê-kâl. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE, vî-vîf'fê-kâte.[138] *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

VIVIFICA'TION, vîv'ê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate*.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK, vî-vîf'îk.[138 509] *adj.* [*vivifique*, French; *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY, vîv'ê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [*vivifier*, French; *vivus* and *facio*, Latin.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would show that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment. *Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS, vî-vîp'pâ-rûs.[138] *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion. *Brown.*

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers. *More.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray.*

VI'XEN, vîk's'n.[103] *n. s.*

Vixen, or *fixen*, is the name of a she-fox: otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Verstegan.*

O! when she 's angry, she is keen and shrewd;
She was a *vixen* when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shaksp.*

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legged *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. *Wycherley.*

VIZ, vîz. *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft, by sundry writers,
Has been applied t' almost all fighters,
More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition. *Dryden.*

VI'ZARD, vîz'ûrd.[88] *n. s.* [*visiere*, French. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Æschylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. *Roscommon.*

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity. *Atterbury.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask; but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addison.*

To VI'ZARD, vîz'ûrd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*

VI'ZIER, vîz'yêre. *n. s.* [properly *wazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the bassas. *Knolles.*

This grand *vizier* presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west;
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
His treasure, tents, and cannon, left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LCER, ûl'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [*ulcere*, French; *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakspeare.*

My *ulcers* swell,
Corrupt and smell. *Sandys.*

Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiseman.*

To U'LCERATE, ûl'sûr-âte. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE, ůl'sůr-ate. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, French; *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated;* others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated.* *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERA'TION, ůl-sůr-ā'shůn. *n. s.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED, ůl'sůr'd.[359] *adj.* [*ulceré*, French; from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a shegoat; the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS, ůl'sůr-ůs.[555] *adj.* [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old sores.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous*, he cures. *Shakspeare.*

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique consumption. *Harvey.*

U'LCEROUSNESS, ůl'sůr-ůs-nes. *n. s.* [from *ulcerous.*] The state of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS, yů-lid'jin-ůs. *adj.* [*uliginosus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE, ůl'tē-mât.[91] *adj.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers.*

U'LTIMATELY, ůl'tē-mât-lē. *adv.* [from *ultimate.*] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which centre *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes: but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings. *Atterb.*

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers.*

ULTI'MITY, ůl-tim'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE, ůl-trâ-mâ-rēēn'.[112] *n. s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine.* *Dryden.*

U'LTRAMARINE, ůl-trâ-mâ-rēēn'. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Latin.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE, ůl-trâ-mon'tâne. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, French; *ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE, ůl-trâ-můn'dâne. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS, ůl-trō'nē-ůs. *adj.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL, ům'bēl. *n. s.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBE'LLATED, ům'bēl-lā-tēd. *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS, ům-bēl-lif'fēr-ůs. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER, ům'bůr.[98] *n. s.*

1. *Umber* is a sad colour; which grind with gum water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. *Shaksp.*

Umbre is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fissures, are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*

2. A fish. [*thymallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton.*

U'MBERED, ům'bůr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames,
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shaksp.*

UMBI'LICAL, ům-bil'ē-kâl. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, French; from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into so many sockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

U'MBLES, ům'blz.[405] *n. s.* [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO, ům'bō. *n. s.* [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in small hanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE, ům'brīdje.[90] *n. s.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; skreen of trees.

O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton.*

Men swelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispelled; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mass, and collecting of it in another, has misled some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore exposed to the air. *Woodward.*

3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other party to accept of peace; and so the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS, ům-brā'jē-ůs. *adj.* [*umbragieux*, French.] Shady; yielding shade.

Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomson.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS, ům-brā'jē-ůs-nes. *n. s.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE, ům'brâ-til.[115] *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.

U'MBREL, ům'brēl. } *n. s.* [from *umbra*, Latin.]
UMBRE'LLA, ům-brēl'lâ. }

A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*

Good housewives,
Defended by th' *umbrella's* oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE, ům-brēre'. *n. s.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*

UMBRO'SITY, ům-brŏs'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*umbrosus*, Latin.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrosity.* *Brown.*

U'MPIRAGE, ům'pē-rīdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

U'MPIRE, ům'pire.[140] *n. s.* [This word *Minshew*, with great applause from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, French, *a father.*] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. It is by *Brown* taken simply for a judge, in a sense not usual.

Give me some present counsel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire;* arbitrating that,
Which the commission of thy years and art
Could to no issue of true honour bring. *Shakspeare.*

Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakspeare.*

But as swayne unkent fed on the plaines,
And made the echo *umpire* of my straines. *Brown.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*

The vast distance that sin hath put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of some great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their synod take. *Dryden.*

Among those persons, going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on such accounts as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires.* *Kettlewell.*

UN, ŭn. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and α of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.

The examples however, though numerous, might have easily been made more; for almost every adjective has a substantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful, unfaithfulness, unfaithfully. Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt, unaptness, unaptly;* and to passive participles, as *hurt, unhurt; favoured, unfavoured:* it is prefixed likewise to participial adjectives, as *pleasing, unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal sense expressing action; we cannot say, the dart flew *unwounding*, though we say, the man escaped *unwounded. In* and *un* may be thus distinguished: To words merely English we prefix *un*, as *unfit;* to words borrowed in the positive sense, but made negative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *generous, ungenerous.* When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant, inelegant; politick, impolitick.* Before substantives, if they have the English termination *ness*, it is proper to prefix *un*, as *unfitness; ungraciousness:* If they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude, ice*, or *ence*, and for the most part if they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt, unaptness, inaptitude; unjust, injustice; imprudence; unfaithful, unfaithfulness, infidelity.*

UNABA'SHED, ŭn-ā-bāsht'.[159] *adj.* [from *abashed.*] Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

Earless on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE, ŭn-ā'bl.[405] *adj.* [from *able.*]

1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been weary, and *unable to* resist. *Raleigh.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themselves, and prosecute thy foes. *Milton.*

The prince, *unable to* conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of such a poem. *Dryden.*

Man under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even *to* form an idea of happiness worthy his reasonable ambition. *Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable;*
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shaksp.*

UNABO'LISHED, ŭn-ā-bŏl'ĭsht. *adj.* [from *abolished.*] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE, ŭn-āk'sĕp-tā-bl. *adj.* [from *acceptable.*] Not pleasing; not such as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable;* and all men are willing to slink out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleasantness. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the friends of the guilty. *Addison.*

If he shrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret reserve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS, ŭn-āk'sĕp-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unacceptable.*] State of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED, ŭn-āk'sĕp-tĕd. *adj.* [from *accepted.*] Not accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love or instant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS, ŭn-āk-sĕs'sĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *accessibleness.*] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibleness* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED, ŭn-āk-kŏm'mŏ-dā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *accommodated.*] Unfurnished with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED, ŭn-āk-kŭm'pā-nĭd.[283] *adj.* [from *accompanied.*] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED, ŭn-āk-kŏm'plĭsht.[359] *adj.* [from *accomplished.*] Unfinished; incomplete.

Beware of death: thou canst not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE, ŭn-āk-kŏŭn'tā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *accountable.*]

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.

I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed, though *unaccountable.* *Glanville.*

The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us for friends. *L'Estrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch the fashion from the French. *Addison.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their resisting his omnipotence. *Rogers.*

The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker.*

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY, ŭn-āk-kŏŭn'tā-blē. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*

UNA'CCURATE, ŭn-āk'kŭ-rāt.[91] *adj.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact.

Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS, ŭn-āk'kŭ-rāt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unaccurate.*] Want of exactness. For this are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy.*

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED, ŭn-āk-kŭs'tŭm'd. *adj.* [from *accustomed.*]

1. Not used; not habituated: with *to.*

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed to* the yoke. *Jeremiah.*

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed to* the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shaksp.*

Their pristine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed* idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED, ŭn-āk-nŏl'lĭdj'd.[325] [359] *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE, ŭn-āk-kwān'tānse. *n. s.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with.*

The first is an utter *unacquaintance with* his master's designs, in these words: The servant knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED, ŭn-āk-kwān'tĕd. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with.*

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted with* such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*

Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet,
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall find that we feared death only because we were *unacquainted with* it. *Wake.*

UNA'CTIVE, ŭn-āk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *active.*]

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not busy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little suspicious to any king. *Milton.*

An homage which nature commands all understandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for, in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED, ůn-ăk'tů-ā-tĕd. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADMI'RED, ůn-ăd-mīr'd'.[359] *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd
In some lone isle, or distant northern land,
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! *Pope.*

UNADO'RED, ůn-ā-dŏr'd'.[359] *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*,
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED, ůn-ā-dŏrn'd'. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton.*

But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS, ůn-ăd-vĕn'tů-růs. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous*. *Milton.*

UNADVI'SED, ůn-ăd-vīz'd'.[359] *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shaksp.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakspeare.*

These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadvised* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some knowing agent. *Glanville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY, ůn-ăd-vīz'd'lē. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto christian ears; and such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadvisedly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a contrary publick resolution? *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,
Which after-hours gives leisure to repent of. *Shakspeare.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED, ůn-ā-dŭl'tůr-ā-tĕd.[359] *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*. *Addison.*

UNAFFE'CTED, ůn-āf-fĕk'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.

The maid improves her charms
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison.*

Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, *unaffected* stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched; as, *he sat unaffected to hear the tragedy.*

UNAFFE'CTEDLY, ůn-āf-fĕk'tĕd-lē. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING, ůn-āf-fĕk'tĭng.[410] *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAFFLI'CTED, ůn-āf-flĭkt'ĕd. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel.*

UNAGREE'ABLE, ůn-ā-grē'ā-bl. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milt.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS, ůn-ā-grē'ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel œconomy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNA'IDABLE, ůn-ā'dā-bl. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'IDED, ůn-ā'dĕd. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNA'IMING, ůn-āme'ĭng. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky;
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream;
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING, ůn-āke'ĭng. *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'LIENABLE, ůn-āle'yĕn-ā-bl.[113] *adj.* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED, ůn-āl-lā'd'. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED, ůn-āl'lī'd'.[283] *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE, ůn-āl'tůr-ā-bl. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*

The fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS, ůn-āl'tůr-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Immutability; unchangeableness.

This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY, ůn-āl'tůr-ā-blē. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton.*

The day and year are standard measures, because they are *unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Holder.*

UNA'LTERED, ůn-āl'tůr'd. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered*. *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow:
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton.*

To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,
Know, that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*

Since these forms begin and have their end,
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd*. *Arbuthnot.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not be matched by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea-shores. *Woodward.*

UNAMA'ZED, ůn-ā-māz'd. *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length,
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS, ůn-ām'bĭsh-ůs. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE, ůn-ā-mĕnd'ā-bl. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Latin.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable*. *Pope to Swift.*

UNA'MIABLE, ůn-ā'mē-ā-bl. *adj.* Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the people from entering upon it. *Spectator.*

These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Spectator.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops
To heav'n aspire. *Philips.*

UNA'NALYSED, ůn-ăn'ā-lĭz'd. *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED, ůn-ăn'kůr-rĕd. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchor'd* and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED, ůn-ā-nēld'. *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This sense I doubt.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNA'NIMATED, ůn-ăn'ē-mȧt-ēd. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANI'MITY, yū-nā-nĭm'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*unanimité*, French.] Agreement in design or opinion.

An honest party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

UNA'NIMOUS, yū-năn'ē-mŭs. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in festivals of joy and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal Father. *Milton.*

With those which Mino's fields and Phyrgi gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY, yū-năn'ē-mŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient christian authors. *Addison.*

UNA'NIMOUSNESS, yū-năn'ē-mŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unanimous.*] The state of being unanimous.

UNANO'INTED, ůn-ā-nŏĭn'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE, ůn-ăn'sŭr-ā-bl. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable.* *Glanville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanswerable.* *L'Estrange.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, those two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable* *Spectator.*

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanswerable.* *Atterbury.*

UNA'NSWERABLY, ůn-ăn'sŭr-ā-blē. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove that there can be any obedience where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED, ůn-ăn'sŭr'd. *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd lest thou boast. *Milton.*

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou 'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswered* likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED, ůn-ăp-pâwld'. *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney.*

Infernal ghosts
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt, when thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing? *Smith.*

UNAPPA'RELLED, ůn-ăp-pâr'ĕl'd. *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon.*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT, ůn-ăp-pȧ'rĕnt. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASABLE, ůn-ăp-pē'zā-bl. *adj* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeaseable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeaseable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED, ůn-ăp-pēēz'd'. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeas'd.* *Shakspeare.*

His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd;*
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd! *Dryd.*

UNA'PPLICABLE, ůn-ăp'plē-kā-bl. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other *Clarendon.*

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED, ůn-ăp-prē-hĕnd'ĕd. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, ůn-ăp-prē-hĕn'sĭv. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED, ůn-ăp-prōtsh'ĕd.[369] *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED, ůn-ăp-prōōv'd'.[369] *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT, ůn-ăpt'. *adj.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.
2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakspeare.*

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY, ůn-ăpt'lē. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat; nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS, ůn-ăpt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unapt.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness* or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED, ůn-ăr'gūde.[369] *adj.* [from *argue.*]

1. Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton.*

2. Not censured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *Ben Jonson.*

To UNA'RM, ůn-ārm'. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shaksp.*

Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits. *Brown.*

UNA'RMED, ůn-ārm'd'.[369] *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shak.*

He all *unarm'd*
Shall chace thee with the terror of his voice

From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*
Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go.
Dryden.

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED, ůn-ăr-răn'd'. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraing'd.*
Daniel.

UNARRA'YED, ůn-ăr-rā'd'. *adj.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd,*
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryd.*
Half *unarray'd,* he ran to his relief,
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL, ůn-ărt'fůl. *adj.*

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A chearful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him! *Cheyne.*

UNA'RTFULLY, ůn-ărt'fůl-lė. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY, ůn-ăr-tė-fĭsh'ăl-lė. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham.*

UNA'SKED, ůn-ăskt'.[359] *adj.*

1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unasked, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son 's the better man. *Denham.*

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd,* nor was that earth renew'd.
Dryden.
How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden.

UNASPI'RING, ůn-ăs-pī'rĭng. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring,* in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILABLE, ůn-ăs-sā'lă-bl. *adj.* Exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

UNASSA'ILED, ůn-ăs-sāl'd'. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd.* *Shaksp.*
I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd.* *Milton.*

UNASSA'YED, ůn-ăs-sā'd'. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED, ůn-ăs-sĭs'tĕd. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison.*

What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING, ůn-ăs-sĭs'tĭng. *adj.* Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war:
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd.
Dryden.

UNASSU'MING, ůn-ăs-sůme'ĭng. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unassuming worth in secret liv'd
And died neglected. *Thomson.*

UNASSU'RED, ůn-ăsh-ůr'd'.[359] *adj.*

1. Not confident.

The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretched hell. *Spenser.*

UNATO'NED, ůn-ā-tōn'd'. *adj.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unaton'd?* *Rowe.*

UNATTA'INABLE, ůn-ăt-tā'nā-bl. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryd.*

I do not expect that man should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to; I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS, ůn-ăt-tā'nā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED, ůn-ăt-tĕmp'tĕd. *adj.* Untried; not assayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shaksp.*
It pursues
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*
Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted!* *Atterbury.*

UNATTE'NDED, ůn-ăt-tĕn'dĕd. *adj.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanour forth she went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton.*

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus. *Dryden.*

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended.* *Shakspeare.*

UNATTE'NDING, ůn-ăt-tĕn'dĭng. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*
Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her tresses rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending,*
Vessels are found'ring, and vows are in vain.
Dryden.

UNATTE'NTIVE, ůn-ăt-tĕn'tĭv. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such things are not accompanied with show, and therefore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive.* *Tatler.*

UNAVA'ILABLE, ůn-ā-vā'lā-bl. *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *unavailable,* the most we can learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING, ůn-ā-vā'lĭng.[410] *adj.* Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely *unavailing* pity show:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden.*
Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,
Before his helpless friends and native bands,
And spreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVO'IDABLE, ůn-ā-vōĭd'ā-bl. *adj.*

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryd.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and surprize, be *unavoidable* to the best guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoidable* moment which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of themselves: one of them is *unavoidable.* *Tillotson.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVO'IDABLENESS, ůn-ā-vōĭd'ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY, ůn-ā-vōĭd'ā-blė. *adv.* Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

UNAVO'IDED, ůn-ā-vōĭd'ĕd. *adj.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakspeare.*
Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *Ben Jonson.*

UNAUTHORI'ZED, ůn-ăw'*th*ůr-īz'd. *adj.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakspeare.*
It is for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE, ůn-ā-wâre.[534] } *adv.* [from
UNAWA'RES, ůn-ā-wârz'. } *aware,* or *wary.*]

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenser*

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd.
Shakspeare.

Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unaware.* *Milton.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopped off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

Let destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalms.*

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the prospect. *Wake.*

3. In this sense I believe *at unawares* is the proper use.

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold.
Dryden.

UNA'WED, ůn-åw'd'.[359] *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatick distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unaw'd* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were simple and his soul sincere. *Dryd.*

UNBA'CKED, ůn-bâkt'.[359] *adj.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick. *Shakspeare.*

A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unbacked* fillies. *Dennis.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unbacked.* *Daniel.*

UNBA'LANCED, ůn-bâl'lânst. *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLAST, ůn-bâl'lâst. } *adj.* Not
UNBA'LLASTED, ůn-bâl'lâst-ĕd. } kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatick flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and turmoiled with their *unballasted* wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at sea th' *unballasted* vessel rides;
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So, in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky.
Addison.

UNBA'NDED, ůn-bând'ĕd. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a string, or band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBA'R, ůn-bâr'. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbarr'd.* *Denham.*

These rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war. *Dryd.*

UNBAR'BED, ůn-bârb'd'. *adj.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my *unbarbed* sconce?
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'RKED, ůn-bârkt'. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL, ůn-bâsh'fůl. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'TED, ůn-bâ'tĕd. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first? *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'THED, ůn-bâth'd'. *adj.* [from *bath.*] Not wet.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd* and to the handle bent.
Dryden.

UNBA'TTERED, ůn-bât'tůr'd. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBA'Y, ůn-bâ'. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure. *Norris.*

UNBEA'RING, ůn-bâre'ĭng. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

UNBEA'TEN, ůn-bē't'n. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspur'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton.
Bishop Corbet.

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths.
Roscommon.

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MING, ůn-bē-kům'ĭng. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here 's our chief guest.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming.* *Shakspeare.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:
I should have dy'd and not complain'd at all.
Dryden.

This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addison.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MINGNESS, ům-bē-kům'ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D, ůn-bĕd'. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING, ůn-bē-fĭt'tĭng. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shaksp.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

To UNBEGE'T, ůn-bē-gĕt'. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryd.*

UNBEGO'T, ůn-bē-gŏt'. } *adj.* [from
UNBEGO'TTEN, ůn-bē-gŏt't'n. } *begot.*]

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot.* *Shakspeare.*

In thy power
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot.* *Milton.*

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

To UNBEGUI'LE, ůn-bē-gyĭle'. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*

Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel.*

UNBEHE'LD, ůn-bē-hĕld'. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBELIE'F, ůn-bē-lēĕf'. *n. s.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimæras, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be: but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm justly plagued by this your *unbelief*,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readiness to believe or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE, ůn-bē-lēĕv'. *v. a.*

1. To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go! *Shaksp.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince
Of such an unforeseen, and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryd.*

Unbelie'ver, ůn-bė-lêêv'ůr. *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God.

The antient fathers being often constrained to shew what warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should. *Hooker.*

What endless war would jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the New Testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that true christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers;* but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift.*

Unbelie'ving, ůn-bė-lêêv'ing. *adj.* Infidel.

No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the gentiles. *Addison.*

In the days of the apostle, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

Unbelo'ved, ůn-bė-lův'ėd, *or* ůn-bė-lůvd. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

To Unbe'nd, ůn-bėnd'. *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time.

Here have I seen the king, with great affairs,
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakspeare.*

Unbe'nding, ůn-bėn'dîng.[410] *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope*

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Ye noble few, who here *unbending* stand
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are past. *Thomson.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

Unbe'neficed, ůn-bėn'nė-fîst. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

Unbene'volent, ůn-bė-nêv'vo-lênt. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

Unbeni'ghted, ůn-bė-nite'ėd. *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton.*

Unbeni'gn, ůn-bė-nine'. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*. *Milton.*

Unbe'nt, ůn-bėnt'. *adj.*

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard, and conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryd.*

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakspeare.*

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent;*
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

Unbesee'ming, ůn-bė-sêêm'ing. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbeseeming* myself. *King Charles.*

Far be the spirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeseeming* skill. *Thomson.*

Unbeso'ught, ůn-bė-sâwt'. *adj.* Not intreated.

Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

Unbesto'wed, ůn-bė-stô'd'. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*. *Bacon.*

Unbetra'yed, ůn-bė-trâ'd'. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetrayed!* *Daniel.*

Unbewa'iled, ůn-bė-wâl'd'. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakspeare.*

To Unbewi'tch, ůn-bė-witsh'. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from fascination.

To Unbi'ass, ůn-bî'âs. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine, and reason *unbiassed* give its judgment, being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are considered, gain upon sincere, *unbiass'd* minds. *Atterbury.*

The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbiass'd or by favour or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right? *Pope.*

Unbi'assedly, ůn-bî'âst-lė. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

Unbi'd, ůn-bîd'. } *adj.*
Unbi'dden, ůn-bîd'd'n. }

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone. *Shaksp.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth *Unbid.* *Milton.*

Roses, *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryd.*

Unbi'gotted, ůn-big'ůt-ėd. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman catholick, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him. *Addison.*

To Unbi'nd, ůn-bînd'. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoso bound it finds,
As did Pyroeles, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Spenser.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the sixth instant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To Unbi'shop, ůn-bîsh'ůp. *v. a.* [from *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

Unbi'tted, ůn-bît'têd. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal strings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a sect or cyon. *Shakspeare.*

Unbla'mable, ůn-blâ'mâ-bl. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idolliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That, thus *unblamable* to all beside,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

Unbla'mably, ůn-blâ'mâ-blė. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves 1 *Thessalonians.*

Unbla'med, ůn-blâm'd'. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope.*

Unble'mished, ůn-blĕm'ĭsht. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope!
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity! *Milton.*

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town! Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemish'd* life. *Dryd.*

They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemish'd* lives, to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

Unble'nched, ůn-blĕntsht'. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil.

There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty;
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

Unble'nded, ůn-blĕnd'ĕd. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glanville.*

Unble'st, ůn-blĕst'. *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true passion, if *unblest* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

Unbloo'died, ůn-blŭd'ĭd. *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shakspeare.*

Unbloo'dy, ůn-blŭd'ē. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage and *unbloody* feasts. *Dryden.*

Unblo'wn, ůn-blōne'. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princess! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shakspeare.*

Unblu'nted, ůn-blŭnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away. *Cowley.*

Unbo'died, ůn-bŏd'ĭd.[283] *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse. *Spens.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies,
And here and there th' *unbody'd* spirit flies. *Dryd.*

Unbo'iled, ůn-boil'd'. *adj.* Not sodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To Unbo'lt, ůn-bōlt'. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gate. *Shakspeare.*

Unbo'lted, ůn-bōlt'ĕd. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flower, by bolting, or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare.*

Unbo'nneted, ůn-bŏn'nĕt-ĕd. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakspeare.*

Unboo'kish, ůn-bŏŏk'ĭsh. *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

Unbo'rn, ůn-bŏrn'. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakspeare.*

The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakspeare.*

Never so much as in a thought *unborn*,
Did I offend you. *Shakspeare.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*. *Milton.*

To what wretched state reserv'd!
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton.*

A queen, from whom
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Unbo'rrowed, ůn-bŏr'rōde. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*

In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable sensible qualities serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

To Unbo'som, ůn-bŭz'ŭm.[169] *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild. *Milton.*

Unbo'ttomed, ůn-bŏt'tŭm'd. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his mercy. *Hammond.*

Unbo'ught, ůn-bâwt'. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

Unbo'und, ůn-bŏŭnd'. *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover; used of books.

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by showing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterit of *unbind.*

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound.* *Dryden.*

Unbo'unded, ůn-bŏŭnd'ĕd. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyaged the unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me:
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*

He had given his curiosity its full, *unbounded* range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

Unbo'undedly, ůn-bŏŭnd'ĕd-lē. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

Unbo'undedness, ůn-bŏŭnd'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degreees of properties. *Cheyne.*

Unbo'wed, ůn-bŏde'. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakspeare.*

To Unbo'wel, ůn-bŏŭ'ĕl. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hakewill.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first christians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To Unbra'ce, ůn-brāse'. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*

Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope.*

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare.*

Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd;*
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shaksp.*

Unbre'athed, ůn-brĕth'd'. *adj.* Not exercised.

They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shaksp.*

Unbre'athing, ůn-brĕth'ĭng. *adj.* Unanimated.

They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,

Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRE'D, ůn-brĕd'. *adj.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Government of the Tongue.*

Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants, untowardly tricks. *Locke.*

Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve.*

2. Not taught: with *to.*

A warriour dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED, ůn-brĭtsht'.[359] *adj.* Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd,*
In my green velvet coat. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRI'BED, ůn-brĭb'd'. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*

To succour the distress'd;
Unbrib'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Philips.*

UNBRI'DLED, ůn-brĭ'dl'd.[359] *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakspeare.*

To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *B. Jonson.*

We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in *unbridled* excess. *Sprat.*

UNBRO'KE, ůn-brōke'. } *adj.* [from
UNBRO'KEN, ůn-brō'k'n. } *break.*]

1. Not violated.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke,* are made to thee. *Shakspeare.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken.* *Taylor.*

He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Pylian prince arose;
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*

How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke!* *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addis.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE, ůn-brŭth'ŭr-like. }
UNBRO'THERLY, ůn-brŭth'ŭr-lė. }
adj. Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRU'ISED, ůn-brōōz'd'. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakspeare.*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unstuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBU'CKLE, ůn-bŭk'kl. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shak.*

His starry helm *unbuckled,* shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD, ůn-bĭld'. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakspeare.*

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton.*

UNBUI'LT, ůn-bĭlt'. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED, ůn-bĕr'rĭd.[283] *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakspeare.*

The moss, which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied,* will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*

Breathless he lies, and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryd.*

The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the wasted coasts. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNED, ůn-bŭrn'd'. }
UNBU'RNT, ůn-bŭrnt'. } *adj.*

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.

Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt.* *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING, ůn-bŭrn'ĭng. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RTHEN, ůn-bŭr'thĕn. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakspeare.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shaksp.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBU'TTON, ůn-bŭt't'n. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakspeare.*

Many catch cold on the breast by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned.* *Harvey.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

UNCALCI'NED, ůn-kăl'sĭn'd. *adj.* Free from calcination.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED, ůn-kăwl'd'. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.

Basilius had servants, who though they came not *uncalled,* yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milt.*

Mild Lucina came *uncall'd,* and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To UNCA'LM, ůn-kăm'. *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh word.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED, ůn-kăn'sĭl'd.[99] *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryd.*

UNCANO'NICAL, ůn-kă-nŏn'ė-kăl. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE, ůn-kă'pă-bl. *adj.* [*incapable,* Fr. *incapax,* Latin.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently *incapable.*

Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakspeare.*

He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*

This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for,* ůn-kăr'd'fŏr. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for.* *Anon.*

UNCA'RNATE, ůn-kăr'năt.[91] *adj.* Not fleshly.

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* father. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE, ůn-kăse'. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shaksp.*

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakspeare.*

Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*

2. To flay; to strip.

All men him *uncased* 'gan deride. *Hub. Tale.*

Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently *uncased,* well laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*

UNCA'UGHT, ůn-kăwt'. *adj.* Not yet catched.

Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught;*
And found, dispatch'd. *Shakspeare.*

His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught.* *Gay.*

UNCA'USED, ůn-kăwz'd'. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS, ůn-kăw'shŭs. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'LEBRATED, ůn-sĕl'ė-brā-tĕd. *adj.* Not solemnized.

Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated,* nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

UNCE'NSURED, ůn-sĕn'shŭr'd. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.

How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured,* where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addis.*

Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*

To be *uncensured,* and to be obscure, is the same thing. *Pope.*

UNCE'RTAIN, ůn-sĕr'tĭn. *adj.* [*incertain,* Fr. *incertus,* Lat.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.

That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,

Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

Condemn'd on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granv.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakspeare.*

In the bright air the faulchion shone,
Or whistling slings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone.
Gay.

The search of our future being is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* haste to be knowing, sooner than we can, what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Not exact; not sure.

Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden.

5. Unsettled; unregular.

As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain;* but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

Unce'rtained, ůn-sêr'tĭn'd. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.

The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*

Unce'rtainly, ůn-sêr'tĭn-lê. *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*

Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly.* *Locke.*

2. Not confidently.

They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill; and yet, if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly.* *Denham.*

Unce'rtainty, ůn-sêr'tĭn-tê. *n. s.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.

All great concernments must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure;
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty.* *Denham.*

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty;*
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shaksp.*

2. Inaccuracy.

That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, stedfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties.* *South.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty,* and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to, into a trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

To Uncha'in, ůn-tshâne'. *v. a.* To free from chains.

Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd.* *Prior.*

Uncha'ngeable, ůn-tshân'jâ-bl. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually necessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable.* *Hooker.*

Uncha'ngeableness, ůn-tshân'jâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Immutability.

This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe. *Newton.*

Uncha'ngeably, ůn-tshân'jâ-blê. *adv.* Immutably; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that proposition, which is true at any time, being so for ever. *South.*

Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackm.*

Uncha'nged, ůn-tshânj'd'.[359] *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are *unchanged.* *Taylor.*

More safe I sing with mortal voice *unchang'd*
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton.*

2. Not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side.
Dryden.

Honour *unchang'd,* a principle profest,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

Uncha'nging, ůn-tshân'jĭng. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, vizor-like *unchanging,*
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush.
Shakspeare.

True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,
Clears and improves whate'er it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To Uncha'rge, ůn-tshârje'. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakspeare.*

Uncha'ritable, ůn-tshâr'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addison.*

Uncha'ritableness, ůn-tshâr'ê-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

God commands us to love our enemies, so that if we hate them we sin, and are justly kept back by our own *uncharitableness.* *Kettlewell.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness.* *Atterbury.*

Uncha'ritably, ůn-tshâr'ê-tâ-blê. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably.* *Spenser.*

Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd.
Shakspeare.

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for persons. *Sprat.*

Uncha'ry, ůn-tshâ'rê. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakspeare.*

Uncha'ste, ůn-tshâste'. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*

In my master's garments,
Which he enforc'd from me, away he posts
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakspeare.*

Whosoever is *unchaste,* cannot reverence himself; and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

Lust, by *unchaste* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Taylor.*

Uncha'stity, ůn-tshâs'tê-tê. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity.* *Woodward.*

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may produce such a spirit of *unchastity,* as is dangerous to the honour of your worship's families. *Arbuthnot.*

Unche'cked, ůn-tshêkt'.[359] *adj.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or securely soar.
Smith to J. Philips.

2. Not contradicted.

What news on the Ryalto?
——Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd,* that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakspeare.*

Unchee'rfulness, ůn-tshêr'fůl-nês. *n. s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Spectator.*

Unche'wed, ůn-tshůde'.[369] *adj.* Not masticated.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore.
Dryden.

To Unchi'ld, ůn-tshild'. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shaksp.*

Unchri'stian, ůn-krĭs'tshân.[464] *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.

It 's uncharitable, *unchristian,* and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*

These *unchristian* fishers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not *unchristian.* *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

Unchri'stianness, ůn-krĭs'tshân-nês. *n. s.* Contrariety to christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

Uncircumci'sed, ůn-sêr'kům-sĭz'd. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumcis'd* smil'd grimly with disdain.
Cowley.

Uncircumci'sion, ůn-sêr-kům-sizh'ůn. *n. s.* Omission of circumcision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

Uncircumscri'bed, ůn-sêr-kům-skrib'd'. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscrib'd* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton.*

An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting people; for where the power is *uncircumscribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumscribed.* *Addison.*

Unci'rcumspect, ůn-sêr'kům-spêkt. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

Uncircumsta'ntial, ůn-sêr-kům-stân'-shâl. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown.*

Unci'vil, ůn-siv'îl. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Latin] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing, in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shaksp.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

Unci'vilized, ůn-siv'îl-iz'd. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *unciviliz'd:*
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *unciviliz'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

Unci'villy, ůn-siv'îl-ê. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly.* *Brown.*

Uncla'rified, ůn-klâr'ê-fide. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified;* one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To Uncla'sp, ůn-klâsp'. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shaksp.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, Be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor.*

Uncla'ssick, ůn-klâs'sik. *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

U'ncle, ůng'kl.[405 408] *n. s.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murther of his father. *Shaksp.*

Uncle'an, ůn-klêne'. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A sordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean.* *Dryden*

Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the god impress'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean,*
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies must he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy-revel
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane. *Shakspeare.*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round,
Those middle parts; that this new-comer, shame,
There sit not, and approach us as *unclean.* *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

Uncle'anliness, ůn-klên'lê-nês. *n. s.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

Uncle'anly, ůn-klên'lê. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakspeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

Uncle'anness, ůn-klêne'nês. *n. s.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness.* *Taylor.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses.* *Ezekiel.*

4. Want of ritual purity.

Uncle'ansed, ůn-klênz'd'. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed;* so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To Uncle'w, ůn-klů'. *v. a.* [from *clew.*] To undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakspeare.*

To Uncle'nch, ůn-klênsh'. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

Uncli'pped, ůn-klîpt'.[359] *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To Unclo'the, ůn-klôthe'. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloathed* and left naked. *Raleigh.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently, which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *uncloath* them of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts.*

To Unclo'g, ůn-klôg'. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a-day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakspeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryd.*

To Unclo'ister, ůn-klôis'tůr. *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did not I, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To Unclo'se, ůn-klôze'. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Unclo'sed, ůn-klôz'd'. *adj.* Not separated by enclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon*

Unclo'uded, ůn-klôů'dêd. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton.*

True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Roscom.*

Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

Unclo'udedness, ůn-klôů'dêd-nês. *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by *Boyle.*

Unclo'udy, ůn-klôů'dê. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To Unclu'tch. ůn-klůtsh'. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or disseize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To Unco'if, ůn-kwôif'. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To Unco'il, ůn-kôil'. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled.* *Derham.*

Unco'ined, ůn-kôin'd'.[359] *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain *uncoined* constancy. *Shakspeare.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke.*

Uncolle'cted, ůn-kôl-lêk'têd. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said,
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return:
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior.*

Unco'loured, ůn-kůl'lůr'd. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds th' *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

Unco'mbed, ůn-kôm'd'. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarm'd, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upstarting stiff. *Spenser.*

Their locks are beds of *uncombed* snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crashaw.*
Thy locks *uncomb'd* like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'MEATABLE, ůn-kům-ât'â-bl. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCO'MELINESS, ůn-kům'lé-nés. *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomeliness* thereof. *Spenser.*

He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness.* *Shaksp.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very *uncomeliness*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real *uncomeliness.* *King Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomeliness* in good and ill-breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY, ůn-kům'lé. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquisitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the same accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding; for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spens.*

Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill. *Thomson.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE, ůn-kům'fůr-tâ-bl. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. *Addison.*

Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes; and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake.*

The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS, ůn-kům'fůr-tâ-bl-nés. *n. s.* Want of cheerfulness.

The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may occasion this *uncomfortableness.* *Taylor.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY, ůn-kům'fůr-tâ-blé. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMA'NDED, ůn-kům-mân'dêd. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession. *South.*

UNCO'MMON, ůn-kôm'můn. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

UNCO'MMONLY, ůn-kôm'můn-lé. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS, ůn-kôm'můn-nés. *n. s.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncommonness.* *Addison.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED, ůn-kôm-mů'nê-kâ-têd. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMPA'CT, ůn-kôm-pâkt'. *adj.* Not compact; not closely adhering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface? *Addison.*

UNCO'MPANIED, ůn-kům'pâ-nid. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence she fled, *uncompanied*, unsought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE, ůn-kôm-pâsh'ůn-âte. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears
Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* sire. *Shaksp.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate* surges. *Sandys.*

If thou in strength all mortals doth exceed;
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so. *Milton.*

UNCOMPE'LLED, ůn-kôm-pêl'd'. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, *uncompelled*, forsake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal car,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT, ůn-kôm-plê-zânt'. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'TE, ůn-kôm-plête'. *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED, ůn-kôm-pôůnd'êd. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, springs
This unconfin'd diversity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE, ůn-kôm-prê-hên'siv. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.
2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible.*

The providence that's in a watchful state
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *uncomprehensive* deep. *Shaks.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED, ůn-kôm-prêst'. *adj.* Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE, ůn-kôn-sê'vâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Those atoms wondrous small must be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though these radiant spoils dispers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS, ůn-kôn-sê'vâ-bl-nés. *n. s.* Incomprehensibility.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED, ůn-kôn-sêv'd'. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN, ůn-kôn-sêrn'. *n. s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED, ůn-kôn-sêrn'd'. *adj.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* senses. *Glanville.*

It seems a principle in human nature to incline, one way or more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned.* *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal share; and in this depth of misery
Can I be *unconcerned?* *Denham.*

The virgin from the ground
Upstarted fresh, already clos'd the wound:
And *unconcern'd for* all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for* more,
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden.*

We shall be easy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY, ůn-kôn-sêr'nêd-lé. *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so *unconcernedly?* Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the atheist, and utter extinction? *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS, ůn-kôn-sêrn'd'nês. *n. s.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with in a total neglect and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING, ůn-kôn-sêr'ning. *adj.* Not

interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

The science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĕnt. } *adj.*
UNCONCLU'DING, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĭng. }
Not decisive; inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent.* *Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccurateness and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED, ŭn-kŏn-kŏkt'ĕd. *adj.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Brown.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and antient truths, as between the sun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky,
In *unconcocted* seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED, ŭn-kŏn-dĕm'd'. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL, ŭn-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional;*
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee,
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and *unconditional* power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe.*

UNCONFI'NABLE, ŭn kŏn-fī'nă-bl. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONFI'NED, ŭn-kŏn-fīn'd'. *adj.*

1. Free from restraint.

I wonder at it.
That shews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men esteem their happiness, were like the light, the same sufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spectator.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet *unconfin'd;*
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'RMED, ŭn-kŏn-fĕrmd'. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech
The king had made upon the new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witness *unconfirm'd.* *Milton.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM, ŭn-kŏn-fôrm'. *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE, ŭn-kŏn-fôr'mă-bl. *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.* *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY, ŭn-kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED, ŭn-kŏn-fūzd'. *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory. *Hale.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-fūzd'lĕ. *adv.* Without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE, ŭn-kŏn-fū'tă-bl. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat.*

UNCONGE'ALED, ŭn-kŏn-jēēl'd'. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horse-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown.*

UNCO'NJUGAL, ŭn-kŏn'jū-găl. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name
To all posterity may stand defam'd:
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falshood most *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED, ŭn-kŏn-nĕk'tĕd. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short *unconnected* discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING, ŭn-kŏn-nī'vĭng. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving;* but that oft,
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE, ŭn-kŏnk'ŭr-ă-bl. *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillo first, *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY, ŭn-kŏnk'ŭr-ă-blĕ. *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED, ŭn-kŏnk'ŭr'd. *adj.*

1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely,
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,
And still *unconquer'd* by my foes, sounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had a-while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as *unconquered* courage, so a rude faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,
That wise Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone
But rigid looks, and chaste austerity,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry chase. *Milton.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable?* hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY, ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-blĕ. *adv.* Unreasonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services;
And, for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be used so *unconscionably* hard,
As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice; though all things here
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS, ŭn-kŏn'shŭs. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart
Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert:
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,
Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackm.*

2. Unacquainted; unknowing

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, *unconscious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED, ŭn-kŏn'sĕ-krā-tĕd. *adj.* Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and pro-

fained that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED, ůn-kŏn-sĕnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not yielded.

We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, *unconsented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED, ůn-kŏn-sĭd'ůr'd. *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,
Not *unconsidered* leave your honour. *Shakspeare.*

It will not be *unconsidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT, ůn-kŏn'sŏ-nânt. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant*, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT, ůn-kŏn'stânt. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakspeare.*

Th' *unconstant* skies
Do change their course as sev'ral winds arise. *May's Virgil.*

UNCONSTRA'INED, ůn-kŏn-strân'd'. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

Will you, with free and *unconstrained* soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakspeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconstrained* will. *Raleigh.*

His highness is return'd.———
And *unconstrain'd!* But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message? *Denham.*

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We *unconstrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY, ůn-kŏn-strân'd'lé. *adv.* Without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT, ůn-kŏn-strânt. *n. s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more sensibly to be perceived than described. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING, ůn-kŏn-sŭlt'ĭng. *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED, ůn-kŏn-sŭm'd'. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all; but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsum'd*. *Milton.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE, ůn-kŏn-sŭm'mâte. *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED, ůn-kŏn-tĕmd'. *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakspeare.*

UNCONTE'NTED, ůn-kŏn-tĕnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS, ůn-kŏn-tĕnt'ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of power to satisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE, ůn-kŏn-tĕs'tâ-bl. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falshood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED, ůn-kŏn-tĕst'ĕd. *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE, ůn-kŏn-trite'. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE, ůn-kŏn-trŏl'â-bl. *adj.*

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontroulable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the errour of those, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always safer lodg'd in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLY, ůn-kŏn-trŏl'â-blé. *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontroulably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or less. *South.*

UNCONTRO'LLED, ůn-kŏn-trŏl'd'. *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cause, 't would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd*, and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

The British navy, *uncontroul'd*,
Shall wave her double cross th' extremest clime
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY, ůn-kŏn-trŏl'd'lé. *adv.* Without control; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED, ůn-kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'tĕd. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE, ůn-kŏn-vĕr'sâ-bl. *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, *unconversable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED, ůn-kŏn-vĕr'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were pressed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former *unconverted* estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus *Baxter* wrote a Call to the *Unconverted*.

UNCONVI'NCED, ůn-kŏn-vĭns'd'. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD, ůn-kŏrd'. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED, ůn-kŏr-rĕk'tĕd. *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT, ůn-kŏr-rŭpt'. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities are censured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED, ůn-kŏr-rŭp'tĕd. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roscom.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS, ůn-kŏr-rŭpt'nĕs. *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine, shew *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Titus.*

To UNCO'VER, ůn-kŭv'ůr. *v. a.*

1. To devest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

4. To show openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to *uncover* every soul of us. *Pope.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shaksp.*

UNCOU'NSELLABLE, ůn-kòůn'sél-lâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be advised.

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE, ůn-kòůn'tâ-bl. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT, ůn-kòůn'tér-fit. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat.*

To UNCO'UPLE, ůn-kůp'pl. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their coupies.

Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shakspeare*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakspeare*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS, ůn-kůr'tshé-ůs. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous.* *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY, ůn kůr'tshé-ůs-lé. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ascham.*

UNCO'URTLINESS, ůn-kòrt'lé-nés. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY, ůn-kòrt'lé. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so *uncourtly* as to stop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH, ůn-kòòth'.[315] *adj.* [uncuð, Sax.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very *uncouth* sight was to behold,
How he did fashion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenser.*

The lovers standing in this doleful wise,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and strange disguise. *Fairfax.*

I am surprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shakspeare*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton.*

Say on;
For I that day was absent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure,
Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was so *uncouth* a sight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Estrange.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleasant study, which in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY, ůn-kòòth'lé. *adv.* Oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS, ůn-kòòth'nés. *n. s.* Oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE, ůn-kré-âte'. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more,
Lest what I made I *uncreate*. *Carew.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milton.*

Light dies before her *uncreating* word. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED, ůn-kré-â'téd. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How hast thou disturb'd
Heav'n's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion. *Milton.*

2. [*incrée*, French.] Not produced by creation.

What cause within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *uncreated.* *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS, ůn-kréd'é-tâ-bl-nés. *n. s.* Want of reputation.

To all other dissuasives, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED, ůn-kròpt'.[359] *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED, ůn-kròst'.[359] *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNCRO'UDED, ůn-kròů'déd. *adj.* Not strained by want of room.

An amphitheatre,
On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addison.*

To UNCRO'WN, ůn-kròůn'. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long. *Shakspeare.*

Ye powers!
See a sacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION, ůng'shůn.[408] *n. s.* [*onction*, Fr.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made:
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive.

Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. *Shakspeare.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.

Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery may be added. *Hammond.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY, ůng-tshů-ŏs'é-té. *n. s.* [from *unctuous.*] Fatness; oiliness.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS, ůng'tshů-ůs.[408] *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'rish draughts,
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips. *Shakspeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them there is made usually a hogshead of train oil *Heylin.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*

Whether thy *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone. *Dryden.*

Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Camphire, olive-oil, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS, ůng'tshů-ůs-nés. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.

A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED, ůn-kůk'kůl-déd. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.* *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'LLED, ůn-kůl'd'. *adj.* Not gathered.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE, ůn-kůl'pâ-bl. *adj.* Not blamable.

Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable.* *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED, ůn-kůl'té-vâ-téd. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our isle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and *uncultivated.* *Locke.*

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

The first tragedians found that serious stile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*

These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED, ŭn-kŭm'bŭr'd. *adj.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryd.*

UNCU'RBABLE, ŭn-kŭr'bâ-bl. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not used.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RBED, ŭn-kŭrb'd'. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCU'RL, ŭn-kŭrl'. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.
Dryden.

The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryd.*

The furies sink upon their iron beds,
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL, ŭn-kŭrl'. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Ev'n as an adder, when she doth unroll
To do some fatal execution. *Shakspeare*

UNCU'RLED, ŭn-kŭrld'. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*

But since, alas, frail beauty must decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good-humour still, whate'er we lose?
Pope.

UNCU'RRENT, ŭn-kŭr'rĕnt. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakspeare*

I can no other answer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shaksp.*

To UNCU'RSE, ŭn-kŭrse'. *v. a.* To free from any execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With head and not with hands. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RST, ŭn-kŭrst'. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncursed* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCU'T, ŭn-kŭt'. *adj.* Not cut.

We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd she loves;
And would draw on jack-boots as soon as gloves.
Young.

To UNDA'M, ŭn-dăm'. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED, ŭn-dăm'ĭdj'd.[90] *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED, ŭn-dăn'tĕd.[214] *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare.*

With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of antient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY, ŭn-dăn'tĕd-lĕ. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS, ŭn-dăn'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope*

UNDA'ZZLED, ŭn-dăz'zl'd.[359] *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled *Milton.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF, ŭn-dĕf'. *v. a.* To free from deafness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
Shakspeare.

UNDEBA'UCHED, ŭn-dĕ-bâwtsht'. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong.
Dryden.

UNDE'CAGON, ŭn-dĕk'â-gŏn. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Latin; and γωνία.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED, ŭn-dĕ-kâde'. *adj.* Not diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid. *Dryd.*

If, in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING, ŭn-dĕ-kâ'ĭng. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore.*

UNDECE'IVABLE, ŭn-dĕ-sĕ'vâ-bl. *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder.*

To UNDECE'IVE, ŭn-dĕ-sĕve'. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And not without much pains be *undeceiv'd*.
Roscommon.

My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long abused age. *Denham.*

Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

UNDECE'IVED, ŭn-dĕ-sĕv'd'. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life,
No day discolour'd with domestick strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED, ŭn-dĕ-sĭ'dĕd. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*

Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

UNDECI'SIVE, ŭn-dĕ-sĭ'sĭv. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

To UNDE'CK, ŭn-dĕk'. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shaksp.*

UNDE'CKED, ŭn-dĕkt'.[359] *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve has *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton.*

UNDECLI'NED, ŭn-dĕ-klin'd'. *adj.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED, ŭn-dĕd'ĕ-kâ-tĕd. *adj.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED, ŭn-dĕĕd'ĕd. *adj.* Not signalized by action.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEFA'CED, ŭn-dĕ-fâste'. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE, ŭn-dĕ-fĕ'zĕ-bl. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'ED, ŭn-dĕ-fide'. *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied;*
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
Right sour, and feel the law, the which thou hast defac'd. *Spenser.*

Tarifa
Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Ozmyn next,
Who wanting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'LED, ŭn-dĕ-fil'd'. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisdom.*

Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd. *Milton.*

Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd;*
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child.
Dryden.

UNDEFI'NABLE, ůn-dė-fī'nâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable.* *Grew.*

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED, ůn-dė-fīn'd'. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED, ůn-dė-fôrm'd'. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battle, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED, ůn-dė-lĭb'ėr-â-tėd. *adj.* Not carefully considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED, ůn-dė-lī'tėd. *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL, ůn-dė-lite'fůl. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED, ůn-dė-môl'ĭsht. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished.* *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE, ůn-dė-môn'strâ-bl. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain common and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations; which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE, ůn-dė-nī'â-bl. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles, upon which he grounded his arguments, to have been *undeniable.* *White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward.*

UNDENI'ABLY, ůn-dė-nī'â-blė. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded in the express affirmations of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the ancients; that is *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED, ůn-dė-plôr'd'. *adj.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy perish'd lord.
Dryden.

UNDEPRA'VED, ůn-dė-prâv'd'. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED, ůn-dė-priv'd'. *adj.* Not devested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

He, *undepriv'd,* his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER, ůn'důr.[98] *preposition.* [*undar,* Gothick; undeɲ, Saxon; *onder,* Dut.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove.
Dryden.

Every man is put *under* a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupilage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.
Denham.

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches. *Fell.*

If it stood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryd.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under sail;* that is, *having the sails* spread aloft.

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen.
Shakspeare.

Misseltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under,* and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces. *Dryden.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with

He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shaksp.*

He holds the people
Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war, who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Shakspeare.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Tillotson.*

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness. *Locke.*

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity. *Addison.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him
My genius is rebuk'd as Antony's was by Cæsar.
Shakspeare.

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

17. In a state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser.*

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*

Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*

22. Attested by.

Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all *under* one view. *Burnet.*

Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*

I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to *above* or *over*.

U'NDER, ŭn'dŭr.[418] *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Below; not above.

3. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main stock without alteration, *under* or over. *Spectator.*

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.

I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakspeare.*

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION, ŭn-dŭr-ăk'shŭn. *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden*

To UNDERBEA'R, ŭn-dŭr-bâre'. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]

1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves!
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shaksp.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERBEA'RER, ŭn-dŭr-bâ'rŭr. *n. s.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D, ŭn-dŭr-bĭd'. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK, ŭn-dŭr'klârk. *n. s.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *underclerk.* *Swift*

To UNDERDO', ŭn-dŭr-dōō'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo;*
A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes:* you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION, ŭn-dŭr-făk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.

Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW, ŭn-dŭr-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a sorry wretch.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl'lĭng. *n. s.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the ancients called it. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG, ŭn-dŭr-fŏng'. *v. a.* [*under* and ƒangan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didst *underfong* my lady, to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH, ŭn-dŭr-fŭr'nĭsh. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish.*] To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier.*

To UNDERGI'RD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd'. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts.*

To UNDERGO', ŭn-dŭr-gō'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryd.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have mov'd certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprize
Of honourable, dang'rous consequence. *Shaksp.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone.* *Daniel.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo,*
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakspeare.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. *Burnet.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGRO'UND, ŭn'dŭr-grŏŭnd. *n. s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shaksp.*

Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit moulds prepared. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH, ŭn'dŭr-grŏ*th*'. *n. s.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND, ŭn'dĕr-hănd. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent: secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-sit,
Can order matters, *underhand,*
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand,*
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents. *Addison.*

UNDERHA'ND, ŭn'dĕr-hănd. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakspeare.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERI'VED, ŭn-dĕ-rĭv'd'. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes

at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERLA'BOURER, ŭn-dŭr-lā'bŭr-ŭr *n. s.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers.* *Wilkins.*

To UNDERLA'Y, ŭn-dŭr-lā'. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF, ŭn-dŭr-lēēf'. *n. s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLI'NE, ŭn-dŭr-line'. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.
2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING, ŭn'dŭr-ling.[416] *n. s.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them *Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shaksp.*

O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet ev'ry one shall make him *underling.* *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

To UNDERMI'NE, ŭn-dŭr-mine'. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd*, and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope.*

2. To excavate under.

A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall. *Addison.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shaksp.*

The father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue
Against whate'er may tempt, whate'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine.* *Milton.*

The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke.*

UNDERMI'NER, ŭn-dŭr-mi'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *undermine.*]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.
2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish catholicks. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies where-ever chance'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton.*

The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South.*

U'NDERMOST, ŭn'dŭr-mōst. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under.*]

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost.* *Atterbury*

UNDERNE'ATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēth'. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*

And as I wake sweet musick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath;*
Sent by some spirit to mortals good. *Milton.*

Or sullen Mole that runneth *underneath;*
Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death. *Milton.*

The monster caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath.* *Dryden.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath.* *Addison.*

UNDERNE'ATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēth.[467] *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on *Shakspeare.*

Pray God she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakspeare.*

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more virtue than could live. *Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue;
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Sandys.*

The north and south, and each contending blast,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*

UNDER'OFFICER, ŭn-dŭr-ŏf'is-ŭr *n. s.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use: and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers.* *Ayliffe.*

UNDE'ROGATORY, ŭn-dē-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART, ŭn'dŭr-pārt. *n. s.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT, ŭn-dŭr-pĕt'tē-kōte. *n. s.* [*under* and *petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *underpetticoat.* *Spectator.*

To U'NDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pin'. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest *jure belli.* *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT, ŭn'dŭr-plŏt. *n. s.* [*under* and *plot.*]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot.* *Addison.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE, ŭn-dŭr-prāze'. *v. a.* [*under* and *praise.*] To praise below desert.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficience of our tongue. *Dryd.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE, ŭn-dŭr-prize'. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow,
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P, ŭn-dŭr-prŏp'. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop.*] To support; to sustain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shakspeare.*

There was made a shoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought in to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon.*

Thou that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED, ŭn-dŭr-prō-pŏr' shŭn'd. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier.*

UNDERPU'LLER, ŭn-dŭr-pŭl'lŭr. *n. s.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE, ŭn-dŭr-rāte'. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE, ŭn-dŭr'rāte.[498] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to sell. *Cowley.*

The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y, ŭn-dŭr-sā'. *v. n.* [*under* and *say.*] To say by way of derogation or contradiction. Obsolete.

They say, they con to heaven the highway
But I dare *undersay*,
They never set foot on that same trode,
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spens.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY, ŭn-dŭr-sĕk'krē-tā-rē. *n. s.* [*under* and *secretary.*] An inferiour or subordinate secretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *undersecretaries* for the several nations, that take minutes of all that passes. *Bacon.*

To UNDERSE'LL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl'. *v. a.* [*under*

and *sell.*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT, ŭn-dŭr-sĕr'vănt. *n. s.* [*under* and *servant.*] A servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew.*

To U'NDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'. *v. a.* [*under* and *set.*] To prop; to support.

The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *underset.*] Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had *undersetters.* 1 *Kings.*

UNDERSE'TTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *underset.*] Lower part; pedestal.

Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'ĭf. *n. s.* [*under* and *sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *undershrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my she advowson fly? *Cleaveland.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'ĭf-rē. *n. s.* [from *undersheriff.*] The business, or office of an *undersheriff.*

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *shirreria*, which is *undershcriffries;* as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T, ŭn-dŭr-shŏt'. *part. adj.* [*under* and *shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it.

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG, ŭn'dŭr-sŏng. *n. s.* [*under* and *song.*] Chorus; burden of a song.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong.* *Spenser.*
The challenge to Damætas shall belong;
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong;*
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSTA'ND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. *v. a.* preterit *understood.* [underſtandan, Saxon.]

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*
Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*
When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *understand.* *Dryden.*
He hopes you will your foreign taste command,
To bear for once with what you *understand.* *Addis.*

2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.

He gather'd his own doom; which *understood*,
Not instant, but of future time, to hell
He now return'd. *Milton.*
The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

3. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To know by experience.

Love unlibidinous reigned, nor jealousy
Was *understood*, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

5. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*
Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire. *Milton.*

6. To interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understood.* *Milton.*
His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition. *Stillingfleet.*

7. To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls
Not *understood*, till hoarse, and all in rage
As mock'd, they storm. *Milton.*

8. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I *understand* in the prime end
Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton.*

9. To mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

10. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish, within their wat'ry residence,
Not hither summon'd. *Milton.*

To UNDERSTA'ND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. *v. n.*

1. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*
All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another.

I *understood* of the evil Eliashib did. *Nehemiah.*
I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharg'd. *Milton.*
I *understood* not all was but a shew,
Rather than solid virtue. *Milton*

UNDERSTA'NDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *understand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakspeare.*
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*
When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she *understanding* is. *Davies.*
Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding:* whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*
We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the quarrels of the *understanding*, and more esteeming of peace than of opinion. *Holyday.*
By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge; generals as well as particulars; absent things as well as present; and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Wilkins.*
God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*
The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*
Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.

The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *understand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D, ŭn-dŭr-stŭd'. The pret. and part. pass. of *understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER, ŭn'dŭr-străp-pŭr. *n. s* [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.

Every *understrapper* perked up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift*

To UNDERTA'KE, ŭn-dŭr-tăke'. *v. a.* pret. *undertook;* part. pass. *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The task he *undertakes*
Is numb'ring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakspeare.*
The charity of his mother, who *undertook* the manage of his family, became a seasonable assistant and expedient in this single state. *Fell.*
Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Roscommon.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offence to. *Shakspeare.*
You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakspeare.*

4. To have the charge of.

To th' waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERTA'KE, ŭn-dŭr-tăke'. *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me. *Isaiah.*
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake.* *Shakspeare.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodw.*

UNDERTA'KEN, ŭn-dŭr-tă'k'n. The part. pass. of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER, ŭn-dŭr-tă'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker.* *Clarendon.*

Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*

This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumbered it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as fast as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING, ůn-důr-tá'king. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprise; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others; and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh.*

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT, ůn-důr-tén'ánt. *n. s.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants;* to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies.*

UNDERTOO'K, ůn-důr-tóók'. The preterit of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION, ůn-důr-vál-ů-á'shůn. *n. s.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation;* for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE, ůn-důr-vál'ů. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that, in comparison of it, I *undervalued* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*

Schooling Luther, an *undervaluing* term, would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE, ůn'důr-vál-ů.[493] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER, ůn-důr-vál'ů-ůr. *n. s.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT, ůn-důr-wěnt'. The pret. of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD, ůn'důr-wůd. *n. s.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber

When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK, ůn'důr-wůrk.[498] *n. s.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*

To UNDERWO'RK, ůn-důr-wůrk'. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *underworked* or *underwrought.*

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought* *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN, ůn-důr-wůrk'mán. *n. s.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or subordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire *underworkmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Lesley.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE, ůn-důr-rite'. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten.* *Sanderson.*

UNDERWRI'TER, ůn-důr-ri'tůr. *n. s.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED, ůn-dé-skrib'd'. *adj.* Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier.*

UNDESCRI'ED, ůn-dé-skríde'. *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED, ůn-dé-zérv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY, ůn-dé-zér'véd-lé.[364] *adv.* [from *undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

These oft as *undeservedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER, ůn-dé-zér'vůr. *n. s.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*

UNDESE'RVING, ůn-dé-zér'víng. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving?* *Atterbury.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of.*

I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly, to destroy this son *undeserving of* destruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED, ůn-dé-sin'd'.[369] *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Use and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be *undesign'd*,
Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING, ůn-dé-si'ning. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose.

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their posts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undesigning* chance? *Blackmore.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE, ůn-dé-zi'rá-bl. *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton.*

UNDESI'RED, ůn-dé-zir'd'.[369] *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesir'd*, and came too late. *Dryd.*

UNDESI'RING, ůn-dé-zi'ring. *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE, ůn-dé-stróé'á-bl. *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction. Not in use.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED, ůn-dé-stróid'. *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE, ůn-dé-tér'min-á-bl. *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE, ůn-dė-tėr'mĭn-ât.[91] *adj.* 1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, *indeterminate.*

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS, ůn-dė-tėr'mĭn-ât-nės. } UNDETERMINA'TION, ůn-dė-tėr-mĭn-â'-shůn. *n. s.* [from *undeterminate.* We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination.*]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED, ůn-dė-tėr'mĭn'd. *adj.* 1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd*, square or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED, ůn-dė-vō'tėd. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS, ůn-dī-âf'fâ-nůs. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D, ůn-dĭd'. The preterit of *undo.*

This so *undid* all I had done before;
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Roscomm.*

UNDIGE'STED, ůn-dė-jės'tėd. *adj.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink,
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDI'GHT, ůn-dīte'. *preterit.* Put off. It is questionable whether it have a present tense. Obsolete.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

UNDIMI'NISHED, ůn-dė-mĭn'ĭsht. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had raised the church even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminish'd*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'NTED, ůn-dĭnt'ėd. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted.* *Shakspeare.*

UNDI'PPED, ůn-dĭpt'.[369] *adj.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but like Achilles,
Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED, ůn-dė-rėk'tėd. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed, fainted or forsook their charge *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march? *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED, ůn-dĭz-zėrn'd'. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY, ůn-dĭz-zėr'nėd-lė.[364] *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE, ůn-dĭz-zėrn'ė-bl. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY, ůn-dĭz-zėrn'ė-blė. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South*

UNDISCE'RNING, ůn-dĭz-zėrn'ĭng. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED, ůn-dĭs'sĭp-plĭn'd. *adj.* 1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails,
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise,
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spectator.*

UNDISCOO'RDING, ůn-dĭs-kōrd'ĭng *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE, ůn-dĭs-kův'ůr-â-bl. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED, ůn-dĭs-kův'ůr'd. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered.* *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd.* *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T, ůn-dĭs-krėėt'. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclesiasticus.*

UNDISGUI'SED, ůn-dĭs-gyĭz'd'. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED, ůn-dĭz-ōn'nůr'd. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distained, thou *undishonoured.* *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED, ůn-dĭz-mâde'. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd.* *Philips.*

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDISOBLI'GING, ůn-dĭs-ō-blėė'jĭng. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broome.*

UNDISPE'RSED, ůn-dĭs-pėrst'. *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED, ůn-dĭs-pōz'd'. *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED, ůn-dĭs-pů'tėd. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make those men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

Undisse'mbled, ůn-dĭs-sĕm'bl'd. *adj.*
1. Openly declared.
2. Honest; not feigned.
Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

Undi ssipated, ůn-dĭs'sĕ-pâ-tĕd. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.
Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated.* *Boyle.*

Undisso'lvable, ůn-dĭz-zŏl'vâ-bl. *adj.* That cannot be dissolved.

Undisso'lving, ůn-dĭz-zŏl'vĭng. *adj.* Never melting.
Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison.*

Undiste'mpered, ůn-dĭs-tĕm'pûr'd. *adj.*
1. Free from disease.
2. Free from perturbation.
Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered.* *Temple.*

Undisti'nguishable, ůn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-â-bl. *adj.*
1. Not to be distinctly seen.
These things seem small and *undistinguishable,*
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shaksp.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable.* *Shaksp.*
Its lineaments are destroyed, and the materials mixt in an *undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.
No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

Undisti'nguished, ůn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsht.[593] *adj.*
1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.
The *undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill,
Heav'n in his bosom from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*
'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years; whereby, we would mark out so much of that *undistinguish'd* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*
2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried
'Tis like the milky way, all over bright:
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*
3. Not plainly discerned.
Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm asham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*
4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.
Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shakspeare.*
5. Not marked by any particular property.
Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger; and day and night,
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep, as sight. *Denham.*
6. Not treated with any particular respect.
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade. *Pope.*

Undisti'nguishing, ůn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ĭng. *adj.* Making no difference.
The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*
Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

Undistra'cted, ůn-dĭs-trâk'tĕd. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.
When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

Undistra'ctedly, ůn-dĭs-trâk'tĕd-lĕ. *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.
St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

Undistra'ctedness, ůn-dĭs-trâk'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.
The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

Undistu'rbed, ůn-dĭs-tûrb'd'. *adj.*
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.
To our high rais'd phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton.*
The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*
A state where our imitation of God shall end in the *undisturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*
To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*
2. Not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation.
Nature stints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturb'd* with noise,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryd.*
3. Not agitated.
A good conscience is a port which is land-lock'd on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

Undistu'rbedly, ůn-dĭs-tûrb'd'lĕ. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

Undivi'dable, ůn-dĕ-vĭ'dâ-bl. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.
The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable,* or poem unlimited. *Shakspeare.*
How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;
That *undividable,* incorporate,
And better than thy dear self's better part. *Shaksp.*

Undivi'ded, ůn-dĕ-vĭ'dĕd. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.
Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor.*
He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided,* operates unspent. *Pope.*

Undivu'lged, ůn-dĕ-vůlj'd'. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.
Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakspeare.*

To Undo', ůn-dôô'. *v. a.* pret. *undid;* part. pass. *undone.* [from *do.*]
1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.
As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*
Subdued, *undone,* they did at last obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roscommon.*
Where, with like haste, through several ways they run,
Some to *undo,* and some to be *undone.* *Denham.*
Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*
When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone;* while hope and fear,
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison.*
2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.
They false and fearful do their hands *undo;*
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Sidney.*
Pray *undo* this button. *Shakspeare.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton.*
Were men so dull, they could not see
That Lyce painted, should they flee,
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven, and ill-set;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*
3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action.
They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*
It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo.* *Shakspeare.*
We seem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo;*
Of nothing he made us, and we strive, too,
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Donne.*
They make the Deity do and *undo,* go forward and backward. *Burnet.*
By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone.* *Dryden.*
Without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*
Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*
When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* that she had done. *Swift.*

Undo'ing, ůn-dôô'ĭng. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.
The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

Undo'ing, ůn-dôô'ĭng. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.
To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*
False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing.* *Addison.*
Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe.*
Ign'rant of happiness, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our *undoing!* *Harte.*

Undo'ne, ůn-důn'. *adj.* [from *undo.*]
1. Not done; not performed.
Do you smell a fault?——I cannot wish the fault *undone,* the issue of it being so proper *Shakspeare.*
There was no opportunity to call either of these

two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel.*

UNDO'UBTED, ůn-dóůt'ěd. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, Spirit, who led'st this glorious eremite
Into the desart, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* Son of God, inspire. *Milton.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as securely to be depended on as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*

Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY, ůn-dóůt'ěd-lě. *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters *Hooker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakspeare.*

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTING, ůn-dóůt'ĭng. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond*

UNDRA'WN, ůn-drâwn'. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

UNDRE'ADED, ůn-drêd'ěd. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold t' have set watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starv'd. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED, ůn-drêm'd'. *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDRE'SS, ůn-drês'. *v. a.* [from *dress.*]

1. To devest of clothes; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakspeare.*

All were stol'n aside
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph, by force *undress'd*. *Addison.*

2. To devest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

U'NDRESS, ůn'drês.[498] *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED, ůn-drêst'. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undressed* leather *Arbuthnot.*

UNDRI'ED, ůn-dride'. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer.*

UNDRI'VEN, ůn-drĭv'v'n.[103] *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

UNDRO'SSY, ůn-drŏs'sě. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide sun with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*

Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold the gods' array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. *Pope.*

UNDU'BITABLE, ůn-dů'bě-tâ-bl. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E, ůn-dů'. *adj.* [*induë*, Fr.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY, ůn'jů-lâ-rě.[376] *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown.*

To U'NDULATE, ůn'jů-lâte.[376] *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To U'NDULATE, ůn'jů-lâte. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION, ůn-jů-lâ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*

U'NDULATORY, ůn'jů-lâ-tŏ-rě.[512] *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDU'LY, ůn-dů'lě. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Sprat.*

UNDU'TEOUS, ůn-dů'tě-ůs.[376] *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakspeare.*

In Latium safe he lay,
From his *unduteous* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL, ůn-dů'tě-fůl. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

UNDU'TIFULLY, ůn-dů'tě-fůl-lě. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS, ůn-dů'tě-fůl-nês. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves. *Spenser.*

Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiours, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDY'ING, ůn-dĭ'ĭng. *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing.

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED, ůn-êrn'd'. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakspeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*. *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED, ůn-êrth't'.[359] *adj.* Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearthed*. *Thomson.*

UNEA'RTHLY, ůn-êrth'lě. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakspeare.*

UNE'ASILY, ůn-ě'zě-lě. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson*

UNE'ASINESS, ůn-ě'zě-nês. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shaksp.*

The same *uneasiness* which every thing
Gives to our nature, life must also bring *Denham.*

We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasinesses* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness.* *Swift.*

UNE'ASY, ûn-ê'zê *adj.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Taylor.*

On a tottering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy,* and the fall deadly *Decay of Piety.*

His present thoughts are *uneasy,* because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange.*

Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low! lie down;
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shaksp.*

Uneasy, justice upward flew,
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The passion and ill language proceeded from a galled and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy,* exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison.*

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that uneasiness will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Roscommon.*

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitious watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy,* and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Spectator.*

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakspeare.*

This swift business
I must *uneasy* make; lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakspeare.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle.*

UNE'ATEN, ûn-ê't'n.[103] *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten,* they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH, ûn-êth'. *adv.* [from *eath;* eaȝ, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet! *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath.* Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground. *Spenser.*

UNE'DIFYING, ûn-êd'ê-fi-îng. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying.* *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED, ûn-ê-lêk'têd. *adj.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage,
You should have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And pass'd him *unelected.* *Shakspeare.*

UNE'LIGIBLE, ûn-êl'ê-jê-bl. *adj.* Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible.* *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED, ûn-êm-plôîd'. *adj.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd,* and less need rest. *Milton.*

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd,* with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wise Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed.* *Locke.*

Men, soured with poverty, and *unemployed,* easily give into any prospect of change. *Addison.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd,*
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UN'EMPTIABLE, ûn-êmp'tê-â-bl. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. ûn-ên-dôûd'. *adj.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarend.*

Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd.* *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED, ûn-ên-gâdj'd'. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED, ûn-ên-jôîd'. *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day 's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we 're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING, ûn-ên-jôê'îng. *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying,* craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED, ûn-ên-lârj'd'. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED, ûn-ên-lî't'n'd.[369] *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue, natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED, ûn-ên-slâv'd'. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addison.*

UNENTERTA'INING, ûn-ên-tûr-tâ'nîng. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED, ûn-ên-tôôm'd'. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou *unentom'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED, ûn-ên'vîd.[283] *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and *unenvied.* *Bacon.*

This loss
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full consent. *Milton.*

These *unenvied* stand;
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace,
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackm.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
And here, *unenvied,* rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

UNE'QUABLE, ûn-ê'kwâ-bl. *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL, ûn-'ê-kwâl. *adj.* [*inæqualis,* Latin.]

1. Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shakspeare.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals,* what society? *Milton.*

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life! *Denham.*

4. [*inegal,* French.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

From his strong arm I saw his rival run,
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun. *Dryden.*

And oft the furious wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms. *Addis.*

Fierce Belinda on the Baron flies,
Nor fear'd th' chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE, ûn-ê'kwâl-â-bl. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable.* *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED, ûn-ê'kwâl'd. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, divested of the scorn
Which the *unequall'd* maid so long had worn. *Roscommon.*

UNE'QUALLY, ûn-ê'kwâl-ê. *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome
No single parts *unequally* surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS, ûn-ê'kwâl-nês. *n. s.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE, ûn-êk'kwê-tâ-bl. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL, ûn-ê-kwîv'ô-kâl. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNE'RRABLENESS, ůn-ér'rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incapacity of errour.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING, ůn-ér'rĭng.[410] *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The irresistible infirmities of our nature make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible. *Rogers.*

Fast in chains constrain the various god;
Who bound obedient to superior force,
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope.*

His javelin threw:
Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryden.*

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one *unerring* mark: the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY, ůn-ér'rĭng-lè. *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE, ůn-ĕs-tshů'ā-bl. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not in use.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not altered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED, ůn-ē-spīde'. *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long, go *unespied.* *Hooker.*

From living eyes her open shame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *unespied.* *Spenser.*

Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied*
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton.*

The second shaft came swift and *unespied;*
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden.*

UNESSE'NTIAL, ůn-ĕs-sĕn'shāl. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of christianity. *Addison.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED, ůn-ē-stāb'lĭsht. *adj.* Not established.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished.* *Brown.*

UNE'VEN, ůn-ē'v'n.[103] *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakspeare.*

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven* mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should stand him in small stead. *Knolles.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, insomuch that the slate did not lie flat. *Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS, ůn-ē'v'n-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid. *Ray.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneal; so that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE, ůn-ĕv'ē-tā-bl. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin; *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED, ůn-ĕg-zāk'tĕd. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED, ůn-ĕg-zām'ĭn'd. *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unexamined*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *Ben Jonson.*

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED, ůn-ĕg-zām'pl'd. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loss from Algiers. *Raleigh.*

O *unexampled* love!
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton.*

God vouchsafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command *Denham.*

I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodness to extol. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE, ůn-ĕk-sĕp'shůn-ā-bl. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCI'SED, ůn-ĕk-sīz'd'. *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE, ůn-ĕks-kŏd'jè-tā-bl. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness? *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED, ůn-ĕk'sē-kū-tĕd. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED, ůn-ĕg-zĕm'plē-fīde. *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXE'MPT, ůn-ĕg-zĕmpt'. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milton.*

UNEXERCI'SED, ůn-ĕk'sĕr-sīz'd. *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

Messapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartless train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXHAU'STED, ůn-ĕks-hāws'tĕd. *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Latin.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns? *Addison.*

UNEXPA'NDED, ůn-ĕks-pān'dĕd. *adj.* Not spread out.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPE'CTED, ůn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd. *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker.*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfullest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorers thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affection to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton.*

Them *unexpected* joy surpriz'd,
When the great ensign of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*

Some amazement;
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was so *unexpected.* *Denham.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*

Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY, ůn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-lè. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton.*

A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS, ůn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT, ůn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good tune. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED, ůn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst. *adj.*

Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth; with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long use may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins.*

The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'RT, ûn-ĕks-pĕrt'. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED, ûn-ĕks-plŏr'd'. *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED, ûn-ĕks-pŏz'd. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed*. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE, ûn-ĕks-prĕs'sĕ-bl. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency! *Tillotson.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE, ûn-ĕks-prĕs'sĭv. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and analogical signification.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on ev'ry tree
The fair, the chaste, and *unexpressive* she. *Shaksp.*

With nectar pure his ouzy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive*, nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milt.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *unexpressive* notes, to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

UNEXTE'NDED, ûn-ĕks-tĕn'dĕd. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE, ûn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-â-bl. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, French.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

What native *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defœdation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED, ûn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsht.[359] *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*

Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever sacred urn
His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*

2. Not extinguishable.

An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED, ûn-fâ'dĕd. *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING, ûn-fâ'dĭng.[410] *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her the *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING, ûn-fâ'lĭng.[410] *adj.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword. *Dryden.*

UNFA'IR, ûn-fâre'. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

UNFA'IRLY, ûn-fâre'lĕ. *adv.* [from *unfair*.] Not in a just manner.

UNFA'ITHFUL, ûn-fâ*th*'fûl. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.

If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful*. *Shakspeare.*

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY, ûn-fâ*th*'fûl-ĕ. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

UNFAI'THFULNESS, ûn-fâ*th*'fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED, ûn-fâl'lŏde. *adj.* Not fallowed.

The *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR, ûn-fâ'mĭl'yâr. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.

The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*

Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language deters many readers. *Warton.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE, ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-bl. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS, ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Deviation from the mode.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected postures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY, ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-blĕ. *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.]

1. Not according to the fashion.

2. Unartfully.

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED, ûn-fâsh'ûn'd. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there's something roughly noble there;
Which in *unfashion'd* nature looks divine,
And like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

To UNFA'STEN, ûn-fâs's'n.[472] *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar,
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton.*

UNFA'THERED, ûn-fâ'*th*ûrd. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE, ûn-fâ*th*'ûm-â-bl. *adj.*

1. Not to be sounded by a line.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addison.*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies, which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY, ûn-fâ*th*'ûm-â-blĕ. *adv.* So as not to be sounded.

Cover'd pits *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED, ûn-fâ*th*'ûm'd. *adj.* Not to be sounded.

The Titan race
He sing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED, ûn-fâ-tĕĕg'd'. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigued* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE, ûn-fâ'vûr-â-bl. *adj.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY, ûn-fâ'vûr-â-blĕ. *adv.*

1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.

2. So as not to countenance, or support.

Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFE'ARED, ûn-fĕr'd'. *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in use.

Just men,
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd*. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE, ûn-fĕ'zĕ-bl. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED, ûn-fĕ*th*'ûr'd. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence

By stealth, convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED, ŭn-fē'tshŭr'd. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.

Visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D, ŭn-fēd'. *adj.* Not supplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen, through his long fast;
For nought he car'd, his carcass long *unfed*. *Spens.*
A grisly foaming wolf, *unfed*,
Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Roscommon.*

UNFE'ED, ŭn-fēēd'. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELING, ŭn-fēē'ling. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me. *Shakspeare.*
Unlucky Welsted! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED, ŭn-fān'd'. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakspeare.*
Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton.*
Sorrow *unfeigned*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Sprat.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY, ŭn-fā'nĕd-lē.[364] *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*
How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*
Prince Dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her most *unfeignedly!* *Shakspeare.*
Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the sins we have committed. *King Charles.*

UNFE'LT, ŭn-fĕlt'. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treasury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shaksp.*
Her looks, from that time infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*
'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*

UNFE'NCED, ŭn-fĕnst'.[359] *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERME'NTED, ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not fermented.

All such vegetables must be *unfermented;* for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot.*

UNFE'RTILE, ŭn-fĕr'tĭl. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.

Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER, ŭn-fĕt'tŭr. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.

Unfetter me with speed!
I see you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*
This most useful principle may be *unfettered*, and restored to its native freedom of exercise. *Spectator.*
The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *unfettered* from the body. *Spectator.*
Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee sublim'd. *Thomson.*

UNFI'GURED, ŭn-fĭg'yŭr'd. *adj.* Representing no animal form.

In *unfigur'd* paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, friezes. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED, ŭn-fĭl'd'. *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled*. *Taylor.*
The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled*. *Boyle.*
The throne of my forefathers
Still stands *unfill'd*. *Addison.*

UNFI'LIAL, ŭn-fĭl'yăl. *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.

You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial*. *Shakspeare.*
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED, ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

It is for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste *unfinish'd*. *Milton.*
I did dedicate to you a very *unfinish'd* piece. *Dryden.*
His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished*, that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it was drawn. *Spectator.*
And now let conscious Cecil view the piece,
Where virtue in her loveliest light is shewn;
Let these *unfinish'd* lays in part express
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own. *Heigh.*
This collection contains not only such pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfinished*. *Swift.*

UNFI'RM, ŭn-fĕrm'. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakspeare.*
So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*

UNFI'T, ŭn-fĭt'. *adj.*

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present, which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*
Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton.*

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
An eke unable once to stir or go. *Spenser.*
Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T, ŭn-fĭt'. *v. a.* To disqualify

Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in his vassals. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY, ŭn-fĭt'lē. *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.

Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hooker.*
The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast and back. *Howel.*

UNFI'TNESS, ŭn-fĭt'nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister. *Hooker.*
It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfitness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really to think not only what he says, but what he swears. *South.*

2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING, ŭn-fĭt'tĭng.[410] *adj.* Not proper.

Although monosyllables, so rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

To UNFI'X, ŭn-fĭks'. *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less fast.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth *unfasten* so and shake a friend. *Shakspeare.*
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands: nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how to run. *Dryd.*

UNFI'XED, ŭn-fĭkst'. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations strove. *Dryden.*
Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd*, as those. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irresolute on which she should rely:
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED, ŭn-flĕdj'd'.[359] *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shaksp.*
In those *unfledged* days was my wife a girl. *Shakspeare.*
Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryd.*

UNFLE'SHED, ŭn-flĕsht'.[359] *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*
As a generous, *unflesh'd* bound, that hears
From far the hunters' horn and cheerful cry,
So will I haste. *Dryden.*

UNFO'ILED, ŭn-fŏĭl'd'. *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD, ŭn-fōld'. *v. a.*

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds,
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend. *Milton.*
Invade his hissing throat, and winding spires,
Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*
Ah, what avail—
The vivid green his shining plumes *unfold?* *Pope.*
Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
List'ning Envy drops her snakes. *Pope.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?——

—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shakspeare.*

Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakspeare.*

Unfold the passion of my love;
Surprize her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakspeare.*

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shaksp.*

Ship and men *unfold*
That to this isle convaid you. *Chapman.*

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide! *Milton.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold;*
But they move more in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakspeare.*

If the object be seen through two or more such convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make a new image, and the object shall appear in the place, and of the bigness of the last image; which consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and telescopes. *Newton.*

4. To display; to set to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with understanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.

The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

To UNFO'OL, ůn-fóól'. *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shaksp.*

UNFORBI'D, ůn-fór-bíd'. } *adj.* Not
UNFORBI'DDEN, ůn-fór-bíd'd'n. } prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

These are the *unforbidden* trees: and here we may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears those gratifications which are forbidden by reason and religion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS, ůn-fór-bíd'd'n-nés. *n. s.* The state of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED, ůn-fórst'.[99 359] *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Unforc'd by punishment, unaw'd by fear;
His words were simple and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,
And leave his nature, to converse with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windsor the next above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE, ůn-fór'sé-bl. *adj.* Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFORENO'DING, ůn-fóre-bó'díng. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN, ůn-fóre-nóne'. *adj.* Not foreseen by prescience.

It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N, ůn-fóre-séén'. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED, ůn-fóre-skín'd'. *adj.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskin'd* race. *Milton.*

UNF'ORFEITED, ůn-fór'fit-éd. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers.*

UNFORGI'VING, ůn-fór-giv'íng. *adj.* Relentless; implacable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryd.*

UNFORGO'TTEN, ůn-fór-gót't'n. *adj.* Not lost to memory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles.*

UNFO'RMED, ůn-fórm'd'. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN, ůn-fór-sá'k'n. *adj.* Not deserted.

They extend no further to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED, ůn-fór'té-fide.[283] *adj.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd. *Shaksp.*

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE, ůn-fór'tshů-nát.[91] *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. It is used both of a train of events, as *an* unfortunate *life;* or of a single event, as *an* unfortunate *expedition;* or of persons, as, *an* unfortunate *man*, *an* unfortunate *commander*.

All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker*

Whosoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for choosing such an unapt instrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY, ůn-fór'tshů-nát-lé. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS, ůn-fór'tshů-nát-nés. *n. s.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFO'UGHT, ůn-fáwt'. *adj.* Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFO'ULED, ůn-fóúl'd'. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND, ůn-fóund'. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE, ůn-frá'má-bl. *adj.* Not to be moulded. Not used.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED, ůn-frám'd'. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd, and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT, ůn-fré'kwént. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but, being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown.*

To UNFREQUE'NT, ůn-fré-kwént'. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED, ůn-fré-kwént'éd. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakspeare.*

Retiring from the pop'lar noise, I seek
This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milton.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid! *Roscommon.*

Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd some *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequented*, and free from noise! *Addison.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY, ůn-fré'kwént-lé. *adv.* Not commonly.

They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown.*

UNFRIE'NDED, ůn-frênd'êd. *adj.* Wanting friends: uncountenanced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,
Unguarded and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milt.*

O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'st, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS, ůn-frênd'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindness; want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY, ůn-frênd'lê. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that servile dread which flies from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN, ůn-frô'z'n.[103] *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen.* *Boyle.*

UNFRU'ITFUL, ůn-frôôt'fůl. *adj.*

1. Not prolifick.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile.

Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer.*

4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFI'LLED, ůn-fůl-fil'd'. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milt.*

To UNFU'RL, ůn-fůrl'. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addis.*

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*

His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH, ůn-fůr'nish. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to devest.

Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakspeare.*

2. To leave naked.

The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shaksp.*

UNFU'RNISHED, ůn-fůr'nisht. *adj.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.

It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*

2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN, ůn-gâne'. } *adj.* [unzenz, Sax.] Awkward; uncouth.
UNGA'INLY, ůn-gâne'lê. }

An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED, ůn-gâwl'd'. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'RTERED, ůn-gâr'tůr'd. *adj.* Being without garters.

You chid at sir Protheus for going *ungartered.* *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'THERED, ůn-gâth'ůr'd. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:
For whom so late th' *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED, ůn-jên'êr-â-têd. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.

Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE, ůn-jên'êr-â-tîv. *adj.* Begetting nothing.

He is a motion *ungenerative*, that 's infallible. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS, ůn-jên'êr-ůs. *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.

To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*

2. Ignominious

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL, ůn-jê'nê-âl. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*

Sullen seas that wash the *ungenial* pole. *Thoms.*

UNGEN'TLE, ůn-jên'tl. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakspeare.*

He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shaksp.*

Love, to thee I sacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY, ůn-jên'tl-mân-lê. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

The demeanour of those under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*

This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS, ůn-jên'tl-nês. *n. s.*

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.

Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*

2. Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much *ungentleness*
To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NTLY, ůn-jênt'lê. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.

You've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakspeare.*

Why speaks my father so *ungently?* *Shakspeare.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL, ůn-jê-ô-mêt'trê-kâl. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED, ůn-gîl'dêd. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD, ůn-gêrd'. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Genesis.*

The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT, ůn-gêrt'. *adj.* Loosely dressed.

One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe *ungirt.* *Waller.*

Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryd.*

UNGI'VING, ůn-gîv'îng. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryd.*

UNGLO'RIFIED, ůn-glô'rê-fide.[283] *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Lest God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns; that, out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED, ůn-glův'd'. *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

To UNGLU'E, ůn-glů'. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey.*

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D, ůn-gôd'. *v. a.* To devest of divinity.

Were we awakenʼd by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her who loves not me. *Donne.*

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferr'd without disguise. *Dryd.*

UNGO'DLILY, ůn-gôd'lê-lê. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily.* *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS, ůn-gôd'lê-nês. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts. *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY, ůn-gôd'lê. *adj.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.

His just avenging ire
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milton.*

The sinner here intended is the *ungodly* sinner; he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakspeare.*

UNGO'RED, ůn-gôr'd'. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till, by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNGO'RGED, ůn-gôrj'd'. *adj.* Not filled; not sated.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! O ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood. *Smith.*

UNGO'T, ůn-gôt'. *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakspeare.*

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGO'VERNABLE, ůn-gův'ůr-nâ-bl. *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws but those of the sword. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED, ůn-gův'ůrn'd. *adj.*

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakspeare.*

It pleaseth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shaksp.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,
Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakspeare.*

Themselves they vilify'd
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows. *Dryd.*

From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL, ůn-grâse'fůl. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men. *Milton.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first, learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS, ůn-grâse'fůl-nês. *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is so plaistered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS, ůn-grâ'shůs. *adj.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll, in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper strike the sight
Of the death-practised duke. *Shakspeare.*

Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he, a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakspeare.*

To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious strumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryd.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all preshortenings usually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL, ůn-grâm-mât'tê-kâl. *adj.* Not according to grammar.

UNGRA'NTED, ůn-grânt'êd. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL, ůn-grâte'fůl. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.

No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most, when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterb.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY, ůn-grâte'fůl-ê. *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS, ůn-grâte'fůl-nês. *n. s.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to abase himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake? *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRA'VELY, ůn-grâve'lê. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did fashion. *Shaksp.*

UNGROU'NDED, ůn-grôůn'dêd. *adj.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of errour. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity! *South.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY, ůn-grůd'jîng-lê. *adv.* Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his heart and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED, ůn-gyâr'dêd. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
Or creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryd.*

2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her pray'rs, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

U'NGUENT, ůn'gwênt. *n. s.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* smooth the lucid marble shone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED, ůn-gês'd'. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Spenser.*

UNGUI'DED, ůn-gyî'dêd. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shaksp.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardless of their order. *Blackmore.*

UNHA'BITABLE, ůn-hâb'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, French; *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED, ůn-hâkt'. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shaksp.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHA'LLOW, ůn-hâl'lô. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED, ůn-hâl'lôde. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter:
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakspeare.*

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, prank'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryd.*
Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND, ůn-hånd'. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me gentlemen. *Shakspeare.*
Unhand me traitors. *Denham.*

UNHA'NDLED, ůn-hånd'lĕd. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*
Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' the king *unhandled.* *Shaksp.*

UNHA'NDSOME, ůn-hån'sům. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*
She that so far the rest outshin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*
As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY, ůn-hån'sům-lĕ. *adv.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, sir; and to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial fein. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS, ůn-hån'sům-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY, ůn-hånd'ĕ. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG, ůn-hång'. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang.*] To devest of hangings.

UNHA'NGED, ůn-hång'd'. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'P, ůn-håp'. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap.* *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED, ůn-håp'pĭd. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigured clean. *Shaksp.*

UNHA'PPILY, ůn-håp'pĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *unhappy.*] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly; you do well, lord,
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now most *unhappily.* *Shakspeare.*
He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*
I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceived! *Milton.*
There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson.*

UNHA'PPINESS, ůn-håp'pĕ-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness!* *Shakspeare.*
The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*
It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

3. Mischievous prank.

She hath often dreamed of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing, *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPY, ůn-håp'pĕ. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*
You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Obsolete.

To UNHA'RBOUR, ůn-hăr'bůr. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHA'RBOURED, ůn-hăr'bůr'd. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED, ůn-hăr'dĕn'd. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unhardened* youth. *Shaksp.*

UNHA'RDY, ůn-hăr'dĕ. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED, ůn-hărm'd'. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well armed,
From lives weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd.* *Shakspeare.*
Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not disease them; for, causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed.* *Locke.*
The syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd *unharm'd.* *Granv.*

UNHA'RMFUL, ůn-hărm'fůl. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS, ůn-hăr-mō'nĕ-ůs. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

2. Unmusical; ill sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious.* *Dryden.*
That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh *unharmonious* sounds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS, ůn-hăr'nĕs. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces.

The sweating steers *unharness'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*
The mules *unharness'd* range beside the main. *Pope.*
If there were six horses, the postillion always *unharnessed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To disarm; to devest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED, ůn-hătsht'. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED, ůn-hăz'ůrd-ĕd. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL, ůn-hĕl*th*'fůl. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.

The diseases which make years *unhealthful*, are spotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*
At every sentence set his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs. *Dryd.*

UNHEA'LTHY, ůn-hĕl*th*'ĕ. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy.* *Locke.*
He, intent on somewhat that may ease
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

UNHEA'RD, ůn-hĕrd'. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard.* *Milton.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryd.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*

4. UNHEA'RD *of.* Obscure; not known to fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live, and die in peace! *Granv.*

5. UNHEA'RD *of.* Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT, ůn-hărt'. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakspeare.*

UNHEA'TED, ůn-hĕ'tĕd. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them, can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*

UNHE'EDED, ůn-hĕĕd'ĕd. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*
He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded.* *Milton.*
Her hair
In a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*
The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHE'EDFUL, ůn-hĕĕd'fůl. *adj.* [from *unheed.*] Not cautious.

UNHE'EDING, ůn-hĕĕd'ing.[410] *adj.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryd.*

UNHE'EDY, ůn-hĕĕd'ĕ. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,

Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,
He named Albion. *Spenser.*
Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
Wings, and no eyes, figure *unheeded* haste. *Shaksp.*
So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton.*

To UNHE'LE, ůn-hēle'. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHE'LPED, ůn-hĕlpt'.[359] *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.
Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryd.*

UNHE'LPFUL, ůn-hĕlp'fůl. *adj.* Giving no assistance.
I bewail good Glo'ster's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNHE'WN, ůn-hůne'. *part. adj.* Not hewn.
In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry was instead of stage plays. *Dryden.*

UNHI'DEBOUND, ůn-hīde'bŏůnd. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.
Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE, ůn-hĭnje'. *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To displace by violence.
For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*
3. To disorder; to confuse.
Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*
If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only justle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* states, and run all into confusion. *Ray.*

UNHO'LINESS, ůn-hŏ'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.
Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY, ůn-hŏ'lē. *adj.*
1. Profane; not hallowed.
Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*
From the paradise of God,
Without remorse drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy*. *Milton.*
2. Impious; wicked.
We think not ourselves the holier because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think us therefore *unholy*, because we submit ourselves unto that which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*
Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED, ůn-ŏn'nůr'd. *adj.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.
Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*
Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*
2. Not treated with respect.
Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonoured*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP, ůn-hŏŏp'. *v. a.* To devest of hoops.
Unhoop the fair sex, and cure the fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

UNHO'PED ůn-hŏpt'.[359] } *adj.* Not
UNHO'PED *for*, ůn-hŏpt'fŏr. } expected; greater than hope had promised.
With *unhop'd* success
Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryd.*
Heav'n has inspir'd with a sudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd for* safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL, ůn-hŏpe'fůl. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
Benedict is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know: thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakspeare.*
I thought the rousing stile I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure somewhat considerable from those great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE, ůn-hŏrse'. *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to throw from the saddle.
He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger. *Shaksp.*
The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorsed* and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knolles.*
On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorses* too. *Daniel.*
They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*. *Waller.*
The knights *unhors'd* may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE, ůn-hŏs'pē-tā-bl. *adj.* [*inhospitalis*, Latin.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhospitable* coast. *Dryd.*

UNHO'STILE, ůn-hŏs'tĭl.[140] *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.
The high-prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHO'USE, ůn-hŏůze'. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.
Seek true religion: O where? Marreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*
Death unawares, with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHOU'SED, ůn-hŏůz'd'. *adj.*
1. Homeless; wanting a house.
Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heav'n; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakspeare.*
2. Having no settled habitation.
But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakspeare.*
Hear this
You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines! *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED, ůn-hŏů'zl'd. *adj.* Having not the sacrament.
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unannointed, unanell'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNHU'MBLED, ůn-ům'bl'd.[359] *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.
Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow? *Milton.*

UNHU'RT, ůn-hůrt'. *adj.* Free from harm.
Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon*
I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flowers rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden.*
Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air *Spectator.*
The stars shall fade away;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addis.*

UNHU'RTFUL, ůn-hůrt'fůl. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.
You hope the duke will return no more, or you imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite. *Shakspeare.*
Flames, *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHU'RTFULLY, ůn-hůrt'fůl-ē. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiously.
We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully* as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN, yū'nē-kŏrn. *n. s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]
1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.
Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakspeare.*
Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shaksp.*
Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown.*
It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown.*
Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those nasicornous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*
Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*
2. A bird.
Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dung-hill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness as the unicorn is pictured; spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM, yū'nē-fŏrm. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*.]
1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.
Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*
2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.
The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*
Creatures of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*
Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFO'RMITY, yū-nē-fŏr'mē-tē. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]
1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.
There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*
Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*
2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.
The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*
The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

U'NIFORMLY, yû'nê-fôrm-lê. *adv.* [from *uniform.*]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the ethereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE, ûn-îm-mâd'jîn-â-bl. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable.* *Tillotson.*

UNIMA'GINABLY, ûn-îm-mâd'jîn-â-blê. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE, ûn-îm'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable.* *Burnet.*

UNIMMO'RTAL, ûn-îm-môr'tâl. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE, ûn-îm-pâ'râ-bl. *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED, ûn-îm-pâr'd'. *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryd.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired.* *Addison.*

UNIMPLO'RED, ûn-îm-plôr'd'. *adj.* Not solicited.

If answerable stile I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplor'd.* *Milton.*

UNIMPO'RTANT, ûn-îm-pôr'tânt. *adj.*

1. Not momentous.
2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPO'RTUNED, ûn-îm-pôr-tûn'd'. *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE, ûn-îm-prôôv'â-bl. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS, ûn-îm-prôôv'â-blnês. *n. s.* [from *unimprovable.*] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED, ûn-îm-prôôv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not made better.
2. Not made more knowing.

Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbrass,
Of *unimproved* metal, hot and full. *Shakspeare.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCRE'ASABLE, ûn-în-krê'sâ-bl. *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT, ûn-în-dîf'fêr-ênt. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholic church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS, ûn-în-dûs'trê-ûs. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MED, ûn-în-flâm'd'. *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed.* *Bacon.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE, ûn-în-flâm'mâ-bl. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNINFO'RMED, ûn-în-fôrm'd'. *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton.*

No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS, ûn-în-jên'ù-ûs. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE, ûn-în-hâb'ît-â-bl. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water stood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS, ûn-în-hâb'ît-â-blnês. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED, ûn-în-hâb'ît-êd. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited.* *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unsown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee side of the island, which seem'd to be *uninhabited.* *Swift.*

UNI'NJURED, ûn-în'jûr'd. *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of miser's treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promiss'd bliss:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just! *Prior.*

UNINSCRI'BED, ûn-in-skrîb'd'. *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone,
Oh fact accurst! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED, ûn-în-spir'd'. *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspir'd*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTED, ûn-în-strûk'têd. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more skilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these parts several poor *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us who profess themselves anthropophagites, yet we may find amongst the ignorant and *uninstructed* christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE, ûn-în-strûk'tîv. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive.* *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT, ûn-în-têl'lê-jênt. *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficience. *Shaksp.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When our's proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY, ûn-în-têl-lê-jê-bîl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE, ûn-în-têl'lê-jê-bl. *adj.* [*unintelligible*, Fr.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY, ûn-în-têl'lê-jê-blê. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke*

UNINTE'NTIONAL, ŭn-ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods overlong. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED, ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-sĕd. } *adj.*
UNI'NTERESTED, ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd. }
Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninteressed*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'tĕd. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERMI'XED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭkst'. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRU'PTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd. *adj.* Not broken; nor interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast *uninterrupted* prospect. *Addison.*

The *uninterrupted* stitch in superficial wounds is rejected. *Sharp.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd-lĕ. *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing, and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world *Pearson.*

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED, ŭn-ĭn-trĕnsht'. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*. *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE, ŭn-ĭn-vĕs'tĕ-gâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED, ŭn-ĭn-vī'tĕd. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited*. *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED, ŭn-jŏĭn'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Disjointed; separated.

I hear the sound of words, their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed*, ere it reach my ear. *Milton.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew*

U'NION, yū'nĕ-ŭn.[8] *n. s.* [*unio*, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak
One heart, one soul, in both! *Milton.*

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milt.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* shall be throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare.*

4. In law.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21, that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowell.*

UNI'PAROUS, yū-nĭp'pâ-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*unus* and *pario*.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*. *Brown.*

U'NISON, yū'nĕ-sŭn. *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton.*

U'NISON, yū'nĕ-sŭn. *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*

Diversify'd 'midst *unison* of chime,
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme. *Harte.*

U'NIT, yū'nĭt.[8 39 492] *n. s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Latin.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE, yū-nīte'. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenser.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Charity is of a fastening and *uniting* nature. *Pearson.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE, yū-nīte'. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY, yū-nĭ'tĕd-lĕ. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes which are of a watry nature ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER, yū-nĭ'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION, yū-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*union*, Fr. from *unite*.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman.*

U'NITIVE, yū'nĕ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY, yū'nĕ-tĕ.[8] *n. s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not; and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shaksp.*

Nor can we call those many, who endeavour to keep the *unity* of the spirit in the bond of peace. By this, said our Saviour, shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another; and this is the *unity* of charity. *Pearson.*

Take *unity* then out of the world, and it dissolves into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Sprat.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissention, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action, should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy. *Addison.*

5. In law.

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; after-

wards I buy the fee simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowell.*

UNJU'DGED, ŭn-jŭdj'd'.[369] *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL, yū-nē-vēr-sāl.[8] *adj.* [*universalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen 't, the woe had been *universal*. *Shakspeare.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare.*

Divine laws and precepts simply and formally moral, are *universal*, in respect of persons, and in regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

No subject can be of *universal*, hardly can it be of general concern. *Reynolds.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbut. and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL, yū-nē-vēr'sāl. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end hath the angel been sent to keep the entrance into paradise, after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY, yū-nē-vēr-sāl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*universalitas*, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the church, consisteth generally in *universality*, as embracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all necessary and saving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces in the souls of men. *Pearson.*

This catalogue of sin is but of sin under a limitation, an *universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *South.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon; and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

He might have seen it in an instance or two; and he mistook accident for *universality*. *Reynolds.*

UNIVE'RSALLY, yū-nē-vēr'sāl-ē. *adv.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth *universally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addison.*

U'NIVERSE, yū'nē-vērse.[8] *n. s.* [*univers*, French; *universum*, Latin.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakspeare.*

God here sums up all into man: the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY, yū-nē-vēr'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*universitas*, Latin.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shaksp.*

In the treatises also of place between ecclesiastical dignities, or degrees of the *universities*, such reasons and authorities are commonly used as may be applied likewise to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL, yū-nĭv'ō-kāl. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* comformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY, yū-nĭv'ō-kāl-ē. *adv.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature; very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS, ŭn-jōē'ŭs. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson.*

UNJU'ST, ŭn-jŭst'. *adj.* [*injuste*, French; *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspeare.*

The Piercies,
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shaksp.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke.*

Succeeding kings' just recovery of their right from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' *unjust* the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE, ŭn-jŭs'tē-fī-ā-bl. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterb.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS, ŭn-jŭs'tē-fī-ā-blnĕs. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjustifiableness* of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY, ŭn-jŭs'tē-fī-ā-blē. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY, ŭn-jŭst'lē. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace the Greeks pursue,
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* slew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjustly* rise,
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT, ŭn-kĕmpt'. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NNEL, ŭn-kĕn'nĕl. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now uncape. *Shakspeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryd.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shaksp.*

UNKE'NT, ŭn-kĕnt'. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of noblenesss and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT, ŭn-kĕpt'. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND, ŭn-kyind'.[160] *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there 's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shak.*

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakspeare.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he against right enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy passion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclin'd,
And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*. *Young.*

UNKI'NDLY, ŭn-kyind'lē. *adj.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.
Spenser.

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak *unkindly* fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

UNKI'NDLY, ůn-kyĭnd'lė. *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies.
Denham.

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart?
Dryden.

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

UNKIN'DNESS, ůn-kyĭnd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unkind.*] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shaksp.*

His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly.
Shakspeare.

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milt.*

Christ, who was the only person to have resented this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she cou'd;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the god. *Dryd.*

To UNKI'NG, ůn-kĭng'. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days!
Shakspeare.

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'SSED, ůn-kĭst'. *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkist.* *Shakspeare.*

U'NKLE, ůng'kl.[408] *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *unkle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shaksp.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just:
Thus much the rogue to public ears will trust:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *unkle* from this world remove? *Dryd.*

UNKNI'GHTLY, ůn-nitе'lė. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T, ůn-nĭt'. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made! *Shakspeare.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not scoruful glances from those eyes.
Shakspeare.

To UNKNO'W, ůn-nō'. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It 's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it?
Smith.

UNKNO'WABLE, ůn-nō'ā-bl. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables.* *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING, ůn-nō'ĭng. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of.*

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakspeare.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves.
Decay of Piety.

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing of* his change pursue
The chase, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryd.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts rouz'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryd.*

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd with hearts *unknowing* how to yield.
Pope.

UNKNO'WINGLY, ůn-nō'ĭng-lė. *adv.* Ignorantly without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryd.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemies' country.
Addison.

UNKNO'WN, ůn-nōne'. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakspeare.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow
In Paradise, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass! *Roscom.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryd.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, since *unknown* 'twas done,
And, known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason bold her throne;
Despise the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown?*
Pope.

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shaksp.*

4. Not having communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLA'BOURED, ůn-lā'bůr'd. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn.
Dryden.

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of the *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.
Blackmore.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise.
Tickel.

To UNLA'CE, ůn-lāse'. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace.*
Spenser.

A little river roll'd,
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*

The helmet from my brow *unlac'd.* *Pope.*

2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her?
Sidney.

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To devest of ornaments.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLA'DE, ůn-lāde'. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He 's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryd.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID, ůn-lāde'. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid.*
Hooker.

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED, ůn-lā-mĕnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To UNLA'TCH, ůn-lātsh'. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd;* and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL, ůn-lāw'fůl. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful.*
Shakspeare.

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful*, to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY, ůn-lāw'fůl-ė. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakspeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection, who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLA'WFULNESS, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alledged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness* *Hooker.*

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN, ŭn-lĕrn'. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse, what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, To *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearnt*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines
Assum'd the flavour *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your studies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand. *Davenant.*

And by succession of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Roscommon.*

Some at the bar with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found who had subtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

They learn mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakspeare.*

UNLEA'RNEDLY, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd-lĕ. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly* who are of another belief. *Brown.*

UNLE'AVENED, ŭn-lĕv'vĕn'd. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS, ŭn-lĕ-zhŭrd'nĕs *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisuredness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS, ŭn-lĕs'. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakspeare.*

What hidden strength,
Unless the strength of heav'n, if you mean that? *Milton.*

For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee
Endu'd with force I gain the victory *Dryden.*

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes *unless* extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED, ŭn-lĕs's'n'd.[103 369] *adj.* Not taught.

The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'TTERED, ŭn-lĕt'tŭr'd. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apostles of our lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were unschooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker.*

Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton.*

Th' *unletter'd* christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED, ŭn-lĕv'ĕl'd. *adj.* Not laid even.

All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS, ŭn-lĕ-bĭd'ĭn-ŭs. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.

In those hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED, ŭn-lī'sĕnst. *adj.* Having no regular permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed. *Milton.*

Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED, ŭn-lĭkt'.[369] *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.

Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shaksp.*

Those *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*

The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate exprest. *Dryd.*

UNLI'GHTED, ŭn-lī'tĕd. *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame. *Dryd.*

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME, ŭn-lĭte'sŭm. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* first,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE, ŭn-like'. *adj.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.

Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how that which they did should induce, much less inforce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins' humours, in our Terence, are *Unlike*; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Denham.*

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames;
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryd.*

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lanthorn. *Locke.*

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*. *Shakspeare.*

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD, ŭn-like'lĕ-hŭd. } *n. s.*
UNLI'KELINESS, ŭn-like'lĕ-nĕs. }
[from *unlikely*.] Improbability.

The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlikelihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*, even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY, ŭn-like'lĕ. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. Not promising any particular event.

Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

My advice and actions both have met
Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*

UNLI'KELY, ŭn-like'lĕ. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS, ŭn-like'nĕs. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.

Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falshood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-â-bl. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd. *adj.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgment because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the account of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives, owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd-lĕ. *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the

stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL, ůn-lĭn'ė-ăl.[113] *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLI'NK, ůn-lĭnk'. *v. a.* To untwist; to open.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED, ůn-lĭk'wė-fīde. *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.

These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison.*

To UNLO'AD, ůn-lōde'. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from load.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Vain man, forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdensome.

To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLO'CK, ůn-lŏk'. *v. a.*

1. To open what is shut with a lock.

I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakspeare.*

She springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and, ent'ring out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryden.*

2. To open in general.

My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who, with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,
Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milton.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer.*

A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbutick persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope*

UNLO'CKED, ůn-lŏkt'. *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.

UNLO'OKED, ůn-lŏŏkt'. } *adj.* Unex-
UNLO'OKED *for*, ůn-lŏŏkt'fŏr. } pected; not foreseen.

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their succour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakspeare.*

God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by some *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shaksp.*

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for;* and ever it mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlook'd for are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* success. *Denham.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLOO'SE, ůn-lŏŏse'. *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that *to unloose*, is properly *to bind.*

York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare.*

Turn him to any cause of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare.*

It rested in you
T' *unloose* this tied-up justice when you pleas'd. *Shakspeare.*

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and *unloose.* *Mark.*

He that should spend all his time in tying inextricable knots only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE, ůn-lŏŏse'. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose;* the strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE, ůn-lŏŏz'ă-bl. *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta position and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED, ůn-lŭv'd'.[369] *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most, to love *unloved!* *Shakspeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS, ůn-lŭv'lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhonest servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness.* *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY, ůn-lŭv'lė. *adj.* That cannot excite love. There seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING, ůn-lŭv'ĭng. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father. *Shaksp.*

UNLU'CKILY, ůn-lŭk'ė-lė. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakspeare.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estr.*

A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment. *Addison.*

UNLU'CKY, ůn-lŭk'ė. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate, producing unhappiness. This word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenser.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*

4. Ill-omened; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLU'STROUS, ůn-lŭs'trŭs. *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falshood, as with labour;
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That 's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLU'TE, ůn-lūte'. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of sulphur, of so sulphureous a smell, that, upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle.*

UNM'ADE, ůn-mādē'. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade.* *Spenser.*

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shaksp.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and fram'd a-new. *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade;*
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMAI'MED, ůn-mām'd'. *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed;* the diction and the versification only are his proper province. *Pope.*

UNMA'KABLE, ůn-mā'kă-bl. *adj.* Not possible to be made.

If the principles or bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

To UNMA'KE, ůn-māke'. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed; to deprive of form or being.

They 've made themselves, and their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakspeare.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *Burnet.*

Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make, or *unmake* a king *Dryd.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial;
God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N, ůn-mān'. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason.

What quite *unmann'd* in folly. *Shakspeare.*

Gross errors *unman*, and stript them of the very principles of reason and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses vail'd his pensive head;
Again *unmann'd* in shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE, ůn-mān'ė-jă-bl. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED, ŭn-mǎn'ĭdj'd.[90] *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks.

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE, ŭn-mǎn'like. } *adj.*
UNMA'NLY, ŭn-mǎn'lē. }

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others' virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung
From change of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd,
And streight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

UNMA'NNERED, ŭn-mǎn'nŭr'd. *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and savouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord *Ben Jonson.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS, ŭn-mǎn'nŭr-lē-nĕs. *n.s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke.*

UNMA'NNERLY, ŭn-mǎn'nŭr-lē. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaisant.

Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you. *Shakspeare.*

He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakspeare.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

Bare-fac'd ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*

A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY, ŭn-mǎn'nŭr-lē. *adv.* Uncivilly.

Forgive me,
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakspeare.*

UNMANU'RED, ŭn-mǎ-nŭr'd'. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times, was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RKED, ŭn-mǎrkt'.[359] *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*

Ent'ring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryd.*

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED, ŭn-mǎr'rĭd.[283] *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To UNMA'SK, ŭn-mǎsk'. *v. a.*

1. To strip of a mask.
2. To strip of any disguise.

With full cups they had *unmasked* his soul. *Roscommon.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation *unmasks* them whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMA'SK, ŭn-mǎsk'. *v. n.* To put off the mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*,
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shaksp.*

UNMA'SKED, ŭn-mǎskt'.[359] *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O, I am yet to learn a statesman's art;
My kindness and my hate *unmask'd* I wear,
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE, ŭn-mǎs'tŭr-ā-bl. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.

The fætor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unsavoury condition. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED, ŭn-mǎs'tŭr'd. *adj.*

1. Not subdued.
2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his *unmaster'd* importunity. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain,
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE, ŭn-mǎtsh'ā-bl. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'TCHED, ŭn-mǎtsht'. *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING, ŭn-mē'nĭng.[410] *adj.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.

With round *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT, ŭn-mĕnt'. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying spear was after Ilus sent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE, ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr-ā-bl. *adj.* Boundless; unbounded.

Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

You preserv'd the lustre of that noble family, which the *unmeasurable* profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*

UNME'ASURED, ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr'd. *adj.*

1. Immense; infinite.

Does the sun dread the imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasur'd* space? *Blackmore.*

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.

From him all perfect good, *unmeasur'd* out, descends. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLED *with*, ŭn-mĕd'dl'd.[359] *adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened, and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*. *Carew.*

UNME'DITATED, ŭn-mĕd'ē-tā-tĕd. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung
Unmeditated. *Milton.*

UNME'ET, ŭn-mēĕt'. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*

I am *unmeet;*
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakspeare.*

O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shakspeare.*

Alack! my hand is sworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakspeare.*

Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milt.*

That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNME'LLOWED, ŭn-mĕl'lōde. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'LTED, ŭn-mĕlt'ĕd. *adj.* Undissolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED, ŭn-mĕn'shŭn'd. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here sink down
Into my grave, *unmentioned* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE, ŭn-mĕr'tshǎn-tā-bl. *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.

They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL, ŭn-mĕr'sē-fŭl. *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*

The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatsoever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, because it subverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY, ůn-mĕr'sĕ-fůl-ē. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.

A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS, ůn-mĕr'sĕ-fůl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into *unmercifulness.* *Taylor.*

UNME'RITABLE, ůn-mĕr'ĭt-â-bl. *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'RITED, ůn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd. *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNME'RITEDNESS, ůn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being undeserved.

As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED, ůn-mĭlkt'. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'NDED, ůn-mĭnd'ĕd. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shaksp.*

He after Eve seduc'd, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL, ůn-mĭnd'fůl. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*

I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milt.*

He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts he tries *Dryden.*

When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

To UNMI'NGLE, ůn-mĭng'gl.[505] *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE, ůn-mĭng'gl-â-bl. *adj.* Not susceptive of mixture. Not used.

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'NGLED, ůn-mĭng'gl'd.[359] *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled.* *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Taylor.*

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'RY, ůn-mī'rē. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Pass, with safe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*

UNMI'TIGATED, ůn-mĭt'ē-gâ-tĕd. *adj.* Not softened.

With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'XED, UNMI'XT, { ůn-mĭkst'.[559] } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakspeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt?* *Milt.*

Thy Arethusan stream remains unfoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED, ůn-mōn'd'. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd;*
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shaksp.*

UNMOI'ST, ůn-mŏĭst'. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED, ůn-mŏĭ's'n'd.[359] *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened.* *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED, ůn-mō-lĕst'ĕd. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf. *Prior.*

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

To UNMO'OR, ůn-mŏŏr'. *v. a.*

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED, ůn-mŏr'â-lĭz'd. *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris*

UNMO'RTGAGED, ůn-mŏr'gâdj'd.[90] *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one god unsworn to my destruction?
The least *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged.* *Addis.*

UNMO'RTIFIED, ůn-mŏr'tē-fīde. *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

UNMO'VEABLE, ůn-mŏŏv'â-bl. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein consists the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMO'VED, ůn-mŏŏv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *May.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Chess-men standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved;* though perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, unseduc'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superiour still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryd.*

UNMO'VING, ůn-mŏŏ'vĭng.[410] *adj.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD, ůn-mōld'. *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED, ůn-mŏrn'd'. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd.* *Southern.*

To UNMU'FFLE, ůn-mŭf'fl. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton.*

UNMU'SICAL, ůn-mū'zē-kâl. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *Ben Jonson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNMU'ZZLE, ůn-mŭz'zl. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakspeare.*

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzled* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspeare.*

UNNA'MED, ůn-nâm'd'. *adj.* Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heaven. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL, ůn-nât'tshū-râl. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakspeare.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Glanville.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakspeare.*

If the tyrant were,
To a son so noble, so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural;* the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

UNNA'TURALLY, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-ē. *adv.* In opposition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson.*

UNNA'TURALNESS, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to nature.

The God which is the God of nature doth never teach *unnaturalness.* *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE, ŭn-năv'ē-gă-bl. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* song
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd *Dryden.*

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian seas were believed to be *unnavigable.* *Arbuthnot.*

UNNE'CESSARILY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē-lē. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment, the ancient received custom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent, in the greatest of men, *unnecessarily* to provoke the meanest. *L'Estrange.*

These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily.* *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-sā-rē. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary*, is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker*

Thou whoreson zed, thou *unnecessary* letter. *Shakspeare.*

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon*

Lay that *unnecessary* fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unnecessary coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials. *Addison.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'bŭr-lē. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'bŭr-lē. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two christian armies now combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly.* *Shakspeare.*

UNNE'RVATE, ŭn-nĕr'vāt.[91] *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNER'VE, ŭn-nĕrv'. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verse. *Addison.*

UNNE'RVED, ŭn-nĕrv'd'. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakspeare.*

UNNE'TH, ŭn-nĕth'. } *adv.* [This is
UNNE'THES, ŭn-nĕths'. } from *un* and eaȝ, Saxon, *easy;* and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obsolete.

Diggon, I am so stiffe and stanke,
That *unneth* I may stand any more;
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

A shepherds' boy
When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenser.*

UNNO'BLE, ŭn-nō'bl. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A most *unnoble* swerving. *Shakspeare.*

UNNO'TED, ŭn-nō'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Not observed; not regarded; not heeded.

They may jest,
'Till their own scorn return to them *unnoted.* *Shakspeare.*

He drew his seat familiar to her side,
Far from the suitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free guest *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

2. Not honoured.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and forever dead. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED, ŭn-nŭm'bŭr'd. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pains and diseases, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and passions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres, more
Centaurs, and double shapes, besiege the door. *Dryden.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars *unnumber'd.* *Prior.*

UNOBE'YED, ŭn-ō-bāde'.[359] *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworshipp'd, *unobeyed*, the throne supreme. *Milt.*

UNOBJE'CTED, ŭn-ŏb-jĕk'tĕd. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil? *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS, ŭn-ŏb-nŏk'shŭs. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sins, that to sin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they stood
Unweary'd, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS, ŭn-ŏb-sē'kwē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Incompliance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to misname all *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy, presumption. *Brown.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vā-bl. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vănt. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.
2. Not attentive.

The *unobservant* multitude may have some general confused apprehensions of a beauty, that gilds the outside frame of the universe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrv'd'. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*, passeth without sound. *Bacon.*

They the Son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heavenly feast refresh'd
Brought on his way with joy: he, *unobserv'd*,
Home to his mother's house private return'd. *Milton.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobserved* star, some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And *unobserv'd*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addison.*

Had I erred in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake, and might have passed *unobserved.* *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vĭng. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'tĕd. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

Unobstructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'tĭv. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED, ŭn-ŏb-tān'd'. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained;* so likewise, upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker.*

Uno'bvious, ůn-ôb'vė-ůs. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloseth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle.*

Uno'ccupied, ůn-ŏk'ků-pide. *adj.* Unpossessed.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied* *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the sensories, then *unoccupied* by external impressions. *Grew.*

Unoffe'nding, ůn-ŏf-fĕnd'ing. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended! *Rogers.*

Uno'ffered, ůn-ŏf'fůr'd. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

To Uno'il, ůn-ŏil'. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask. *Dryden.*

Uno'pening, ůn-ŏ'p'n-ing. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

Uno'perative, ůn-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it, but an imperfect velleity; and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

Unoppo'sed, ůn-ŏp-pŏz'd'. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring, *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton.*

To every nobler portion of the town
The curling billows roll their restless tide:
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide *Dryden.*

The people like a headlong torrent go,
And every dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryd.*

Uno'rderly, ůn-ŏr'důr-lė. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction and *unorderly* confusion in the church? *Sanderson.*

Uno'rdinary, ůn-ŏr'dė-nā-rė. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

Uno'rganized, ůn-ŏr'găn-iz'd. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew.*

Unori'ginal, ůn-ŏ-rĭd'jė-nāl. } *adj.*
Unori'ginated, ůn-ŏ-rĭd'jė-nā-tĕd. }

Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton.*

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

Uno'rthodox, ůn-ŏr'*th*ŏ-dŏks. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox* that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

Uno'wed, ůn-ŏdc'. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state. *Shakspeare.*

Uno'wned, ůn-ŏn'd'. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton.*

O happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirsts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To Unpa'ck, ůn-păk'. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakspeare.*

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle.*

Unpa'cked, ůn-păkt'.[369] *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

Unpa'id, ůn-pāde'. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*. *Milt.*

Nor hecatomb unslain, nor vows *unpaid*,
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confusion bring. *Dryden.*

What can atone, oh ever-injured shade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity! *Collier.*

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away. *Pope.*

3. Unpa'id *for*. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder than rustling in *unpaid for* silk. *Shaksp.*

Unpa'ined, ůn-pān'd'. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpain'd* impassive. *Milton.*

Unpa'inful, ůn-pāne'fůl. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and an *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

Unpa'latable, ůn-păl'ā-tā-bl. *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take *unpalatable* physick. *Collier.*

Unpa'ragoned, ůn-păr'ā-gŏn'd. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagon'd* mistress is dead, or she's out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

Unpa'ralleled, ůn-păr'ăl-lĕl'd. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled*, haply amplified. *Shaksp.*

Who had thought this clime had held
A deity so *unparallel'd*? *Milton.*

The father burst out again in tears, upon receiving this instance of an *unparalleled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herself up to the possession of another. *Addison.*

O fact *unparallel'd*! Charles! best of kings!
What stars their black, disastrous influence shed
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

Unpa'rdonable, ůn-păr'd'n-ā-bl. *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremissible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing; in us as intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakspeare.*

The kinder the master, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Estrange.*

Consider how *unpardonable* the refusal of so much grace must render us. *Rogers.*

Unpa'rdonably, ůn-păr'd'n-ā-blė. *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon him, and infers that Luther must have been *unpardonably* wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

Unpa'rdoned, ůn-păr'd'n'd.[369] *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our souls shall not this night be required, laden with those *unpardoned* sins for which we proposed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers.*

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath destroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

Unpa'rdoning, ůn-păr'd'n-ing.[410] *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curse on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no submission bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud! *Dryden.*

Unpa'rliamentariness, ůn-păr-lė-mĕnt'-ā-rė-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

Sensible he was of that disrespect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print. *Clarendon.*

Unpa'rliamentary, ůn-păr-lė-mĕnt'ā-rė. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

Unpa'rted, ůn-păr'tĕd. *adj.* Undivided; not separated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled sight,
Becomes mix'd blackness, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

Unpa'rtial, ůn-păr'shăl. *adj.* Equal; honest. Not in use.

Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderson.*

Unpa'rtially, ůn-păr'shăl-ė. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.

Deem it not impossible for you to err; sift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reason or vehemency of affection, which hath bred these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

Unpa'ssable, ůn-păs'sā-bl. *adj.*

1. Admitting no passage.

Every country, which shall not do according to these things, shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esther.*

They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*

You swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a most *unpassable* barrier against all improvement. *Watts.*

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable.* *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE, ůn-pâsh'ůn-ât.[91] } *adj.*
UNPA'SSIONATED, ůn-pâsh'ůn-ât-ĕd. }

Free from passion; calm; impartial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a counsellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men, he did carry himself with singular sweetness. *Wotton.*

More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionated* reason as those to our unbiassed senses. *Glanville.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY, ůn-pâsh'ůn-ât-lè. *adv.* Without passion.

Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED, ůn-pâth'd'. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'WNED, ůn-pâwn'd'. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y, ůn-pâ'. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE, ůn-pē'sâ-bl. *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits, those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others. *Hammond.*

The design is to restrain men from things which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

To UNPE'G, ůn-pĕg'. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED, ůn-pĕn'shůn'd. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a pension.

Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain
Flatt'rers and bigots, even in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpension'd*, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE, ůn-pē'pl. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenser.*

Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakspeare.*

To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopled* and untrod. *Milton.*

The lofty mountains feed the savage race,
Yet few and strangers, in th' *unpeopled* place. *Dryden.*

He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addison.*

UNPERCE'IVED, ůn-pĕr-sĕv'd'. *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.

The ashes, wind *unperceived* shakes off. *Bacon.*

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton.*

Thus daily changing, by degrees, I'd waste,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And steal myself from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*

Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with stars were hung. *Dryden.*

Oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day,
While summer suns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY, ůn-pĕr-sē'vĕd-lè.[364] *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly* associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT, ůn-pĕr'fĕkt. *adj.* [*imparfait*, French; *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS, ůn-pĕr'fĕkt-nĕs. *n. s.* Imperfection; incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness. *Ascham.*

UNPERFO'RMED, ůn-pĕr-fôrm'd'. *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution is like an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE, ůn-pĕr'ish-â-bl. *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RJURED, ůn-pĕr'jůr'd. *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canst not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED, ůn-pĕr-plĕkst'. *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE, ůn-pĕr-spī'râ-bl. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE, ůn-pĕr-swā'dâ-bl. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.

He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED, ůn-pĕt'trĕ-fide. *adj.* Not turned to stone.

In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrify'd;* that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL, ůn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'ĕ-kâl. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are *unphilosophical.* You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them to set them in order: and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY, ůn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'ĕ-kâl-ĕ. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

They forget that he is the first cause of all things and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS, ůn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'ĕ-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE, ůn-fĭl-lŏs'sŏ-fize. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED, ůn-pĕrst'.[359] *adj.* Not penetrated, not pierced.

The *unpierc'd* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

True Witney broad-cloth with its shag unshorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED, ůn-pĭl'lâr'd. *adj.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED, ůn-pĭl'lŏde. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her *unpillow'd* head fraught with sad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N, ůn-pĭn'. *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Prythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakspeare.*

Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED, ůn-pĭnkt'.[359] *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIED, ůn-pĭt'tĭd.[283] *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakspeare.*

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,
And full in all we could desire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;
May he live long scorn'd, und *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral! *Bp. Corbet.*

But he whose words and fortunes disagree,
Absurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jest. *Roscommon.*

He that does not secure himself of a stock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*

As the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*

Passion *unpity'd* and successless love,

Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addison.*

UNPI'TIFULLY, ůn-pĭt'ē-fůl-ē. *adv.* Unmercifully, without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully.* *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TYING, ůn-pĭt'tē-ĭng.[410] *adj.* Having no compassion.

To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides! behold your slave.
Granville.

UNPLA'CED, ůn-plăst'.[359] *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

Unplac'd, unpension'd. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED, ůn-plăg'd'.[399] *adj.* Not tormented.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a bout with you.
Shakspeare.

UNPLA'NTED, ůn-plăn'tĕd. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE, ůn-plăw'zē-bl. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well plac'd words of glosing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*

UNPLA'USIVE, ůn-plăw'sĭv. *adj.* Not approving.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him. *Shaksp.*

UNPLEA'SANT, ůn-plĕz'ănt. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned.
Ecclesiasticus.

Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant.*
Woodward.

UNPLEA'SANTLY, ůn-plĕz'ănt-lē. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

We cannot boast of good breeding, and the art of life, but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS, ůn-plĕz'ănt-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Graunt.*

All men are willing to skulk out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED, ůn-plĕz'd'.[359] *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy. *Shaksp.*

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute. *Dryd.*

UNPLE'ASING, ůn-plē'zĭng.[410] *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to dress this garden:
How dares thy tongue sound this *unpleasing* news?
Shakspeare.

Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton.*

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing.* *Dryden.*

Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLI'ANT, ůn-plī'ănt. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED, ůn-plŏŭ'd'. *adj.* Not plowed.

Good sound land that hath lain long *unplowed.*
Mortimer.

To UNPLU'ME, ůn-plūme'. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

In the most ordinary phænomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL, ůn-pō-ĕt'tē-kăl. } *adj.* Not
UNPOE'TICK, ůn-pō-ĕt'ĭk.[509] } such as becomes a poet.

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjust! why should you, in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED, ůn-pŏl'ĭsht.[359] *adj.*

1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or freestone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolished* stones, instead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not civilized; not refined.

Finding new words,
Such as of old wise bards employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller.*

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE, ůn-pō-lĭte'. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED, ůn-pŏl-lū'tĕd. *adj* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakspeare.*

'Till oft converse with heav'nly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on th' outward shape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*

Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who sins but in her will. *Dryd.*

UNPO'PULAR, ůn-pŏp ū-lăr.[88] *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular.* *Addison.*

UNPO'RTABLE, ůn-pŏrt'ā-bl. *adj.* Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable;* and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED, ůn-pŏz-zĕst'. *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown.——
—Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd?* *Shaksp.*

Such vast room in nature *unpossess'd*
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*

The cruel something *unpossess'd*
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING, ůn-pŏz-zĕs'sĭng. *adj.* Having no possession.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee? *Shakspeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE, ůn-prăk'tē-kā-bl. *adj.* Not feasible.

I tried such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable.* *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED, ůn-prăk'tĭst. *adj.*

1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd.*
Shakspea

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milt.*

I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to persuade,
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

UNPRA'ISED, ůn-prăz'd'. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd.*
Spenser.

If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at least,
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*

Nor pass *unprais'd* the vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwine.
Dryden.

UNPRECA'RIOUS, ůn-prē-kā'rē-ůs. *adj.* Not dependant on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED, ůn-prĕs'sē-dĕn-tĕd *adj.* Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT, ůn-prē-dĭkt'. *v. a.* To retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED, ůn-prē-fĕrd'. *adj.* Not advanced.

To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred.* *Collier.*

UNPRE'GNANT, ůn-prĕg'nănt. *adj.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit.

This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant,*
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakspeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE, ůn-prē-jū'dē-kăte. *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and *unprejudicate* understanding. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED, ůn-prêd'jů-dîst. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them. *Tillotson.*

Several, when they had informed themselves of our Saviour's history, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*

UNPRELA'TICAL, ůn-prê-lât'ê-kâl. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED, ůn-prê-mêd'ê-tâ-têd. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer *unpremeditated*. *Shakspeare.*

She dictates to me slumb'ring, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse. *Milton.*

The slow of speech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

UNPREPA'RED, ůn-prê-pâr'd'. *adj.*

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd* and still to seek. *Milton.*

To come *unprepared* before him, is an argument that we do not esteem God. *Duppa.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever on their guard,
For, unforeseen, they say, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakspeare.*

My *unprepar'd* and unrepenting breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS, ůn-prê-pâ'rêd-nês.[365] *n. s.* State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and *unpreparedness* to assert my rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED, ůn-prê-pôz-zêst'. *adj.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

The *unprepossessed* on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with any former notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED, ůn-prêst'. *adj.*

1. Not pressed.

Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

In these soft shades, *unpress'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickel.*

2. Not enforced.

They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpressed*, with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING, ůn-prê-tên'dîng. *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING, ůn-prê-vâ'lîng. *adj.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shaksp.*

UNPREVE'NTED, ůn-prê-vênt'êd. *adj.*

1. Not previously hindered.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeless grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace,
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unsought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY, ůn-prîns'lê. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so *unprincely* an inconstancy. *King Charles.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED, ůn-prîn'sê-pl'd.[359] *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*

Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so *unprincipled* in virtue and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of wisdom. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NTED, ůn-prînt'êd. *adj.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet *unprinted*. *Pope.*

UNPRI'SABLE, ůn-prî'zâ-bl. *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprisable*. *Shaksp*

UNPRI'SONED, ůn-prîz'z'n'd.[359] *adj.* Set free from confinement.

Several desires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and each from other but untied,
Themselves *unprison'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED, ůn-prîz'd'. *adj.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'rish Burgundy
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED, ůn-prô-klâm'd'. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprize
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaim'd*. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED, ůn-prô-fân'd'. *adj.* Not violated.

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE, ůn-prôf'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

The church being eased of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*

Should he reason with *unprofitable* talk? *Job.*

My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time past was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon.*

They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and *unprofitablest* juice. *Bacon.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*

Then they who brothers' better claim disown,
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*

With shame and sorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden*

With tears so tender
As any heart, but only her's could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryd.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS, ůn-prôf'ê-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Uselessness.

We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*

UNPRO'FITABLY, ůn-prôf'ê-tâ-blê. *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now *unprofitably* spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *Ben Jonson.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison.*

UNPRO'FITED, ůn-prôf'ît-êd. *adj.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROLI'FICK, ůn-prô-lîf'îk. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or destroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING, ůn-prôm'îs-îng. *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this *unpromising* disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*

An attempt as difficult and *unpromising* of success, as if he should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO'UNCED, ůn-prô-nôůnst'. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.

Mad'st imperfect words, with childish trips,
Unpronounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milt.*

UNPRO'PER, ůn-prôp'ůr.[98] *adj.*

1. Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY, ůn-prôp'ůr-lê. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS, ůn-prô-pîsh'ůs. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

'Twas when the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED, ůn-prô-pôr'shůn'd. *adj.* Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shaksp.*

UNPROPO'SED, ůn-prô-pôz'd'. *adj.* Not proposed.

The means are *unpropos'd*. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED, ůn-prôpt.[359] *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unprop'd*,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over. *Milton.*

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS, ůn-prôs'půr-ůs *adj.* [*improsper*, Latin.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king. *Clarendon.*

Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY, ůn-prôs'půr-ůs-lê. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously*, if he could see all those reasons for which

God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED, ŭn-prō-tĕk'tĕd *adj.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED, ŭn-prōōv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

There I found a fresh *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not evinced by argument.

There is much of what should be demonstrated, left *unproved* by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE, ŭn-prō-vīde'. *v. a.* To devest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakspeare.*

Prosperity, inviting every sense
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shocks of such temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED, ŭn-prō-vī'dĕd. *adj.*

1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously *unprovided.* *Shakspeare.*

With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*

Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.

Those *unprovided* of tackling and victual are forced to sea. *King Charles.*

The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but being in all things *unprovided*, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*

Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,
And in his brother's absence, has design'd
The *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Sprat.*

Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED, ŭn-prō-vōkt'. *adj.* Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*

Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive, and so *unprovoked.* *Addison.*

UNPROVO'KING, ŭn-prō-vō'kĭng. *adj.* Giving no offence.

I stabbed him a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRU'NED, ŭn-prŭn'd'. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit-trees all *unprun'd* *Shakspeare.*

UNPU'BLICK, ŭn-pŭb'lĭk. *adj.* Private; not generally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublick:* for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED, ŭn-pŭb'lĭsht. *adj.*

1. Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not given to the publick.

Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublished.* *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED, ŭn-pŭn'ĭsht. *adj.* [*impunis*, French.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunish'd.* *L'Estrange*

The vent'rous victor march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED, ŭn-pŭr'tshăst. *adj.* Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return'd t' our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED, ŭn-pŭrj'd'. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakspeare.*

In her visage round those spots, *unpurg'd*,
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED, ŭn-pū'rē-fīde. *adj.*

1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'RPOSED, ŭn-pŭr'pŭs'd. *adj.* Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNPURSU'ED, ŭn-pŭr-sūde'. *adj.* Not pursued.

All night the dreadless angel *unpursued*
Through heav'ns wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED, ŭn-pū'trē-fīde. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsoured, in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt, but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED, ŭn-kwŏl'ē-fīde. *adj.* Not fit.

Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*

All the writers against christianity, since the revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the smallest offices. *Swift.*

To UNQUA'LIFY, ŭn-kwŏl'ē-fī. *v. a.* To disqualify; to devest of qualification.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*

Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE, ŭn-kwŏr'rĭl-ā-bl. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons, as may confirm the causes generally received. *Brown.*

To UNQUE'EN, ŭn-kwēēn'. *v. a.* To devest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shaksp.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ā-bl. *adj.* Unextinguishable.

We represent wildfires burning in water, and *unquenchable.* *Bacon.*

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable.* *Milton.*

The criminal's penitence may have numbered him among the saints, when our unretracted uncharitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal. *Sprat.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ā-blnĕs. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED, ŭn-kwĕnsht'. *adj.*

1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched.* *Bacon.*

2. Not extinguishable.

Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ā-bl.[405] *adj.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout: of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities. *Glanville.*

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience: this seems to be the meaning here.

What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ā-blē. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the household of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat.*

St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but, interposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn'd. *adj.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.

She mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK, ŭn-kwĭk'. *adj.* Motionless; not alive.

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick;*
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED, ůn-kwĭk'ĕn'd. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enwrapp'd within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET, ůn-kwī'ĕt. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of purturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakspeare.*

Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing *Pope.*

Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY, ůn-kwī'ĕt-lē. *adv.* Without rest.

Who's there besides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUI'ETNESS, ůn-kwī'ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness.* *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness.* *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryd.*

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.

Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness.* *Shakspeare.*

From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness* of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED, ůn-răkt'. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED, ůn-răkt'. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou findst *unrak'd* and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakspeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED, ůn-răn'săkt'. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house nor corner thereof *unransacked.* *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED, ůn-răn'sŭm'd. *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.

Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL, ůn-răv'v'l.[103] *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.

He has *unravelled* the studied cheats of great artificers. *Fell.*

There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison.*

With Machiavelian sagacity thou *unravell'dst* intrigues of state. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present order.

How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of Providence reversed? *L'Estrange.*

O the traytor's name!
I'll know it; I will: art shall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd.* *Dryden and Lee.*

So prophane and sceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The solution or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope*

Thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily imagined. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

UNRA'ZORED, ůn-rā'zŭr'd. *adj.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UN'REACHED, ůn-rētsht'.[359] *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryd.*

UNRE'AD, ůn-rĕd'. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread.* *Hooker.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread *Dryd.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryd.*

UNRE'ADINESS, ůn-rĕd'ē-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.

This impreparation and *unreadiness* when they find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY, ůn-rĕd-ē. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not thoroughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Spenser.*

How now, my lords? what all *unready* so? *Shakspeare.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men in the conduct of actions, use extreme remedies at first and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL, ůn-rē'ăl. *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.

Hence terrible shadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakspeare.*

I with pain
Voyag'd the *unreal*, vast unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

UNRE'ASONABLE, ůn-rē'z'n-ă-bl. *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.

No reason known to us; but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*

It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases; self-love will make men partial to themselves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit

Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words. *Dryden.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality. *Swift.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Those that place their hope in another world have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS, ůn-rē'z'n-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Inconsistency with reason.

The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition. *Hammond.*

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.

The *unreasonableness* of their propositions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint desires of the major number. *King Charles.*

A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison.*

UNRE'ASONABLY, ůn-rē'z'n-ă-blē. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably.* *Shakspeare.*

To UNRE'AVE, ůn-rēve'. *v. a.* [now *unravel;* from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel;* perhaps the same with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder.] To unwind; to disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her woers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave.* *Spenser.*

UNREBA'TED, ůn-rē-bā'tĕd. *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KABLE, ůn-rē-bū'kă-bl. *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.

Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukable*, until the appearing of Christ. 1 *Timothy.*

UNRECEI'VED, ůn-rē-sēv'd'. *adj.* Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED, ůn-rē-klām'd'. *adj.*

1. Not tamed.

A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not reformed.

This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE, ůn-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,

That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.

He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness. *Hammond.*

UNRE'CONCILED, ůn-rěk'ŏn-sil'd. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare.*

UNRECO'RDED, ůn-rē-kŏr'dĕd. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton.*

The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED, ůn-rē-kŏůnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted.* *Shakspeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE, ůn-rē-krŏŏt'â-bl. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING, ůn-rē-kū'rĭng. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound. *Shakspeare.*

UNREDU'CED, ůn-rē-dūst'. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires. *Davies.*

UNREFO'RMABLE, ůn-rē-fŏr'mâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable;* to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED, ůn-rē-fŏrm'd'. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed.* *Davies.*

We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*, without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* christian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreformed.* *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED, ůn-rē-frăk'tĕd. *adj.* Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton.*

UNREFRE'SHED, ůn-rē-frĕsht'. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.

Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED, ůn-rē-gâr'dĕd. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenser.*

Dost see, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing *Denham*

Me you have often counsell'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*

Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them are wholly *unregarded.* *Swift.*

UNREGE'NERATE, ůn-rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED, ůn-rĕd'jĭs-tůr'd. *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*

UNREI'NED, ůn-rān'd'.[359] *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.

Lest from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING, ůn-rē-lĕnt'ĭng. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was subdued;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakspeare.*

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shaksp.*

These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryden.*

False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE, ůn-rē-lē'vâ-bl. *adj.* Admitting no succour.

As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED, ůn-rē-lēĕv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not succoured.

The goddess griev'd,
Her favour'd host should perish *unreliev'd.* *Dryden.*

2. Not eased.

The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE, ůn-rē-mârk'â-bl. *adj.*

1. Not capable of being observed.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE, ůn-rē-mē'dē-â-bl. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.

He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERED, ůn-rē-mĕm'bůr'd. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of disguising the shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBERING, ůn-rē-mĕm'bůr-ĭng. *adj.* Having no memory.

That, *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE, ůn-rē-mĕm'brânse. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts.*

UNREMO'VEABLE, ůn-rē-mŏŏv'â-bl. *adj.* Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VEABLY, ůn-rē-mŏŏv'â-blē. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.

His discontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VED, ůn-rē-mŏŏv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremov'd.* *Dryden.*

2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriffe or Atlas *unremov'd.* *Milton.*

UNREPA'ID, ůn-rē-pâde'. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.

Had'st thou full pow'r
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED, ůn-rē-pēl'd'. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTANT, ůn-rē-pĕnt'ânt. } *adj.* Not
UNREPE'NTING, ůn-rē-pĕnt'ĭng. } repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*

My unprepar'd and *unrepenting* breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*

All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*

Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope.*

UNREPE'NTED, ůn-rē-pĕnt'ĕd. *adj.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation. *Hooker*

If I, vent'ring to displease
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealousy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton.*

As in *unrepented* sin she died,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden.*

With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins produced before men and angels! *Rogers.*

UNREPI'NING, ůn-rē-pī'nĭng. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.

Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining.* *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED, ůn-rē-plĕn'ĭsht. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE, ůn-rē-prēĕv'â-bl. *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood *Shakspeare.*

UNREPRO'ACHED, ůn-rē-prŏtsht'. *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head *King Charles.*

UNREPRO'VEABLE, ůn-rė-prŏŏv'ȧ-bl. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his sight. *Collossians.*

UNREPRO'VED, ůn-rė-prŏŏv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys.*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace. *Spenser.*

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT, ůn-rė-půg'nȧnt. *adj.* Not opposite.

When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE, ůn-rėp'ů-tȧ-bl. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED, ůn-rė-kwėst'ėd. *adj.* Not asked.

With what security can our embassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNRĖQUI'TABLE, ůn-rė-kwī'tȧ-bl. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED, ůn-rė-zėnt'ėd. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of these holy persons passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED, ůn-rė-zėrv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY, ůn-rė-zėr'vėd-lė.[364] *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS, ůn-rė-zėr'vėd-nės.[364] *n. s.*

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends, or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED, ůn-rė-zīs'tėd. *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might
Hath sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*

What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING, ůn-rė-zīs'ting. *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE, ůn-rė-zŏl'vȧ-bl. *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED, ůn-rė-zŏlv'd'. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution: sometimes with *of.*

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*

Turnus, *unresolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from sight. *Dryden.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved.* *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING, ůn-rė-zŏl'ving. *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE, ůn-rė-spėk'tīv. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

UNRE'ST, ůn-rėst'. *n. s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. Not in use.

Wise behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest.* *Spenser.*

Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest,*
That have their alms out of the empress' chest. *Shakspeare.*

Dismay'd confusion all possess'd
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descry'd:
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest,*
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*

Up they rose,
As from *unrest;* and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton.*

UNRESTO'RED, ůn-rė-stŏr'd'. *adj.*

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier.*

UNRESTRA'INED, ůn-rė-strȧn'd'. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease and pageants entertain'd;
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd.* *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained,* loose companions. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution a non-usance, or abolition. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED, ůn-rė-trȧk'tėd. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion; malevolence shewn in a single outward act, *unretracted,* or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier.*

UNREVE'ALED, ůn-rė-vėl'd'. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*

Dear fatal name! rest ever *unreveal'd;*
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED, ůn-rė-vėnj'd'. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unreveng'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

UNRE'VEREND, ůn-rėv'ėr-ėnd. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverend* robes. *Shakspeare.*

Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sov'reignty so oft thou hast preferr'd,
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY, ůn-rėv'ėr-ėnt-lė. *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

UNREVE'RSED, ůn-rė-vėrst'. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNREVO'KED, ůn-rė-vŏkt'. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED, ůn-rė-wȧrd'ėd. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded.* *L'Estrange.*

Since for the common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought, and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To UNRI'DDLE, ůn-rīd'dl. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanville.*

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS, ůn-rė-dīk'ů-lůs. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

To UNRI'G, ůn-rīg'. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store.
Dryden.

UNRI'GHT, ůn-rite'. *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps be *untight*.

What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well-grounded, timely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Glossary to Kalendar.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisdom.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS, ůn-ri'tshê-ůs. *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Octavious here lept into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justify'd by might. *Spenser.*

Within a month!
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married——Oh most wicked speed! *Shaksp*

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Isaiah.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY, ůn-ri'tshê-ůs-lê. *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust or profit should succeed,
Who would not swallow first a pois'nous wicked weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall undeservedly under publick disgrace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, ůn-ri'tshê-ůs-nês. *n. s.* Wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us; all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*, saith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

UNRI'GHTFUL, ůn-rite'fůl. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Thou which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne.
Shakspeare.

To UNRI'NG, ůn-ring'. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be fore'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P, ůn-rip'. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip;* and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open.

Like a traitor
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treacherous blade,
Unrip'st the bowels of thy sov'reign's son.
Shakspeare.

He could not now, with his honour, so *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon.*

We are angry with searchers when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed letters *Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *unripped*, but unstitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE, ůn-ripe'. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*

In this northern tract, our hoarser throats
Utter *unripe* and ill constrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED, ůn-ri'p'n'd.[359] *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addison.*

UNRI'PENESS, ůn-ripe'nês. *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.

The ripeness or *unripeness* of the occasion must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED, ůn-ri'vâl'd. *adj.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose *unrival'd* shrine
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L, ůn-rôle'.[406] *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror!
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss:
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden.*

UNROMA'NTICK, ůn-rô-mân'tik. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a base *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To UNROO'F, ůn-rôôf'. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'OSTED, ůn-rôôst'êd. *adj.* Driven from the roost.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

To UNRO'OT, ůn-rôôt'. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakspeare.*

Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey.
Dryden.

UNRO'UGH, ůn-růf'[314] *adj.* Smooth.

Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'UNDED, ůn-rôůnd'êd. *adj.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfil'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL, ůn-rôê'âl. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterously. *Sidney.*

To UNRU'FFLE, ůn-růf'fl. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny coursers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED, ůn-růf'fl'd.[359] *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison.

UNRU'LED, ůn-rôôl'd'. *adj.* Not directed by any superiour power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainted in their labour, or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS, ůn-rôô'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unruliness* of others who without leave were gone ashore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*

No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South.*

UNRU'LY, ůn-rôô'lê. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chase the savage beast with busy pain. *Spenser.*

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakspeare.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive but *unruly* waywardness. *Shakspeare.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *James.*

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give:
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roscommon.*

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun, which are occasioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites *Glanville.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet,
Th' *unruly* sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take.
Dryden.

UNSA'FE, ůn-sâfe'. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With speed retir'd,
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind
Of such commotion. *Milton.*

Uncertain ways *unsafest* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY, ůn-sâfe'lê. *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or *unsafely*, but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts, amiss; which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSA'ID, ůn-sêd'.[203] *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer shall wish his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the several ways of imitation, I shall place translation and paraphrase. *Felton.*

UNSA'LTED, ůn-sâlt'êd. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

The muriatick scurvy, induced by too great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALU'TED, ůn-sâ-lůt'êd. *adj.* [*insalutatus*, Latin.] Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakspeare.*

Unsa'nctified, ůn-sǎnk'tė-fide. *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground *unsanctify'd* have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakspeare.*

Unsa'tiable, ůn-sǎ'shė-ǎ-bl. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker.*

Crassus the Roman, for his *unsatiable* greediness, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

Unsatisfa'ctoriness, ůn-sǎt-tĭs-fǎk'tůr-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.

That which most deters me from such trials, is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

Unsatisfa'ctory, ůn-sǎt-tĭs-fǎk'tůr-ė. *adj.*

1. Not giving satisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for themselves. *Stillingfleet.*

Unsa'tisfied, ůn-sǎt'tĭs-fide. *adj.*

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person whom she meant to advance, said, She was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love; or being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham.*

Eternity human nature cannot look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and return to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

Unsa'tisfiedness, ůn-sǎt'tĭs-fide-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unsatisfied.*] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

Unsa'tisfying, ůn-sǎt'tĭs-fī-ing. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

Unsa'vouriness, ůn-sǎ'vůr-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unsavoury.*]

1. Bad taste.
2. Bad sme

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

Unsa'voury, ůn-sǎ'vůr-ė. *adj.*

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job.*

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of; because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? *Shakspeare.*

To Unsa'y, ůn-sǎ'. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakspeare.*

Say, and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

How soon
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore! *Milton.*

To say, and straight *unsay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

Unsca'ly, ůn-skǎ'lė. *adj.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soale. *Gay.*

Unsca'rred, ůn-skǎr'd'. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live:
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Unschola'stick, ůn-skŏ-lǎs'tĭk. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

Unscho'oled, ůn-skŏŏl'd'. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

Unsco'rched, ůn-skŏrtsht'.[369] *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd*. *Shaksp.*

Unsco'ured, ůn-skŏůr'd'. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakspeare.*

Unscra'tched, ůn-skrǎtsht'. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Unscre'ened, ůn-skrėėn'd'. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnish'd brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

Unscri'ptural, ůn-skrĭp'tshů-rǎl. *adj.* Not defensible by scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*

To Unse'al, ůn-sėle'. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.

This new glare of light
Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

Unse'aled, ůn-sėl'd'.[369] *adj.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To Unse'am, ůn-sėme'. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shaksp.*

Unsea'rchable, ůn-sėrtsh'ǎ-bl. *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.

All is best, though we often doubt
What th' *unsearchable* dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

Thou hast vouchsaf'd
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milton.*

Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotson.*

These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time among infinites and *unsearchables*. *Watts.*

Unsea'rchableness, ůn-sėrtsh'ǎ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error. *Bramhall.*

Unse'asonable, nů-sė'z'n-ǎ-bl. *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable* offices which please him not. *Hooker.*

Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spens.*

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as is done in hostility. *Hayward.*

This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may arise
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unseasonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shaksp.*

3. Late: as, *unseasonable* time of night.

Unse'asonableness, ůn-sė'z'n-ǎ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place.

The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

Unse'asonably, ůn-sė'z'n-ǎ-blė. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest when no danger is nigh *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;

Unseasonably wise, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryd.*

By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improperly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED, ŭn-sē'z'n'd.[359] *adj.*

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakspeare.*

I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned* intrusion. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him. *Shaksp.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such unseasonable and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.

5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED, ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd. *adj.*

1. Not supported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET, ŭn-sē'krĭt. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.

He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET, ŭn-sē'krĭt.[99] *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shaksp.*

UNSECU'RE, ŭn-sē-kūre'. *adj.* Not safe.

Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED, ŭn-sē-dūst'. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseduc'd*, you not making it appear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and the assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakspeare.*

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *unseduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton.*

UNSEE'ING, ŭn-sēē'ĭng.[410] *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shaksp.*

To UNSEE'M, ŭn-sēēm'. *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shaksp.*

UNSEE'MLINESS, ŭn-sēēm'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*, we would be surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY, ŭn-sēēm'lē. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentious as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one, a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other, a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt dishonest, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*

Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemliest* seen. *Milton.*

Her gifts
Were such, as under government well seemed;
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

I wish every *unseemly* idea and wanton expression had been banished from amongst them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY, ŭn-sēēm'lē. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her own. 1 *Corinthians.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd;
Unseemly yelling; distant hills return
The hideous noise. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N, ŭn-sēēn'. *adj.*

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Shakspeare.*

Her father and myself
Will so dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shaksp.*

A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him, You have done well; for, before, the faults of your work were seen, but now they are *unseen*. *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass! *Roscom.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep. *Milton.*

At his birth a star
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eastern sages, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milt.*

On she came,
Led by her heav'nly Maker, though *unseen*,
And guided by his voice. *Milton.*

The footsteps of the deity he treads,
And secret moves along the crowded space,
Unseen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope.*

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freshly spring up again no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not unseen in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH, ŭn-sĕlf'ĭsh. *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish*. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT, ŭn-sĕnt'. *adj.*

1. Not sent.

2. UNSE'NT *for.* Not called by letter or messenger.

If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for*. *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE, ŭn-sĕp'ăr-ă-bl. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEP'ARATED, ŭn-sĕp'ăr-ă-tĕd. *adj.* Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE, ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl. *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. *Spenser.*

'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it; so that, if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth have been *unserviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY, ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ă-blē. *adv.* Without use; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unserviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon; and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T, ŭn-sĕt'. *adj.* Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves to that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE, ŭn-sĕt'tl. *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too; but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? *L'Estrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED, ŭn-sĕt'tl'd.[359] *adj.*

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn air, and the best comforter
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakspeare.*

Prepar'd I was not
For such a business; there am I found
So much *unsettled*. *Shakspeare.*

With them, a bastard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unsettled* humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakspeare.*

Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange.*

Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. *Bentley.*

3. Not established.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place of abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an

house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS, ůn-sĕt'tl'd-nĕs. *n. s.*
1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.
The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*
3. Want of fixity.
When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'VERED, ůn-sĕv'ůr'd. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.
Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends
I' th' war, do grow together. *Shakspeare.*
Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear;
Th' *unsever'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore.*

To UNSE'X, ůn-sĕks'. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED, ůn-shăd'ōde. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.
He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glanv.*

UNSHA'KEABLE, ůn-shā'kā-bl. *adj.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use.
Your isle stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHA'KED, ůn-shăkt'. *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.
I know but one,
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHA'KEN, ůn-shā'k'n.[103] *adj.*
1. Not agitated; not moved.
Purpose is
Of violent birth; but poor validity:
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall *unshaken* when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*
The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle.*
2. Not subject to concussion.
3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.
Ill wast thou shrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st
Unshaken. *Milton.*
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat.*
His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition; his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Addison.*

To UNSHA'CKLE, ůn-shăk'kl. *v. a.* To loose from bonds.
A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison.*

UNSHA'MED, ůn-shăm'd'. *adj.* Not shamed.
The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PEN, ůn-shā'p'n.[103] *adj.* Mishapen; deformed.
This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*
Gasping for breath, th' *unshapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling waves extended lie. *Addison.*

UNSHA'RED, ůn-shār'd'. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.
Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milton.*

To UNSHE'ATH, ůn-shēth'. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.
Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakspeare.*
Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law:
There is not now a rebel's sword *unsheath'd*. *Shaksp.*
Far hence be souls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Assume thy courage, and *unsheath* thy sword. *Dryden.*
The Roman senate has resolv'd,
Till time give better prospects, still to keep
The sword *unsheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison.*
Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,
And half *unsheath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D, ůn-shĕd'. *adj.* Not spilt.
To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED, ůn-shĕl'tůr'd. *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.
He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED, ůn-shēēld'ĕd. *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.
He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P, ůn-shĭp'. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED, ůn-shŏkt'.[359] *adj.* Not disgusted; not offended.
Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickel.*

UNSHO'D, ůn-shŏd'. *adj.* [from *unshoed.*] Having no shoes.
Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot as chased stags. *Spenser.*
Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Jeremiah.*
The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK, ůn-shŏŏk'. *part. adj.* Not shaken.
Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN, ůn-shŏrn'. *adj.* Not clipped.
This strength, diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T, ůn-shŏt'. *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.
He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT, ůn-shŏůt'. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.
Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHO'WERED, ůn-shŏůr'd'. *adj.* Not watered by showers.
Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling th' *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING, ůn-shrĭnk'ĭng. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.
Your son, my lord, hath paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE, ůn-shůn'nā-bl. *adj.* Inevitable.
'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'FTED, ůn-sĭft'ĕd. *adj.*
1. Not parted by a sieve.
The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes. *May.*
2. Not tried; not known by experience.
Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. *Shaksp.*

UNSI'GHT, ůn-site'. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted*.
They 'll say, our business to reform
The church and state, is but a worm
For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED, ůn-si'tĕd. *adj.* Invisible; not seen.
Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted*. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS, ůn-site'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.
The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking. *Wiseman.*

UNSI'GHTLY, ůn-site'lē. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
—Good sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks. *Shakspeare.*
Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, *unsightly*, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*
Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*
It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have form'd such an *unsightly* hollow into so beautiful an area. *Spectator.*

UNSINCE'RE, ůn-sĭn-sēre'. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle.*
3. Not sound; not solid.
Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY, ůn-sĭn-sĕr'ē-tē. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession.
A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW, ůn-sĭn'ů. *v. a.* To deprive of strength.
Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length. *Denham.*
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,

And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome. *Dryd.*

The affected purity of the French has *unsinewed* their heroick verse. The language of an epick poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED, ůn-sin'ůde. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinew'd*,
And yet to me are strong. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'NGED, ůn-sinj'd'.[359] *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian, when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged.* *Brown.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unsinged.* *Stephens.*

UNSI'NKING, ůn-sink'ing.[410] *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool, refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. *Addis.*

UNSI'NNING, ůn-sin'ning.[410] *adj.* Impeccable.

A perfect *unsinning* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED, ůn-skăn'd'. *adj.* Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unskann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFUL, ůn-skil'fůl. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakspeare.*

Hear his sighs, though mute:
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

A man *unskilful* in syllogism could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Using a man's words according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him who is so *unskilful* in the language as not to understand it when used as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY, ůn-skil'fůl-lė. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully;* or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shaks.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS, ůn-skil'fůl-nės. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness.* *Sidney.*

Let no price be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor.*

UNSKI'LLED, ůn-skil'd'. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.

Unskill'd in helebore, if thou shouldst try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryd.*

Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ
Of Ca'ndish beauty join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and *in* looms *unskill'd.* *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd to* trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSLA'IN, ůn-slănc'. *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney.*

Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd this dire contagion bring. *Dryd.*

UNSLA'KED, ůn-slăkt'. *adj.* Not quenched.

Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*

Wheat steeped in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslaked* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING, ůn-slėėp'ing.[410] *adj.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews dispos'd
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING, ůn-slip'ing.[410] *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMI'RCHED, ůn-smėrtsht'. *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.

That drop of blood that 's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMO'KED, ůn-smŏkt'.[359] *adj.* Not smoked.

His ancient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half *unsmoak'd*, lay by his side. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH, ůn-smŏŏth'. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE, ůn-sŏ'shė-ă-bl. *adj.* [*insociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Raleigh.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

UNSO'CIABLY, ůn-sŏ'shė-ă-blė. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natured, and troublesome. *L'Estr.*

UNSO'ILED, ůn-sŏil'd'. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, the austereness of my life,
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakspeare.*

The humours are transparent to let in the light, *unsoiled* and unsophisticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethusean stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and unlefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD, ůn-sŏld'. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold,
And t' other seer, yet by his wife *unsold.* *Dryden.*

Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unstall'd, *unsold;* thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE, ůn-sŏl'jėr-like. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.

Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID, ůn-sŏl'id. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED, ůn-sŏlv'd'. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities which have hitherto been *unsolved?* *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*, so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSOO'T, ůn-sŏŏt'. for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED, ůn-sŏ-fis'tė-kă-tėd. *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *More.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unsophisticated* soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unsophisticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'RTED, ůn-sŏrt'ėd. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT, ůn-săwt'. *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought;* and shunned, follows eke. *Spenser.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*

They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought.* *Milton.*

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsought* diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milt.*

Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unsought.* *Milton.*

If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shaksp.*

UNSO'UND, ůn-sŏůnd'. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age, imperfect, and *unsound.* *Denham.*

An animal whose juices are *unsound*, can never be duly nourished; for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.
3. Rotten; corrupted.
4. Not orthodox.

These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal copulation, become *unsound*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Spens.*

7. Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king,

Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's *unsound;*
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenser.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*
His puissance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
Unsound and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under foot.

Unso'unded, ůn-sóůnd'ĕd. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ster is
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shaksp.*
Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands. *Shakspeare.*

Unso'undness, ůn-sóůnd'nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie? *Hooker.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addis.*

Unso'ured, ůn-sóůr'd'.[369] *adj.*

1. Not made sour.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoured* in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

Unso'wn, ůn-sóne'. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*. *Bacon.*
If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon.*
The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

Unspa'red, ůn-spâr'd'. *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton.*

Unspa'ring, ůn-spâ'rĭng.[410] *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful.

To Unspea'k, ůn-spĕke'. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak my own detraction! here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shaksp.*

Unspe'akable, ůn-spē'kâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*. *Hooker.*

A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*. *Shakspeare.*
Both addrest for fight
Unspeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable;* and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

Unspe'akably, ůn-spē'kâ-blē. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

Unspe'cified, ůn-spĕs'sē-fide. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*. *Brown.*

Unspe'culative, ůn-spĕk'ů-lâ-tĭv. *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Unspe'd, ůn-spĕd'. *adj.* Not despatched; not performed.

Venutus withdraws
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth.*

Unspe'nt, ůn-spĕnt'. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The sound inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To Unsphe're, ůn-sfēre'. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek to *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, sir, no going. *Shakspeare.*
Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

Unspi'ed, ůn-spide'. *adj.*

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd*. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd;*
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickel.*

Unspi'lt, ůn-spĭlt'.[369] *adj.*

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Hath been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne without lending, *unspilt*. *Tusser.*

To Unspi'rit, ůn-spĭr'ĭt. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*
Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul? *Norris.*

Unspoi'led, ůn-spóĭl'd'. *adj.*

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they fled, for very despight, in their return they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled*. *Spenser.*
The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships *unspoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprophan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

Unspo'tted, ůn-spŏt'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyran bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure *unspotted* maid. *Spens.*
A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shaksp.*
There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it comes to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakspeare.*
Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *James.*
Wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*
Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* side
Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers*

Unsqua'red, ůn-skwâr'd'. *adj* Not formed; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquar'd;*
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakspeare.*

Unsta'ble, ůn-stâ'bl. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.

A popular state not founded on the general interests of the people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden.*
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea or no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' *unstable* slightness. *Shakspeare.*
A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James.*

Unsta'id, ůn-stâde'. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve œglogues. *Spenser.*
To the gay gardens his *unstaid* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights. *Spenser.*
Will the king come, that I may breathe my last
In wholesome counsel to his *unstaid* youth? *Shaksp.*
Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakspeare.*
Wo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstaid* command! *Sandys.*

Unsta'idness, ůn-stâde'nĕs. *n. s.*

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.

2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see

in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED, ůn-stân'd'. *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.

Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to publick regimen. *Hooker*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herself, *unstain'd* hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand
Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakspeare.*

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love. *Shaksp.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once president
Of England's counsel, and her treasury;
Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both more in himself content. *Milt.*

Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd.* *Roscommon.*

These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd,*
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To UNSTA'TE, ůn-stâte'. *v. a.* To put out of dignity.

High-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a sworder. *Shakspeare.*

I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE, ůn-stât'tshů-tâ-bl. *adj.* Contrary to statute.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable,* the rent reserved being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'NCHED, ůn-stânsht'.[215] *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.

With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unstaunched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shaksp.*

UNSTE'ADFAST, ůn-stêd'fâst. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.

I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTE'ADILY, ůn-stêd'dê-lê. *adv.*

1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.

He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily,* will not be minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS, ůn-stêd'dê-nês. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will instruct us, by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politicks. *Addison.*

In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness.* *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY, ůn-stêd'dê. *adj.*

1. Inconstant; irresolute.

And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*

No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 'tis too much, or too little. *L'Estrange.*

While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady,*
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to measure time. *Locke.*

3. Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTEE'PED, ůn-stêêpt'.[359] *adj.* Not soaked.

Other wheat was sown *unsteeped,* but watered twice a-day. *Bacon.*

To UNSTI'NG, ůn-sting'. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries; and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South.*

UNSTI'NTED, ůn-stînt'êd. *adj.* Not limited.

In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED, ůn-stůr'd'. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.

Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred,* let fall to the bottom a resinous substance. *Boyle.*

To UNSTI'TCH, ůn-stîtsh'. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched.* *Collier.*

UNSTO'OPING, ůn-stôô'ping. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shaksp.*

To UNSTO'P, ůn-stôp'. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle.*

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped.* *Isaiah.*

One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *unstopped.* *Addison.*

UNSTO'PPED, ůn-stôpt'. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.

The flame *unstopp'd,* at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRA'INED, ůn-strân'd'. *adj.* Easy; not forced.

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill.*

UNSTRA'ITENED, ůn-strâ't'n'd.[359] *adj.* Not contracted.

The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstraitened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED, ůn-strêng'*th*'n'd.[359] *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To UNSTRI'NG, ůn-strîng'. *v. a.*

1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakspeare.*

Eternal structures let them raise
On William and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
Till nature's musick lies *unstrung.* *Prior.*

His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows scatter'd and his bow *unstrung.* *Smith.*

2. To loose; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands
His garland they *unstring,* and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK, ůn-strůk'. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.

Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigued with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED, ůn-stůd'ld.[283] *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion expressed in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED, ůn-stůft'.[359] *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie:
But where unbruised youth with *unstuft* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL, ůn-sůb-stân'shâl. *adj.*

1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace!
The wretch that thou hath blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakspeare.*

Darkness now rose
As daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night,
Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both,
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.

If empty *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

UNSUCCEE'DED, ůn-sůk-sêê'dêd. *adj.* Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsuccceeded* power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL, ůn-sůk-sês'fůl. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see yon heads without: there's worse within. *Cleaveland.*

Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd. *Milt.*

Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learning generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful.* *Milton.*

My counsels may be *unsuccessful,* but my pray'rs
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*

The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, *unsuccessful.* *South.*

Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,
The same compassion would have fallen on him. *Addison.*

Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unsuccessful,* with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addison.*

Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*

Leave dang'rous truths to *unsuccessful* satire. *Pope.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY, ůn-sůk-sês'fůl-ê. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully, and perhaps, in the issue *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS, ůn-sůk-sês'fůl-nês. *n. s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and, upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE, ůn-sůk-sês'sîv. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable direction of God. *Brown.*

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED, ůn-sůkt'.[359] *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE, ŭn-sŭf'fŭr-â-bl. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The irksome deformities, whereby, through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes disgrace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heaven's high council table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural sluttishness. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnse. *n. s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt. *adj.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsufficient* they are to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED, ŭn-shŭg'ŭr'd. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared*. *Bacon.*

UNSU'ITABLE, ŭn-sū'tâ-bl. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakspeare.*

He will smile upon her; which will now be so *unsuitable* to her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakspeare.*

That would likeliest render contempt instead;
Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return
For so much good. *Milton.*

All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotson.*

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expences; such as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiours, is very *unsuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS, ŭn-sū'tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy, has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSU'ITING, ŭn-sū'tĭng.[410] *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsuiting* such a man. *Shakspeare.*

Leave thy joys, *unsuiting* such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED, ŭn-sŭl'lĭd.[283] *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lily. *Shakspeare.*

To royal authority a most dutiful observance, has ever been the proper, *unsullied* honour of your church. *Sprat.*

Rays which on Hough's *unsully'd* mitre shine. *Pope.*

These an altar raise:
An hecatomb of pure, *unsully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

UNSU'NG, ŭn-sŭng.' *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,
Nor pass'd uncelebrated nor *unsung*
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

Half yet remains *unsung*; but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton.*

Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung*. *Addison.*

UNS'UNNED, ŭn-sŭn'd'.[359] *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow. *Shakspeare.*

You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink on opportunity,
And let a single, helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS, ŭn-sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,
And she no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED, ŭn-sŭp-plân'tĕd. *adj.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet. *Philips.*

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED, ŭn-sŭp-plī'd'. *adj.* Not supplied; not accomodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her sire left *unsupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unsupplied* distress of other men, betrays the same temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'â-bl. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst, by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it, and, by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupportable*. *Woodward.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'â-blē. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'ĕd. *adj.*

1. Not sustained; not held up.

Them she up-stays
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest *unsupported* flow'r. *Milton.*

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE, ŭn-shūre'. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakspeare.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard assays unfit, *unsure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

The king supposing his estate to be most safe, when indeed most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*

How vain that second life in other's breath!
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mōŭnt'â-bl. *adj.* [*insurmontable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and *unsurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE, ŭn-sŭs-sĕp'tē-bl. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt'. } *adj.* Not
UNSUSPE'CTED, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'tĕd. } considered as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shaksp.*

Author *unsuspect*
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

On the coast averse
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found *unsuspected* way. *Milton.*

This day, my Persicus, thou shalt perceive,
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unsuspected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt'ĭng. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleas'd in the gen'ral's sight, the host lie down
Sudden before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS, ŭn-sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton.*

The easy queen receiv'd my faint address
With eager hope and *unsuspicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED, ŭn-sŭs-tân'd'. *adj.* Not supported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unsustain'd*. *Milton.*

All *unsustain'd* between the wave and sky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE, ŭn-swāthe'. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*

UNSWAY'ABLE, ŭn-swā'â-bl. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable* and free. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWA'YED, ŭn-swāde'. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd? *Shaksp.*

To UNSWE'AR, ŭn-swāre'. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light,
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenser.*

To UNSWE'AT, ŭn-swĕt. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn musick. *Milton.*

UNSWE'ATING, ŭn-swĕt'ĭng. *adj.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*

Unsweet', ůn-swēēt'. *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet*.
Spenser.

Unswept', ůn-swĕpt'. *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do 't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswept*.
Shakspeare.

Unsworn', ůn-swŏrn'. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*:
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakspeare.*

Unta'inted, ůn-tānt'ĕd. *adj.*

1. Not sullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit.
Shakspeare.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shakspeare.*

Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roscommon.*

Compare the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *South.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown.
Dryden.

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load.
Smith.

Unta'ken, ůn-tā'k'n.[103] *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away.
2 Corinthians.

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships unspoiled or *untaken*. *Hayward.*

Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*

Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remained *untaken*. *Dryden.*

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he sacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. Unta'ken *up*. Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

Unta'lked *of*, ůn-tāwkt'ŏv. *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen.
Shakspeare.

No happiness can be, where is no rest;
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest. *Dryd.*

Unta'meable, ůn-tā'mâ-bl. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Wilkins.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*

Unta'med, ůn-tām'd'.[369] *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser.*

What death has heaven design'd,
For so *untam'd* so turbulent a mind? *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation
Locke.

To Unta'ngle, ůn-tăng'gl.[405] *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakspeare.*

This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks in foul, sluttish hairs,
Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune bodes.
Shakspeare.

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

Unta'sted, ůn-tās'tĕd. *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

The tall stag resolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untasted* spring behind,
And, wing'd with fear outflies the wind. *Waller.*

If he chance to find
A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,
Blesses his stars and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

Unta'sting, ůn-tās'tĭng.[410] *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taste.

Cydonian oil,
Whose balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue.
Smith.

2. Not trying by the palate.

Unta'ught, ůn-tāwt'. *adj.*

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*.
Ecclesiasticus.

Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is still the same;
Yet still the wretched master bears the blame.
Dryden.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In ev'ry stream a sweet instruction flows;
But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

2. Debarred from instruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken. *Locke.*

3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour.
Shakspeare.

To Unte'ach, ůn-tĕtsh'. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown.*

Their customs are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.
Dryden.

Unte'achable, ůn-tĕtsh'â-bl. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

Unte'mpered, ůn-tĕm'pŭr'd. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezekiel.*

Unte'mpted, ůn-tĕmt'ĕd. *adj.*

1. Not embarrassed by temptation.

In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him, but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor.*

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager, or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

Unte'nable, ůn-tĕn'â-bl. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in possession.

2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that, the town being *untenable*, he should retire. *Clarendon.*

Casaubon abandons a post that was *untenable*.
Dryden.

Unte'nanted, ůn-tĕn'ânt-ĕd. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country seems to be full stock'd with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

Unte'nded, ůn-tĕnd'ĕd. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unblest, *untended*, and unmourn'd.
Thomson.

Unte'nder, ůn-tĕn'dŭr.[98] *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.

So young, and so *untender*?
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakspeare.*

Unte'ndered, ůn-tĕnd'ŭr'd. *adj.* Not offered.

Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakspeare.*

To Unte'nt, ůn-tĕnt'. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us?
Shakspeare.

Unte'nted, ůn-tĕnt'ĕd. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied.

Blasts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee! *Shakspeare.*

Unte'rrified, ůn-tĕr'rĕ-fide. *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, unseduced, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*

To succour the distrest;
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
These are exploits worthy Achilles' son.
A. Philips.

Untha'nked, ůn-*th*ānkt'. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfinish'd fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulness.

Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve.
Dryden.

Untha'nkful, ůn-*th*ānk'fŭl. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The casting away of things profitable for sustenance, is an *unthankful* abuse of the fruits.
Hooker.

He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke.*

They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. *2 Esdras.*

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the blessing. *Taylor.*

The bare supposal of one petty loss makes us *unthankful* for all that is left. *L'Estrange.*

Untha'nkfully, ůn-*th*ānk'fŭl-ē. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger. *Boyle.*

Untha'nkfulness, ůn-*th*ānk'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakspeare.*

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

The unthankful stand reckoned among the most enormous sinners; which evinces the virtue opposite

to *unthankfulness* to bear the same place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED, ŭn-thâw'd'. *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.

Your wine lock'd up,
Or fish deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd.* *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'. *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.

Unthink your speaking, and say so no more. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHI'NKING, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'ĭng. *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.

Grey-headed infant, and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind. *Creech.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever shall propose, would do great service to the studious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable aversion to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY, ŭn-*th*ŏr'nė. *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there still remained a paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of*, ŭn-*th*âwt'ŏv. *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That shall be the day, when'er it lights,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTHRE'AD, ŭn-*th*rêd'. *v. a.* To loose.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED, ŭn-*th*rêt't'n'd.[359] *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

U'NTHRIFT, ŭn-*th*rĭft'. *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrifts.* *Shakspeare.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloathes too wide,
And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing still; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum. *Dryden.*

U'NTHRIFT, ŭn-*th*rĭft. *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In such a night
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHRI'FTILY, ŭn-*th*rĭft'ė-lė. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be over large, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily.* *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS, ŭn-*th*rĭft'ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthriftiness*, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftiness* by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY, ŭn-*th*rĭft'ė. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman of whose *unthrifty* son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* son? *Shaksp.*

2. Not in a state of improvement.

Our absence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse recover him. *Mortimer.*

UNTHRI'VING, ŭn-*th*rĭ'vĭng. *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE, ŭn-*th*rōne'. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milt.*

To UNTI'E, ŭn-tī'. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakspeare.*

2. To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten.

All that of myself is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sacharissa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And, those scorching beams to shun,
To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*

The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To loosen from convolution or knot.

The fury heard; while, on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

4. To set free from any obstruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

5. To resolve; to clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie;*
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*

A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the knot and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED, ŭn-tīde'.[282] *adj.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.

Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*

2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not fast.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L, ŭn-tĭl'. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come. *Genesis.*

Treasons are acted
As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed. *Chronicles.*

UNTI'L, ŭn-tĭl'. *prep.*

1. To. Used of time.

His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judges.*

2. To. Used of objects Obsolete.

So soon as he from far descry'd
Those glist'ring arms, that heav'n with light did fill,
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until.* *Spenser.*

UNTI'LLED, ŭn-tĭl'd'.[359] *adj.* Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gardener's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore.*

Lands lain long *untilled* contract a sour juice, which causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*

The soil *untill'd* a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED, ŭn-tĭm'bŭr'd. *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.

Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakspeare.*

UNTI'MELY, ŭn-tĭme'lė. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shaksp.*

Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*

Such were the notes thy once lov'd poet sung,
Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY, ŭn-tĭme'lė. *adv.* Before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shaksp.*

Butchers and villains!
How sweet a plant you have *untimely* cropt! *Shakspeare.*

Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakspeare.*

Why came I so *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED, ŭn-tĭnj'd'. *adj.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.

It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary or secondary iris. *Boyle.*

2. Not infected.

Your inattention I cannot pardon: Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTI'RABLE, ŭn-tī'râ-bl. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.

A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodness. *Shaksp.*

UNTI'RED, ŭn-tīr'd'.[282] *adj.* Not made weary.

Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath? *Shakspeare.*

See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED, ŭn-tī'tl'd.[359] *adj.* Having no title.

O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd:
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakspeare.*

UN'TO, ŭn'tōō. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to;* now obsolete.] To. See To.

O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them! *Psalms.*

It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power *unto* false gods *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spens.*

The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*

Me when the cold Digentian stream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or ask?
Let me yet less possess, so I may live
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Temple.*

UNTO'LD, ŭn-tōld'. *adj.*

1. Not related.

Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast
With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.

Obscene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*

3. Not numbered.

UNTO'UCHED, ŭn-tŭtsht'.[359] *adj.*

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unsinged. *Stephens.*

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate entreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We must pursue the sylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*

Several very antient trees grow upon the spot; from whence they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouched* for some ages. *Addison.*

UNTO'WARD, ŭn-tō'wŭrd. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.

Have to my window; and if she be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*. *Shakspeare.*

The ladies prove averse,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people. *South*

Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and such as he never intended they should. *Woodward.*

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY, ŭn-tō'wŭrd-lē. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY, ŭn-tō'wŭrd-lē. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things as can be. *Tillotson.*

He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson.*

UNTRA'CEABLE, ŭn-trā'sā-bl. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men. *South.*

UNTRA'CED, ŭn-trāst'. *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE, ŭn-trăk'tā-bl. *adj.* [*intraitable*, French; *intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.

The French supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hoyoard.*

If any father have a son thus perverse, and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I fore'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS, ŭn-trăk'tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.

The great difference in men's intellectuals arises from a defect in the organs of the body particularly adapted to think; or in the dulness and *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING, ŭn-trā'dĭng.[410] *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in *untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED, ŭn-trān'd'. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakspeare.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet
Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE, ŭn-trăns-fĕr'ā-bl. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferrable* in the prince. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT, ŭn-trăns-pā'rĕnt. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appeared of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle.*

UNTRA'VELLED, ŭn-trăv'il'd. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America and *untravelled* parts. *Brown.*

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison.*

To UNTRE'AD, ŭn-trĕd'. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a baited and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNTRE'ASURED, ŭn-trĕzh'ŭr'd. *adj.* Not laid up; not reposited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistress. *Shakspeare.*

UNTRE'ATABLE, ŭn-trē'tā-bl. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED, ŭn-tride'.[252] *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard essays, and ill successes past,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger by himself *untry'd*. *Milt.*

That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milton.*

The happiest of mankind overlooking those solid blessings, which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which they want; some *untried* pleasure, which, if they could but taste, they should then be completely blest. *Atterbury.*

Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body, the *untried* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison.*

3. Not having passed trial.

The Father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Against what'er may tempt. *Milton.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE, ŭn-trī'ŭmf-ā-bl. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you
With hazard of this blood, subdue;
Which now y' are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D, ŭn-trōd'. } *adj.* Not
UNTRO'DDEN, ŭn-trōd'd'n.[103] } passed; not marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod*. *Milton.*

Now while the heav'n, by the sun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of such new bays,
And sought in such *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the first to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison.*

UNTRO'LLED, ŭn-trōl'd'. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*

UNTRO'UBLED, ŭn-trŭb'bl'd. *adj.*

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

4. Transparent; clear; not mudded.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E, ůn-trôô'.[339] *adj.*

1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue?* *Hooker.*

That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. False, not faithful.

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue;*
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.* *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY, ůn-trôô'lé. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods. *Hooker.*

On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly*. *Raleigh.*

UNTRU'STINESS, ůn-trůs'té-nés. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness.

Secretary Peter under pretence of gravity covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRU'TH, ůn-trôôth'. *n. s.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakspeare.*

4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

There is little hope for common justice in this dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE, ůn-tů'nâ-bl. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shaksp.*

A lute string, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon.*

His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's to join with the musick of a choir. *Tatler.*

To UNTU'NE, ůn-tůne'. *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakspeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And musick shall *untune* the sky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Untun'd the musick, and disus'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature,
Th' *untun'd* and jarring senses O wind up
Of this child-changed father! *Shakspeare.*

UNTU'RNED, ůn-tůrn'd'. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryd.*

So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *unturn'd*, no way whereby these things could have been brought forth of the sea, but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED, ůn-tů'tůr'd.[369] *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To UNTWI'NE, ůn-twine'. *v. a.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution.

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller.*

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.

It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWI'ST, ůn-twîst'. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clue,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

No, I'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*

Tarred hempen ropes cut small and *untwisted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer.*

Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY', ůn-tî'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose.

O time, thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *unty*. *Shakspeare.*

Unlac'd her stays, her knight-gown is *unty'd*,
And what she has of head-dress is aside. *Young.*

To UNVA'IL, ůn-vâle'. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a vail. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL and VEIL.

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE, ůn-vâl'ů-â-bl. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED, ůn-vâl'ůde. *adj.*

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depend
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inestimable; above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakspeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED, ůn-vâng'kwisht. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? *Shaksp.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton.*

UNVA'RIABLE, ůn-vâ'rê-â-bl. *adj.* [*invariable*, French.] Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED, ůn-vâ'rid.[253] *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.

If authors cannot be prevail'd with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED, ůn-vâr'nisht. *adj.*

1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakspeare.*

UNVA'RYING ůn-vâ'rê-ing.[410] *adj.* Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL, ůn-vâle'. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]

1. To uncover; to devest of a veil.

The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton.*

To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope.*

2. To disclose; to shew.

The providence, that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shakspeare.*

Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVE'ILEDLY, ůn-vâ'lêd-lê.[104] *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.

Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED, ůn-vén'té-lâ-téd. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE, ůn-vér'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED, ůn-vérst'.[369] *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay

As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.
Blackmore.

UNVE'XED, ůn-vêkst'.[359] *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a blest and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shaksp.*
Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

UNVI'OLATED, ůn-vī'ō-lā-têd. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakspeare.*
He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated.* *Clarendon.*
This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton*

UNVI'RTUOUS, ůn-vêr'tshů-ůs. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers. *Shakspeare*

UNVI'SITED, ůn-vĭz'ĭt-ĕd. *adj.* Not resorted to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not *unvisited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton.*
The playhouse and the park *unvisited* must lie.
Dryden.

UNU'NIFORM, ůn-yů'nê-fôrm. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE, ůn-vôê'ā-jā-bl. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED, ůn-ůrj'd'.[359] *adj.* Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* wouldst vow,
That never words were musick to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakspeare.*

UNU'SED, ůn-ůz'd'.[359] *adj.*

1. Not put to use; unemployed.

She whose husband about that time died, forgetting the absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain so aspiring a purpose, left no art *unused*, which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fish was already taken. *Sidney.*
Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us *unus'd.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Not accustomed.

He, *unused* to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly answer what he was. *Sidney.*
One, whose eyes,
Albeit *unused* to the melting mood,
Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare.*
What art thou?
Not from above; no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL, ůn-ůse'fůl. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuseful* in the capacities it was intended for.
Glanville
Birds flutter with their wings when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuseful* for flying. *More*
As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take the *unuseful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*
Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuseful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL, ůn-ů'zhů-âl.[156] *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course, they went on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions.
Hooker.
You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Roscom.*
A sprightly red vermillions all her face;
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace. *Granv.*
That peculiar turn, that the words shall appear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*
The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALNESS, ůn-ů'zhů-âl-nês. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that surprises Alcinous. *Broome.*

UNU'SUALLY, ůn-ů'zhů-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *unusual.*] Not in the usual manner.

UNU'TTERABLE, ůn-ůt'tůr-â-bl. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory. *Milton.*
What thinks he of the happiness of another life, wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy?
Kettlewell.
It wounds my soul
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,
When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless.
Smith.

UNVU'LNERABLE, ůn-vůl'nůr-â-bl. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick i' th' wars
Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw!
Shakspeare.

UNWA'KENED, ůn-wā'k'n'd.[103 359] *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discompos'd. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED, ůn-wâwl'd'. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Taurus, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knolles*

UNWA'RES, ůn-wârz'. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenser.*
The deity
Hath given so many other sighs and cares
To my attendant state, that well *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*
His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to see her little son,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Fairfax.*
Still we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY, ůn-wā'rê-lê. *adv.* Without caution; carelesly; heedlesly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare.*
If I had not *unwarily* engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had looked over it. *Digby*
By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

UNWA'RINESS, ůn-wā'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE, ůn-wâr'like. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian and the Mede;
Whose hasty flight did from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*
Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryd.*

UNWA'RNED, ůn-wârn'd'.[359] *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside.
Locke.
May hypocrites,
That slily speak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose! *Philips.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE, ůn-wôr'rân-tâ-bl. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is feasible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*
He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY, ůn-wôr'rân-tâ-blê. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED, ůn-wôr'rânt-ĕd. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon the hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY, ůn-wā'rê. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton.*
So spake the false archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*
Turning short he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of the *unwary* knight;
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*
Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary* as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and rivetted there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood *Spenser.*

UNWA'SHED, ůn-wôsht'. } *adj.* Not
UNWA'SHEN, ůn-wôsh'ĕn. } washed; not cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death.
Shakspeare.
To eat with *unwashen* hands defileth not a man.
Matthew.
He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacrifice; and if repentance usher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*
When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains,
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

UNWA'STED, ŭn-wā'stĕd. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystals spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed?
Blackmore.

UNWA'STING, ŭn-wā'stĭng.[410] *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

UNWAY'ED, ŭn-wāde'. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED, ŭn-wē'k'n'd.[103 359] *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exsuction of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED, ŭn-wĕp'p'n'd. [103 359] *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Raleigh*

UNWE'ARIABLE, ŭn-wē'rē-ā-bl. *adj.* Not to be tired; indefatigable.

Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them *unweariable*. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED, ŭn-wē'rĭd.[233] *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*

Their bloody task *unwearied*, still they ply. *Waller.*

Still th' *unwearied* sire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenser.*

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue, through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Tickel.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God recommended the gospel to the world. *Rogers.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved; but then the christian character of a righteous man implies a constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers.*

To UNWE'ARY, ŭn-wē'rē. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWE'D, ŭn-wĕd'. *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE, ŭn-wĕd'jā-bl. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heaven!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'DED, ŭn-wēēd'ĕd. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEEP'ED, ŭn-wēēpt'. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*.

He must not float upon his watry bier
Unweept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING, ŭn-wēē'tĭng.[410] *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well she knew;
And pain'd himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfill'd
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the most high. *Milton.*

UNWE'IGHED, ŭn-wāde'. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many. *1 Kings.*

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner essay me? why, he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakspeare.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjustly by my doom opprest,
Of human race the wisest and the best. *Pope.*

UNWE'IGHING, ŭn-wā'ĭng.[410] *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Wise? why, no question but he was—a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'LCOME, ŭn-wĕl'kŭm. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd,
All were who heard. *Milton.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham.*

Fore'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden*

From the very first instances of perception, some things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; some things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley.*

UNWE'PT, ŭn-wĕpt'. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolorous likewise be *unwept*. *Shakspeare.*

We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne:
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T, ŭn-wĕt'. *adj.* Not moist.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet;*
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT, ŭn-hwĭpt'.[359] *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipt of justice. *Shakspeare.*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the sense to cry. *Pope.*

UNWHO'LESOME, ŭn-hōle'sŭm. *adj.*

1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air is good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *unwholesome* years *Bacon.*

There I a prisoner chain'd scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the country towns are so infested with *unwholesome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves in them while the heats last. *Addison.*

Children, born healthy, often contract diseases from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross, watry pumpion; we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare.*

UNWI'ELDILY, ŭn-wēēl'dē-lē. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS, ŭn-wēēl'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdenous corpulence, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion! *Donne.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY, ŭn-wēēl'dē. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount
Than files of marshall'd figures can account *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmless from the plaited scales,
That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crusted all around. *Addison.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

UNWI'LLING, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng.[410] *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself *Hooker.*

If thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare.*

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,
Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, keep your piece nine years. *Pope.*

UNWI'LLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng-lē. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loathness.

The whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare.*

A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest
Their superstition yields. *Milton.*

Still dismay'd
By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*

These men were once the prince's foes, and then *Unwillingly* they made him great: but now,

Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion spreads so fast,
That, where it seizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS, ůn-wil'ling-nês. *n. s.* Loathness; disinclination.

Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey; is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even the same cause that hath moved all men since, an *unwillingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, lest she should pine, and be overcome with sorrow. *Raleigh.*

I see with what *unwillingness*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNW'IND, ůn-wind'. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound.*

1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians use deceit:
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.

Desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves where the snares of glosing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakspeare.*

To UNWI'ND, ůn-wind'. *v. a.* To admit of evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind.* *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED, ůn-wipt'.[359] *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakspeare.*

UNWI'SE, ůn-wize'. *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer? *Shakspeare.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakspeare.*

He who of those delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise.* *Milton.*

This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wise and the *unwise.* *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, slothful or *unwise,*
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise,* than to give way to the first steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY, ůn-wize'lê. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*

Unwisely we the wiser East
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWI'SH, ůn-wish'. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—
——Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;
Which likes me better than to wish us one. *Shakspeare.*

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being, which must be annihilated in the substraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED, ůn-wisht'.[359] *adj.* Not sought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwished* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwished* yoke
My soul consents not to give sov'reignty. *Shaksp.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

UN'WIST, ůn-wist'. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*

To UNWI'T, ůn-wit'. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakspeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING, ůn-with-dráw'ing. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D, ůn-with-stůd'. *adj.* Not opposed.

Cressy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight. *Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED, ůn-wit'nest. *adj.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed.* *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY, ůn-wit'ting-lê. *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly,* from *unweeting.*] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly,* as the heavens and elements of the world which can do no otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED, ůn-wůn'têd. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view. *Spenser.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakspeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear. *Dryd.*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly. *May.*

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire. *Milton.*

UNWO'RKING, ůn-wůrk'ing. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWO'RSHIPPED, ůn-wůr'shipt. *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave
Unworshipp'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY, ůn-wůr'thê-lê. *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed. *Shakspeare.*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakspeare.*

If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it *unworthily* It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth, adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS, ůn-wůr'thê-nês. *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthiness;* since the weakest mist is not easilier driven away by the sun, than that it is chased away with so high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness:* it nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists. *Shakspeare.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But since you're here, my jealousy grows less:
You will be kind to my *unworthiness.* *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness,* which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some. *Wake.*

UNWO'RTHY, ůn-wůr'thê. *adj.*

1. Not deserving: whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use; the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knolles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakspeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices? *Whitgift.*

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to intersperse additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*

Unwo'und, ûn-wôûnd'. pret. and part. pass. of *unwind.* Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes *unwound* are more lasting. *Mortimer.*

Unwo'unded, ûn-wôôn'dêd. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To Unwra'p, ûn-râp'. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To Unwre'ath, ûn-rêth'. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

Unwri'ting, ûn-rî'ting.[410] *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested. *Arbuthnot.*

Unwri'tten, ûn-rît't'n.[103] *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

Unwro'ught, ûn-râwt'. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought.* *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

Unwru'ng, ûn-rûng'. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung.* *Shakspeare.*

Unyie'lded, ûn-yêêld'êd. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

To Unyo'ke, ûn-yôke'. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already;
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare.*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regreet? *Shakspeare.*

Unyo'ked, ûn-yôkt'.[359] *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness. *Shakspeare.*

Unzo'ned, ûn-zôn'd'.[359] *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd* her bosom. *Prior.*

Voca'bulary, vô-kâb'ù-lâ-rê. *n. s.* [*vocabularium*, Latin; *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations which signify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL, vô'kâl. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton.*

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal;*
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all,
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

They join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting *voice.* *Milton.*

Voca'lity, vô-kâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritally. *Holder.*

To Vo'calize, vô'kâl-îze. *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

Vo'cally, vô'kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of institution. *Hale.*

Voca'tion, vô-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation.* *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation* *Shakspeare.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leisure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take,
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

Vo'cative, vôk'â-tîv.[157] *n. s.* [*vocatif*, French; *vocativus*, Latin.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

Vocifera'tion, vô-sîf-êr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

Voci'ferous, vô-sîf'êr-ûs. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of criticks, went with a resolution to hiss, and confessed they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE, vôg.[337] *n. s.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue.* *Roscommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to stifle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue.* *Baker.*

VOICE, vôîs.[299] *n. s.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men; or hear mortalitie
Expire a *voice.* *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of

living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices?*
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakspeare.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few: for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

To Voice, vôis. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully? *Shakspeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many sought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakspeare.*

To Voice, vôis. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South.*

Voi'ced, vôist.[359] *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.

That 's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID, vôid.[299] *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shaksp.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah*

This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null *Clarendon*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void, vôid. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum, vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

With what power
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void?* *Thomson.*

To Void, vôid. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakspeare.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Fleshy filaments, or matter, *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidnies, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To Void, vôid. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wiseman.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shaksp.*

Vo'idable, vôid'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants, letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

Vo'idance, vôid'âuse. *n. s.* [from *void.*]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

Vo'ider, vôid'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *void.*] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

Vo'idness, vôid'nês. *n. s.* [from *void.*]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.

2. Nullity; inefficacy.

3. Want of substantiality.

If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hakewill.*

VO'ITURE, vôê-tûre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.

They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

Vo'lant, vô'lânt. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, French.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The *volant* or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

Vo'latile, vôl'â-til.[145] *adj.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings, because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray.*

2. [*volatile*, French.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton.*

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE, vôl-â-til. *n. s.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown.*

Vo'latileness, vôl'â-til-nês. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*, Fr.
Volati'lity, vôl-â-til'ê-tê. } from *volatile.*]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility* the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton.*

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

Volatiliza'tion, vôl-â-til-ê-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

Chymists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To Vo'latilize, vôl'â-til-ize. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile.*] To make vo-

latile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractory power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation, the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that they rather condense them. *Arbuthnot.*

VOLCA'NO, vŏl-kā'nō. *n. s.* [Ital. from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the *volcano* gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley.*

Why want we then encomiums on the storm
Or famine, or *volcanos?* They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample deserts in a day. *Young.*

VOLE, vōle. *n. s.* [*vole*, French.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole.* *Swift.*

VO'LERY, vŏl'ĕr-ē.[555] *n. s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*, amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION, vŏl-ē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation.* *Brown.*

VOLI'TION, vō-lĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE, vŏl'ē-tĭv.[158] *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive;* making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY, vŏl'lē. *n. s.* [*volée*, French.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his company. *Raleigh.*

More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakspeare.*

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To VO'LLEY, vŏl'lē. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley.* *Shakspeare.*

VO'LLIED, vŏl'lĭd.[283] *adj.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milt.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud. *Philips.*

VOLT, vŏlt. *n. s.* [*volte*, French.]

Volt signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY, vŏl-ū-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts*

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility.* *Shakspeare.*

He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next; and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE, vŏl'ū-bl.[405] *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *voluble* and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*

These, with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echoes. *Watts.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble;* no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakspeare.*

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakspeare.*

VO'LUME, vŏl'yūme.[113] *n. s.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakspeare*

Unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryden.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryd.*

Thames' fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watry particles and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*volume*, French.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spenser.*

Calmly, I do beseech you.——
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume.* *Shakspeare.*

The most sagacious man is not able to find out any blot or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Wilkins.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men misled themselves. This would make a *volume.* *Locke.*

If one short *volume* could comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wise,
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLU'MINOUS, vō-lū'mē-nŭs. *adj.* [from *volume.*]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milton.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions. *Graunt.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarend.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY, vō-lū'mē-nŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē-lē. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent intending before-hand, and decreeing with

himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakspeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more; her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

3. Done by design; purposed.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another passing by, here is indeed man-slaughter, but no *voluntary* murther. *Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakspeare.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *voluntary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed.*

5. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All the unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsid'rate, fiery *voluntaries.* *Shakspeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impress. *Shakspeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies*

Aids came in partly upon missives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule.

Whistling winds like organs play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepared for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator.*

VOLUNTEE'R, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. *n. s.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy *Prior.*

To VOLUNTEE'R, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering.* *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY, vŏ-lŭp'tshŭ-ā-rē. *n. s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries;* men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS, vŏ-lŭp'tshŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*voluptuosus*, Latin; *voluptueux*, Fr.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is, the giving licence to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*

Then swol'n with pride into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soften'd with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY, vŏ-lŭp'tshŭ-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, vŏ-lŭp'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There 's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness:* your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for 't. *Shakspeare.*

Here, where still ev'ning is not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness.* *Dryden.*

VOLUTA'TION, vŏ-lŭ-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*volutatio.* Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

VO'LUTE, vŏ-lūte'. *n. s.* [*volute*, French.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that ancient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute;* and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'MICA, vŏm'ē-kā. *n. s.* [Latin.] An encysted tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot*

VO'MICK NUT, vŏm'ĭk-nŭt. *n. s.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-India tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT, vŏm'ĭt. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To VO'MIT, vŏm'ĭt. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach: often with *up* or *out.*

As though some world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And surfeiting therewith, her surcrease *vomited.* *Drayton.*

The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah.*

Vomiting is of use when the foulness of the stomach requires it. *Wiseman.*

Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT, vŏm'ĭt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomits.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances: if there be any symptoms of an inflammation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION, vŏ-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch! Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE, vŏm'ē-tĭv.[158] *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From this vitriolus quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY, vŏm'ē-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Latin.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS, vŏ-rā'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Latin.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

VORA'CIOUSLY, vŏ-rā'shŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, vŏ-rā'shŭs-nĕs. } *n. s.*
VORA'CITY, vŏ-răs'ē-tē. } [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat. from *voracious.*] Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities.* *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VO'RTEX, vŏr'tĕks. *n. s.* In the plural *vortices.* [Lat.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose

to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts, would by their tenacity and stiffness communicate their motion to one another. *Newton.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the etherial matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Bentley.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

Vo'RTICAL, vôr'tê-kâl.[88] *adj.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer, and the water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley.*

Vo'TARIST, vô'tâ-rîst. *n. s.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I wish a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare. *Shakspeare.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakspeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

Vo'TARY, vô'tâ-rê. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow shall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

'Twas the coldness of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. *Fell.*

By these means, men worship the idols which have been set up in their minds, and stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkeys *Locke*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and *votaries* among those who are called by the name of the son of God. *Rogers.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know'st thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense? *Swift.*

Vo'TARY, vô'tâ-rê. *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

Vo'TARESS, vô'tâ-rês. *n. s.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial *vot'ress* passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*

His mother was a *vot'ress* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakspeare*

No rosary this *vot'ress* needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland*

Thy *vot'ress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His sister sends, her *vot'ress* from above *Pope.*

VOTE, vôte. *n. s.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*. *Roscomm.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets than the supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession! as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be swayed by the superiour weight of reason. *Watts*

To VOTE, vôte. *v. a.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master, but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds, by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*

Vo'TER, vô'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

He hates an action base;
Can sometimes drop a *voter's* claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

Vo'TIVE, vô'tîv.[167] *adj.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To VOUCH, vôûtsh.[313] *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakspeare.*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apostle. *Locke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH, vôûtsh. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH, vôûtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakspeare.*

Vo'UCHER, vôûtsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *vouch.*]

1. One who gives witness to any thing

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them; which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:
Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here;
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear
Their needless *voucher*? *Shakspeare.*

The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE, vôûtsh-sâfe'. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two?—
—Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchsafe thee hearing. *Shakspeare.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsaf'd*
To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South.*

To VOUCHSA'FE, vôûtsh-sâfe'. *v. n.* To deign: to condescend; to yield.

Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom and virtue? doth not she *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself *Shakspeare.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryd.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT, vôûtsh-sâfe'mênt. *n.* [*s.* from *vouchsafe.*] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW, vôû.[323] *n. s.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows;*
They are polluted offerings. *Shakspeare.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other law shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be,
Nor shall my future actions be confin'd
By my own present mind.
Who by resolves or *vows* engag'd does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate
Before it comes into his hand.
The bondman of the cloister so
All that he does receive does always owe;
And still, as time comes in, it goes away,
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does tell;
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden.*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shaksp.*
Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love who never broke their *vow;*
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To Vow, vôû. *v. a.* [*vouer*, French; *voveo*, Latin.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

Vow and pray unto the Lord. *Psalms.*

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase.

To master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

To Vow, vôû. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone, but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

Vo'wed, vôû'd'. *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

Vo'wel, vôû'îl.[99 323] *n. s.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Latin.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*, which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel;* as, bl, st; and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, rifle. *Holder*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision *Broome.*

Vowfe'llow, vôû'fêl-lô. *n. s.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakspeare.*

VO'YAGE, vôê'ädje.[90] *n. s.* [*voyage*, French.]

1. A travel by sea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still.' *Spenser.*

Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage;* contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakspeare*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To Vo'yage, vôê'ädje. *v. n.* [*voyager*, French, from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Hus refus'd t' impart the baneful trust. *Pope.*

To Vo'yage, vôê'ädje. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

Vo'yager, vôê'ä-jûr.[98] *n. s.* [*voyageur*, French, from *voyage.*] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope.*

Up, ûp. *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of wordly things; now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles.*

Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in a state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*, was she? *Shakspeare.*

His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servant to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that sir Roger was *up.* *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakspeare.*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges.*

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryd.*

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were *up* themselves kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hard,
Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser.*

Henry the fifth is crown'd; *up*, vanity!
Down, royal state! all you sage counsellors, hence! *Shakspeare.*

9. In a state of climbing.

Straight the rumour flew
Up to the city; which heard, up they drew
By daies first breake. *Chapman.*

10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well-appointed powers. *Shakspeare.*

Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in litte brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13. Into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment.

14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up.* *Psalms.*

15. Up *and down.* Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

16. Up *and down.* Backward and forward.

Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker.*

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters. *Shakspeare.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again;
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

Thou and death
Shall dwell at ease, and *up and down* unseen
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*

On this windy sea of land the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*

17. Up *to.* To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

18. Up *to.* Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers.*

19. Up *with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

20. It is added to verbs implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison.*

Up, ûp. *interject.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up, then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine,
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore:

Up, grisly ghosts; and *up*, my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more.
Spenser.

But *up*, and enter now into full bliss. *Milton.*

Up, *up*, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up, ůp. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To Upbe'ar, ůp-bâre'. *v. a.* pret. *upbore;* part. pass. *upborn.* [*up* and *bear.*]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.

Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft.

This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton.*

A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore.
Pope.

3. To support from falling.

Vital powers 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenser.*

To Upbra'id, ůp-brâde'.[202] *v. a.* [upzebnœdan, upzebnedan, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in *Milton;* and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.

The fathers, when they were *upbraided with* that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*

It seem'd in me,
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain *of* it by their assistances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shakspeare.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid?*
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me *mine.*
Milton.

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you *with* it, that, because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the person.

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals, when raised: for it doth *upbraid unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid to* them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs.
Shakspeare.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakspeare.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James.*

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given, *upbraid* not. *Ecclus.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son! and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but *upbraids* by weakness.
Addison.

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd.
Spenser.

Upbra'ider, ůp-brâ'důr. *n. s.* [from *upbraid.*] One that reproaches.

Upbra'idingly, ůp-brâ'ding-lê. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name. *Ben Jonson.*

To Upbra'y, ůp-brâ'. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenser*, for the sake of a rhiming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak old women, thus to fight. *Spenser.*

Upbro'ught, ůp-brâwt'. part. pass. of *upbring.* Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

Upca'st, ůp-kâst'.[492] [participle from *To cast up.* The verb *To upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upward.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

Old Satan here, with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*

Upca'st, ůp-kâst'.[497] *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.

Was there ever man had such luck? when I kissed the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakspeare.*

To Upga'ther, ůp-gâth'ůr. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather.*] To contract.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

Upha'nd, ůp-hând'. *adj.* [*up* and *hand.*] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Uphe'ld, ůp-hêld'. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold.* Maintained; sustained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

Uphi'll, ůp'hîll. *adj.* [*up* and *hill.*] Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chase
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace.
Young.

To Uphoa'rd, ůp-hôrd'.[295] *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard.*] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*

If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*

To Upho'ld, ůp-hôld'.[497] *v. a.* preter. *upheld;* part. pass. *upheld* and *upholden.* [*up* and *hold.*]

1. To lift on high.

The mournful train, with groans and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English law, and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Davies.*

Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagination. *Dryden.*

3. To keep from declension.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of those great principles, by which his own authority is best *upheld.* *Atterbury.*

4. To support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold themselves.* *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakspeare.*

7. To continue without failing.

A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.

As Nebuchodnosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith.*

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER, ŭp-hŏld'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *uphold.*]

1. A supporter.

Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders.* *Swift.*

2. A sustainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the subjects. *Arbuthnot.*

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

UPHO'LSTERER, ŭp-hŏls'tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [a corruption of *upholder.*] One who furnishes houses: one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer.* *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer.* *Pope.*

U'PLAND, ŭp'lănd. *n. s.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground.

Men, at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND, ŭp'lănd. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. *Carew.*

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in *Chapman;* probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd.
Chapman.

UPLA'NDISH, ŭp-lănd'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride: and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman.*

To UPLA'Y, ŭp-lā'. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day.
Donne.

To UPLI'FT, ŭp-lĭft'.[497] *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare.*

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg *Shakspeare.*

Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*

Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison.*

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift,*
And whisk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift.
Pope.

U'PMOST, ŭp'mōst. *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up.*] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPO'N, ŭp-pŏn'. *prep.* [*up* and *on.*]

1. Not under: noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Bible.*

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakspeare.*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads.
Shakspeare

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be awed from doing it by a law that is always to be a sword in a scabbard, and must never be pleaded against him, or executed *upon* him. *Kettleworth.*

5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood!
Shakspeare.

6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.

If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is the sin of the managers: it lies not naturally *upon* the thing, but only *upon* the contingent circumstances and manner of doing. *Kettleworth.*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*

These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent, in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity and desire of change, and in some few *upon* conscience and belief, but in most *upon* simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond*

The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, *upon* the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint and transient gratifications *South.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed so far. *South.*

When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than from reason. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his possessions. *Spectator.*

The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for his skill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre, *upon* casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages against us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs immediately after similies to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find himself delighted; or, if, *upon* reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of discovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*

9. In a state of view.

Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheists taken notice of among the antients are left branded *upon* the records of history *Locke.*

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet.*

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakspeare.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare.*

Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*

12. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryd.*

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

14. In noting a particular day.

Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakspeare.*

God commands us, by our dependance upon his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not understand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

16. Near to: noting situation.
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*
The Lucquese plead prescription for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*

17. In a state of.
They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

18. On occasion of.
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprize, advanced *Clarendon*

19. Noting assumption: as, he takes state *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him.
Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himself, as if it were his own. *Kettleworth.*

20. Noting the time when an event came to pass. It is seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.
In the twelfth month, *upon* the thirteenth day. *Esther.*

21. Noting security.
We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

22. Noting attack.
The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. *Judges.*

23. On pain of.
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she caused him send us word, that *upon* our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney.*

24. At the time of: on occasion of
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presbyterians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge *upon* them. *Swift.*

25. By inference from.
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience *upon* his principles, would be to no purpose *Locke.*

26. Noting attention.
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon;* his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*

27. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden*

28. Exactly; according to.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shaksp.*

29. By: noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies lying on the sea-shores *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See ON. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some *substratum*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea.

U'PPER, ŭp'pŭr.[93] *adj.* [a comparative from *up.*]

1. Superiour in place; higher.
Give the forehead a majestick grace, the mouth smiling; which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham*
Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper* region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South.*
With speed to-night repair;
For not the gods nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky,
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the *upper* hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST, ŭp'pŭr-mŏst. *adj.* [superlative from *upper.*]

1. Highest in place.
The waters called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost* air. *Raleigh*
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Highest in power or authority.
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see, like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost.* *L'Estrange.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all parties; so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*, his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost;*
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH, ŭp'pĭsh. *adj.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRA'ISE, ŭp-rāze'.[202] *v. a.* [*up* and *raise.*] To raise up; to exalt.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*
In his disturbance. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR, ŭp-rēre'.[227] *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high.
Heaven-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT, ŭp'rīte.[393] *adj* [*up* and *right.*] This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright* *Shakspeare.*
They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jeremiah*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment: but this should be done sitting *upright*, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach. *Bacon.*
A tree, at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright.* *Bacon.*
Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted, lost his *upright* shape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling swine. *Milton.*
Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty stature. *Milton.*

2. Erected; pricked up.
All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*
Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair *upright.* *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right.
Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' unstooping firmness of my *upright* soul. *Shaksp.*
How hast thou instill'd
Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton.*
The most *upright* of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman she. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHT, ŭp'rīte. *n. s.* Elevation; orthography.
You have the orthography, or *upright*, of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

U'PRIGHTLY, ŭp'rīte-lē. *adv.* [from *upright.*]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.
Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*
Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons *uprightly* and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*
To live *uprightly* then is sure the best,
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryd.*

U'PRIGHTNESS, ŭp'rīte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *upright.*]

1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.
So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her fruit and state while no wind blows,
In storms from that *uprightness* swerves,
And the glad earth about her strows
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity.
The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE, ŭp-rīze'.[492] *v. n.* [*up* and *rise.*]

1. To rise from decumbiture.
Early, before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that māketh every creature glad,
Uprose sir Guyon. *Spenser.*
Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine *uprising.* *Psalms.*
Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon.
Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with acclivity.
Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakspeare.*

UPRI'SE, ŭp'rīze.[479] *n. s.* Appearance above the horizon.
Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise?* *Shakspeare.*

U'PROAR, ŭp'rōre.[295] *n. s.* [*oproer*, Dut. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.
The Jews, which believed not, set all the city on an *uproar.* *Acts.*

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an *uproar*, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a disordered *uproar*, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

The *uproar* was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holiday.*

Others, with vast Typhæan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell scarce holds the wild *uproar*.
Milton.

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar!* ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an *uproar;* and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

To U'PROAR, ŭp-rōre'.[497] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakspeare.*

To UPROO'T, ŭp-rōōt'.[306] *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPRO'USE, ŭp-rōōze. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse.*] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by some distemperature.
Shakspeare.

U'PSHOT, ŭp'shŏt.[497] *n. s.* [*up* and *shot.*] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious sprighte
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only *upshot* whereto he doth aim. *Hubb Tale*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot.* *Shakspeare.*

In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
Fall on th' inventors heads. *Shakspeare.*

Every leading demonstration to the main *upshot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician *More.*

Upon the *upshot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the *upshot* and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John *Burnet.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

UPSI'DE *down*, ŭp-side-dŏŭn'. [an adverbial form of speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasure.
Spenser.

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING, ŭp'spring. *n. s.* [*up* and *spring.*] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swagg'ring *upspring* reels.
Shakspeare.

To UPSTA'ND, ŭp-stănd'.[497] *v. a.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. *May.*

To UPSTA'RT, ŭp-stărt'.[497] *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART, ŭp'stărt. *n. s.* [*up* and *start.*] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts *Shakspeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unsown: and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton.*

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton.*

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts* as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison.*

To UPSTA'Y, ŭp-stā'. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band: mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r *Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM, ŭp-swārm'. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm.*] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You 've taken up the subjects of my father,
And both against the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakspeare.*

To UPTA'KE, ŭp-tāke'. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearken'd to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to hear. *Spenser.*

To UPTRA'IN, ŭp-trāne'. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN, ŭp-tŭrn'.[497] *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD, ŭp-wŭrd'.[497] *adj.* [*up*, and peapd, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryd.*

The angel said;
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread.
Prior.

U'PWARD, ŭp-wŭrd'. *n. s.* The top. Out of use.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare.*

U'PWARD, ŭp'wŭrd. } *adv.* [*up* and
U'PWARDS, ŭp'wŭrdz. } peapd.]

1. Toward a higher place; opposed to *downward.*

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends,
And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One rising, falling one, the heav'ns and sea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap *Locke.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Toward the source.

Be Homer's works your study;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

To UPWI'ND, ŭp-wind'. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughs *upwound.*
Spenser.

URBA'NITY, ŭr-băn'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*urbanite*, French; *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

A rustical severity banishes all *urbanity*, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humour faulters. *L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN, ûr'tshîn.[353] *n. s.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *crinaceus*, Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakspeare.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make such fearful and confused cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would straight fall mad. *Shakspeare.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures by the defensive armour it has given them, is demonstrable in the common hedgehog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride;
And who 's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cried,
'Tis Chole's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest. *Prior.*

URE, yûre. *n. s.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

U'RETER, yû'rê-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [ουρητὴς; *uretere*, French.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidnies, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* serve for expurgation. *Wiseman.*

U'RETHRA, yû-rê'*th*râ.[503] *n. s.* [ουρηθρα; *uretre*, French.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are loose flesh arising in the *urethra*. *Wiseman.*

To URGE, ûrje. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakspeare.*

What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to *Shakspeare.*

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryd.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed. *Dry.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakspeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence.

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night
Through the thick desarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy 's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haste is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakspeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryd.*

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses. *Shakspeare.*

Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not peevish. *Shakspeare.*

But against all this some may *urge* two places, which seem to take away all suits among christians. *Kettlewell.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

He *urg'd* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute, to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

To URGE, ûrje. *v. n.* To press forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such, or else decays:
But he which dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY, ûr'jên-sê. *n. s.* [from *urgent*.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity.

Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame. *Gulliver.*

U'RGENT, ûr'jênt. *adj.* [*urgent*, French; *urgens*, Latin.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily any longer than till there grow some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakspeare.*

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the *urgent* necessity of state. *Raleigh.*

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent* necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exodus.*

U'RGENTLY, ûr'jênt-lê. *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER, ûr'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *urge*.] One who presses; importuner.

I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER, ûrje'wûn-dûr. *n. s.* A sort of grain.

This barley is called by some *urgewonder*. *Mortimer.*

U'RIM, yû'rîm. *n. s.*

Urim and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and thummim perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton.*

He in cœlestial panoply all arm'd,
Of radient *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL, yû'rê-nâl.[8] *n s.* [*urinal*, French, from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakspeare.*

A candle out of a musket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandish arms as well as *urinals*. *Garth*

Some with scymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator.*

U'RINARY, yû'rê-nâ-rê. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown.*

Diureticks that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

U'RINATIVE, yû'rê-nâ-tîv. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as salutive do. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR, yû-rê-nâ'tûr. *n. s.* [*urinateur*, French; *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*. *Wilkins.*

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE, yû'rîn[140] *n. s.* [*urine*, French; *urina*, Latin.] Animal water.

Drink, sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakspeare.*

As though there were a seminality in *urine*, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE, yû-rîn. *v. n.* [*uriner*, French, from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets. *Bacon.*

No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown.*

U'RINOUS, yû'rîn-ûs. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

URN, ûrn. *n. s.* [*urne*, French; *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any vessel of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Vesta is not displeas'd, if her chaste *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn;
But my faint frowns, though to her honour'd name
I consecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors hears;
Round in his *urn* the blendid balls he rolls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. A water-pot, particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.

The fish oppose the maid, the watry *urn*
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and, in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY, yû-rôs'kô-pê. *n. s.* [ουρον and σκεπτω.] Inspection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy*, would permit. *Brown.*

U'RRY, ûr'rê. *n. s.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay,

that lies near the coal, commonly called *vivy*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer.*

Us, ŭs. The oblique case of *we*.

The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this day. *Deuteronomy.*

U'SAGE, yū'zĭdje.[90] [442] *n. s.* [*usage*, French.]

1. Treatment.

Which way
Might'st thou deserve, or they impose, this *usage*. *Shakspeare.*

The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakspeare.*

My brother
Is pris'ner to the bishop, at whose hands
He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shaksp.*

The rest were sav'd, and made enthralled swaines
To all the basest *usages* there bred. *Chapman.*

What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my disingenuity? *Stillingfleet.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand and to the lure, and lions reclaimed, by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*

He was alarmed with the expectation of that *usage*, which was then a certain consequent of such meritorious acts. *Fell.*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Æolian prison. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER, yū'zĭd-jŭr. *n. s.* [*usager*, French, from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

He consum'd the common treasury,
Whereof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE, yū'sânse.[442] *n. s.* [*usance*, Fr.]

1. Use; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance*. *Shakspeare.*

USE, yūse.[8] [437] *n. s.* [*usus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself may be used in any other *use*. *Leviticus.*

Number the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*

Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

Things may, and must, differ in their *use*; but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God. *Law.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.

Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *use* for life. *A. Philips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden.*

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Distinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Philips.*

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse;
And pompous buildings once were things of *use*. *Pope.*

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did *use*, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He that first brought the word sham, wheedle, or banter, in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and ev'ry grace
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them. *Shakspeare.*

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.

If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Taylor.*

Most of the learned, heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

To USE, yūze.[437] *v. a.* [*user*, French; *usus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpose.

You're welcome,
Most learned, rev'rend sir, into our kingdom;
Use us and it. *Shakspeare.*

They could *use* both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows. 1 *Chronicles.*

This occasion gave
For me to *use* my wits, which to their height
I striv'd to skrew *up*. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Numbers.*

He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchester was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Swift.*

2. To accustom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold. *Roscommon.*

Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke.*

I've hitherto been *us'd* to think
A blind officious zeal to serve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addison.*

A people long *used* to hardships lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakspeare.*

When he came to ask leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me so. *Dryd.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cause, and serve himself of law, when others went about to *use* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettlewell.*

I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison.*

Gay is *used* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practise customarily.

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Peter.*

5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of use.

Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly. *Shakspeare.*

To USE, yūze. *v. n.*

1. To be accustomed: to practise customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser.*

In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty, but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South.*

2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Burnet.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well
In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

Snakes that *use* within the house for shade
Securely lurk, and like a plague invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

U'SEFUL, yūse'fŭl. *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More.*

Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the consent of men. *Locke.*

That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation and prayer, there is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish passions, nothing that preserves so holy and wise a frame of mind, as some *useful*, humble employment of ourselves. *Law.*

U'SEFULLY, yūse'fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley.*

U'SEFULNESS, yûse'fûl-nês. *n. s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

U'SELESS, yûse'lês. *adj.* [from *use.*] Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour
Into the sea an *useless* show'r;
And the vext sailors curse the rain
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers.*

The waterman forlorn along the shore
Pensive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY, yûse'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *useless.*] Without the quality of answering any purpose.

In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation *Locke*

U'SELESSNESS, yûse'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *useless.*] Unfitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails *L'Estrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. yû'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *use.*] One who uses.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to others, make the *user* thereof welcome, as musick, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *user* of his feet, fair Thetis' progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER, ûsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*huissier*, Fr.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *usher*, and
The neighs of horse to tell her approach,
Long ere she did appear. *Shakspeare.*

You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince *Tatler.*

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd;
Rejects a servile *usher's* place,
And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryd.*

To U'SHER, ûsh'ûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles. *Shakspeare.*

The sun,
Declin'd, was hasting now with prone career
To th' ocean isles; and, in th' ascending scale
Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milt.*

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *ushered* in, and accompanied, with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison*

Oh name for ever sad, for ever dear!
Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH, ûs-kwê-bâ'.[390] *n. s.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scotish they call it *whisky*.

U'STION, ûs'tshûn. *n. s.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Latin.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS, ûs-tô'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

U'SUAL, yû'zhû-âl.[462] *adj.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve,
Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve;
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at hours to spare,
With humble milk, compus'd his *usual* fare. *Harte.*

U'SUALLY, yû zhû-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *usual.*] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The finding out the similitudes of different things, wherein the fancy is conversant, is *usually* a bar to the discerning the disparities of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Fell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS, yû'zhû-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *usual.*] Commonness; frequency.

USUCA'PTION, yû-sû-kâp'shûn. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT, yû-sû-frûkt'. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, French; *usus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY, yû-sû-frûk'tshû-â-rê. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE, yû'zhûre. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shakspeare.*

U'SURER, yû'zhû-rûr.[456] *n. s.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie! thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shaksp.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Exodus.*

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit; the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child.*

The asses usuræ occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot.*

USU'RIOUS, yû-zû'rê-ûs.[456] *adj.* [*usuaire*, French; from *usury.*] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To USU'RP, yû-zûrp'. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right *Sidney.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or, if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, lest human invention *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakspeare.*

What art thou, that *usurps't* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shaksp.*

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurped* from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue. *Denham.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If so, a just reprize would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superiour force he press'd,
Commands his entrance, and without controul
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addis.*

USURPA'TION, yû-zûr-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*usur-*

ſiation, French; from *usurp.*] Forcible; unjust; illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.
Shakspeare.

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O baseness to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
T' espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes.
Dryden.

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

Usu'rper, yû-zûrp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever sithence he hath continued his first usurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprize, but a restitution of antient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard duke of York
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper* *Shakspeare.*

But this *usurper* his encroachment proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

Usu'rpingly, yû-zûrp'ing-lê. *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakspeare.*

U'sury, yû'zhû-rê.[456 479 480 48] *n. s.* [*usuré*, French; *usura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see
With equal eyes their merits to restore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury.* *Spens.*

The wished day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angels are like money put to *usury;* they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Ute'nsil, yû'tên-sîl.[8] *n. s.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal.
Shakspeare.

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries;
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton*

Tithes and lands given to God are never, and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil.* *Garth.*

U'terine, yû'têr-ine.[149] *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown.*

The vessels of the interiour glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*

U'terus, yû'tê-rûs.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] The womb.

Uti'lity, yû-tîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*utilité*, French; *utilitas*, Latin.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness; applied to things only; as, *this book is of great* utility; not, *this book was written for the* utility *of scholars.*

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate, whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon.*

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Brown.*

M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*

U'tis, yû'tîs. *n. s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least is not now understood. *Utis* was the *octave* of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity.

Then here will be old *utis:* it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare.*

U'tmost, ût'môst. *adj.* [utmœrt, Sax. from utten.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtile spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
If aught do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
She feels it instantly on every side. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shakspeare.*

U'tmost, ût'môst *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

What miscarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' *utmost* of a man. *Shakspeare.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shaksp.*

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.——
—I have to the *utmost.* Dost thou think me desperate
Without just cause? *Dryden.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*

U'tter, ût'tûr.[98] *adj.* [utten, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos and eternal night. *Milton.*

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds into the *utter* deep.
Milton.

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be *Milton's* meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the centre thrice to th' utmost pole. *Milton.*

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom *Clarendon.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To U'tter, ût'tûr. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out; palam facere.*]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

These very words I 've heard him *utter.* *Shaksp.*

There 's more gold: but, sirrah,
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakspeare.*

Shall not they teach thee, and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart? *Job.*

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the last words he *utter'd* called me cruel!
Addison.

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many. *Whitgift.*

Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true. *Dryden.*

3. To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakspeare.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot.*

The Devonshire and Somersetshire grasiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew.*

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'tterable, ût'tûr-â-bl.[555] *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'tterance, ût'tûr-ânse. *n. s.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance;* while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling *Watts.*

2. [*outrance*, French.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance.* *Shakspeare.*

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' *utterance.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton.*

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins.*

U'TTERER, ůt'tůr-ůr. *n. s.* [from *utter.*]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser.*

3. A seller; a vender.

U'TTERLY, ůt'tůr-lė. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also, be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

All your int'rest in those territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shakspeare.*

He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon.*

There is no where any nation so *utterly* lost to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

While in the flesh, we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST, ůt'tůr-mŏst. *adj.* [from *utter.*]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*

2. Most remote.

The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST, ůt'tůr-mŏst. *n. s.* The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney.*

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him, but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker.*

U'VEOUS, yů'vė-ůs. *adj.* [from *uva*, Lat.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCA'NO, vůl-kā'nō. *n. s.* [Italian.] A burning mountain: it is commonly written after the Italian, *volcano.*

Earth calcined flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcanos*, will be carried to great distances. *Arbuthnot*

VU'LGAR, vůl'gůr.[88] *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for *vulgar* minds, to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear ought of a battle toward?——
—Most sure and *vulgar;* every one hears that. *Shakspeare.*

VU'LGAR, vůl'gůr. *n. s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets. *Shaksp.*

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *King Charles.*

The most considering and wisest men, in all ages and nations, have constantly differed from the *vulgar* in their thought. *Wilkins*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

VU'LGARISM, vůl'gā-rizm. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*] Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading, have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY, vůl-găr'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their coodition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities* if I say, they are daily mocked into errour by devisers. *Brown.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandesophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgarity* of expression? *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY, vůl'gůr-lė. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*

He that believes himself uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person. *Hammond.*

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown.*

VU'LNERABLE, vůl'nůr-ā-bl. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, French; *vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakspeare.*

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown.*

VU'LNERARY, vůl'nůr-ā-rė.[555] *adj.* [*vulneraire*, French; *vulnerarius*, Latin.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common *vulnerary* plaisters. *Brown.*

I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries.* *Wiseman.*

To VU'LNERATE, vůl'nůr-āte. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerable* body. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE, vůl'pin, *or* vůl pine.[149] *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE, vůl'tshůre. *n. s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor griesly *vultures*, make us once affear'd. *Spenser.*

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shaksp.*

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd side
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried. *Dryden.*

VU'LTURINE, vůl'tshůr-ine.[149] *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

U'VULA, yů'vů-lā. *n. s.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula.* *Wiseman.*

UXO'RIOUS, ůg-zŏ'rė-ůs.[479] *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton.*

How wouldst thou insult,
When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom! how again betray me! *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY, ůg-zŏ'rė-ůs-lė. *adv.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS, ůg-zŏ'rė-ůs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W.

W, dûb'bl-yû, is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin. *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u; view, strew:* the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To Wa'bble, wôb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *wabble;* that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon.*

Wad, wôd. *n. s.* [peod, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward*

Wa'dding, wôd'ding.[410] *n. s.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To Wa'ddle, wôd'dl.[405] *v. n.* [*waghelen*, Dutch, to *waggle;* whence, by a casual corruption, *waddle.*] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakspeare.*

The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in th' neighbouring pool. *Swift.*

Dulness, of business the directing soul,
To human heads like bias to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwash'd her hands, and much besnuff't her face. *Young.*

To Wade, wâde. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood *Shakspeare*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off *Shakspeare*

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare.*

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles.*

Then, since fortune's favours fade,
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*. *Spenser.*

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines. *Hammond.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety*

The dame
Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half-sing'd, half-stifled. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

Wa'fer, wâ'fûr.[98] *n. s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare not flesh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheep must be shorne. *Tusser.*

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *wafer*, yet so that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*

3. Paste made to close letters.

To Waft, wâft.[85] *v. a.* pret. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft;* participle passive *wafted* or *waft*. [probably from *wave*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shaksp.*

Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,
Sees Leinster and the golden vale. *Drayton.*

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryd.*

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To Waft, wâft. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmis'd, was true. *Dryd.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

Waft, wâft *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether authorized.

From the bellowing east oft the wirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomson.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

Wa'ftage, wâft'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnum stays for me?—
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shaksp.*

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'fter, wâft'ûr. *n. s.* [from *waft.*] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

Wa'fture, wâf'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakspeare.*

To Wag, wâg.[85] *v. a.* [pagian, Sax. *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,

When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
All that pass hiss and *wag* their heads at thee. *Lamentations.*
Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden.*
So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG, wâg. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.
Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shaksp.*
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shaksp.*
I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakspeare*

2. To go; to pack off.
I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shaksp*

3. To be moved.
Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden.*

WAG, wâg. *n. s.* [pœgan, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.
Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wise counsellors, stout captains puissant;
And tied them fast to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things. *Sidney.*
Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakspeare.*
We wink at *wags* when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man will mend. *Dryden.*
A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand which he used to twist about a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE, wâdje. *n. s.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, Ger. *gages*, French.]

1. Pay given for service.
All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings. *Shakspeare.*
The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And something over to remember me. *Shakspeare.*
He with a mighty *wage*
Won such, themselves by oath as deeply durst engage. *Drayton.*
By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry. *Drayton.*
The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsw.*

To WAGE, wâdje. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only used in the phrase *to wage war*, is not easily discovered; *waegen*, in German; is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.
We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!
No: rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To *wage* against the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf! *Shakspeare.*
The sonnes of Greece *wag'd war* at Troy. *Chapman.*
Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*
He ponder'd which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryd.*

3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use.
Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obsolete.
I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakspeare.*
The officers of the admiralty having places of so good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building of ships. *Raleigh.*
The king had directed his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*
This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* soldiers. *Davies.*

5. In law.
When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER, wâ'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.
Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me. *Sidney.*
Full fast she fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*
As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say;
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue so us'd to victory!
A tongue so blest by nature and by art,
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*
Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*
Factious, and fav'ring this or t' other side,
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*
If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*, against such an inexhaustible disproportion, let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.
The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship with a ghastful noise, to them that were in it witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To* WAGE in law.
Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted; which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER, wâ'jûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.
'Twas merry, when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakspeare.*
He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit next morning. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common stock? *Dryd.*

WA'GES, wâ'jîz.[99] *n. s.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY, wâg'gûr-é.[555] *n. s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gayety.
'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among school-boys, that makes an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH, wâg'îsh.[383] *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.
Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shaksp.*
This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some sly and skulking atheists. *More.*
A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*
As boys, on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;
Then shout to see in dirt and deep distress
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHLY, wâg'îsh-lé. *adv.* [from *waggish*.] In a waggish manner.

WA'GGISHNESS, wâg'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.
A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE, wâg'gl.[405] *v. n.* [*waggghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from side to side.
The sport Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting upon his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney.*
Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip-shot? says the goose to her gosseling. *L'Estr.*

WA'GON, wâg'ûn.[166] *n. s.* [pœgen, Saxon; *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burdens.
The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles.*
Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Mitton.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.
Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*
Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*
O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakspeare.*
Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shaksp.*

WA'GONAGE, wâg'ûn-idje. *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'GONER, wâg'ûn-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.
By this, the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*
Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shaksp.*
A *waggoner* took notice, upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*
The *waggoners* that curse their standing teams
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL, wâg'tâle. *n. s.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Waid, wàde.[292] *adj.* [I suppose for *weighed.*] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakspeare.*

Waif, wàfe. *n. s.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, Law Latin, from *wave.*] Goods found, but claimed by nobody; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft.*

To **Wail**, wàle. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail.* *Shaksp.*

Say, if my spouse maintain her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails. *Pope.*

To **Wail**, wàle.[202] *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wail.* *Shaksp.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Micah.*

WAIL, wàle. *n. s.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

Wa'iling, wà'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *wail.*] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries among the Irish favour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings.* *Spenser.*

The camp filled with lamentations and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jeremiah*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

Wa'ilful, wàle'fùl. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full.*] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*

Wain, wàne. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon.*] A carriage.

Their antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain.* *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest, 'tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain.* *Dryden.*

Wa'inage, wàne'idje. *n. s.* [from *wain.*] A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

Wainrope, wàne'ròpe. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope.*] A large cord with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'inscot, wèn'skùt. *n. s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To **Wa'inscot**, wèn'skùt. *v. a.* [from *waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini.* *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison*

Wair, wàre. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

Waist, wàste. *n. s.* [*gwase*, Welsh; from the verb *gwasen*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast *Milton.*

She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd. *Milton.*

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist.* *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist.* *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship:

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which, hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest; four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

Wa'istcoat, wès'kòt. *n. s.* [*waist* and *coat*] An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his laced *waistcoat.* *Richardson.*

To **Wait**, wàte. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakspeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes shew,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job.*

To **Wait**, wàte. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job.*

He never suffered any body to *wait* that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Fell.*

The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

I know, if I am depriv'd of you, I die:
But oh! I die if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance: with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her. *Milton.*

One morning *waiting on* him at Causham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryd.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table *Swift.*

We can now not only converse with, but gladly attend and *wait upon*, the poorest kind of people. *Law.*

3. To attend; with *on.* A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company —
—I will *wait on* him *Shakspeare.*

4. To stay; not to depart from

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline, persecution? *South.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

5. To stay by reason of some hinderance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept the way. *Milt.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper *Decay of Piety.*

Wait, wàte. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait.*

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die, he that smote him shall be put to death. *Numbers.*

As a lion shall lay in *wait* for them. *Ecclus.*

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait?* *Milton.*

Wa'iter, wà'tùr[98] *n. s.* [from *wait.*] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson.*

The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

Wa'iting *gentlewoman*, **Wa'iting** *maid*, **Wa'iting** *woman*, wà'ting. *n. s.* [from *wait*] An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad
To talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakspeare.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of moping and mowing, since possesses chambermaids and *waiting women.* *Shakspeare.*

All the little lime twigs laid
By Machiavel, the *waiting maid.* *Cowley.*

The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

To **WAKE**, wàke. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking* *Psalms.*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd.* *Milton.*

3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort than their *waking* would consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful god,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,

O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be quick; to be alive.
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.
Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE, wâke. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.
They *waked* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakspeare.*
Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.
Prepare war; *wake* up the mighty men, let them come up. *Joel.*
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou could'st build. *Prior.*
What you 've said
Has *wak'd* a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe*
To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prologue to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
To second life
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE, wâke. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.
Fill oven full of flawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake* daie will keepe. *Tusser.*
The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Government of the Tongue.*
Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryden.*
Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep. *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL, wâke'fûl. *adj.* [*wake* and *full.*] Not sleeping; vigilant.
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*
Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy fingers; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Crashaw.*
All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham.*
Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryd.*

WA'KEFULNESS, wâke'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *wakeful.*]

1. Want of sleep.
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN, wâ'k'n.[103] *v. n.* [from *wake.*]

To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.
Early Turnus, *wak'ning* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryd.*

To WA'KEN, wâ'k'n. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.
When he was *wak-n'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*
A man that is *wakened* out of sleep. *Zechariah.*
We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action.
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus's martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Roscommon.*

3. To produce; to excite.
They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN, wâke'rôb-bin. *n. s.* [*arum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WALE, wâle. *n. s.* [pel, Sax. a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

To WALK, wâwk. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.
A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly. *Clarendon*
The self-same sun
At once doth slow and swiftly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But treads his annual with a statelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle's space.
Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,
He runs the day, and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.
Sir, *walk* in.—
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.
What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shakspeare.*
These bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.
The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare.*
It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakspeare.*
There were *walking* spirits of the house of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies.*
Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*
In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,
She *walks* at noon, and blasts the bloom of day. *Young.*

6. To act on any occasion.
Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue; and is still in low language retained.
As she went her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep.
When was it she last *walk'd*?——
——I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

9. To range; to be stirring.
Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

10. To move off; to depart.
When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.
Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Micah.*
I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.
The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK, wâwk.[84] *v. n.*

1. To pass through.
I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shakspeare.*
No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, he *walked* his horse in the meadow.

WALK, wâwk.[84] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.
Not *walk* by moon, without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*
Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*
Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addison.*
I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.
Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through which one walks.
He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare.*
She would never miss one day
A *walk* so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.
He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare.*
Goodliest trees, planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.
The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys.*
If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton.*
Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton.*
Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*
That bright companion of the sun,
Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king,
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryden.*

6. Region; space.
Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*
They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of history. *Reynolds.*

7. [*turbo*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

8. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse.

In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER, wâwk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no such vicious *walkers* crowd the street. *Gay.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF, wâwk'ing-stâff. *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking.

The club which a man of ordinary size could not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules. *Glanv*

WALL, wâll.[33 77 84] *n. s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Latin; pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakspeare.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet ev'n these gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls;*
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakspeare.*

General, the *walls* are thine:
Witness the world, that I create thee here
My lord and master. *Shakspeare.*

A prey
To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st
Left in confusion. *Milton.*

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden*

3. *To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's *Shakspeare.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL, wâll. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which, Birsa call'd,
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The forest wide is fitter to resound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advised him to make himself master of some good *walled* town. *Bacon.*

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships *walling* in the rest. *Bacon.*

The terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham*

WALLCREE'PER, wâll'krêêp-ûr. *n.s.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLET, wôl'lit.[85 99] *n. s.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Addison.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLEYE, wâll-i. *n. s.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WA'LLEYED, wâll'ide. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shaksp.*

WA'LLFLOWER, wâll'flôû-ûr. *n.s.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] A species of stockgilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT, wâll'frôôt. *n. s.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To *wall-fruit* and garden plants there cannot be a worse enemy than snails. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP, wôl'lûp.[166] *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE, wâll-lôûse, *n. s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth*

To WA'LLOW, wôl'lô.[85] *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palcian, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean *Milton.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. *Jeremiah.*

Dead bodies in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horse was going to drink. *L'Estrange*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

WA'LLOW, wôl'lô.[85] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow;*
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryd.*

WALLRU'E, wâll'rôô. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLWORT, wâll'wûrt. *n. s.* [*ebulum*, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT, wâll'nût. *n. s.* [palh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

The characters are, it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is enclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3 The thin-shelled walnut. 4 The double walnut. 5 The late ripe walnut 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-shell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakspeare.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's lemnn. *Shakspeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir, and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

WA'LTRON, wâll'trûn.[166] *n. s.*

The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE, wôm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN, wôn.[85] *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and *wane*,
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blasted stars looked *wan*, *Milton.*

How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*, how dim,
How faded all thy glories. *Dryden.*

WAN, wôn, for *won;* the old preterit of *win*.

And those with which the Eubæan young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous field he with the emperor *wan*. *Drayton.*

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND, wônd. *n. s.* [*vaand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakspeare.*

With a whip or *wand* if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*

Pieus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

To WA'NDER, wôn'dûr.[98] *v. n.* [pandpian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. It hath always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, vitiousness, or misery.

I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shaksp.*

I will go lose myself,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shaksp.*
The old duke is banished: four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakspeare.*
Then came *wand'ring* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shaksp.*
They *wandered* about in sheeps' and goats' skins. *Hebrews.*
Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Psalms.*
From this nuptial bow'r,
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton.*
They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*
Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;
But my fixt thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays. *Denham.*
A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryd*
Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.
O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Psalms.*

To WA'NDER, wŏn'dŭr. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.
The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*
Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton.*
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*

WA'NDERER, wŏn'dŭr-ŭr.[555] *n. s.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler.
Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam;
But make my strengths, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *Ben Jonson.*
He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement gives his baneful cup. *Milton*
The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator.*
Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WA'NDERING, wŏn'dŭr-ing. *n. s.* [from *wander.*]
1. Uncertain peregrination.
He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*
2. Aberration; mistaken way.
If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*
When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the *wanderings* of a dream. *Law.*

To WANE, wâne. *v. n.* [panian, to grow less, Saxon.]
1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon; opposed to *wax*.
The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waining* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Waining moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addis.*
2. To decline; to sink.
A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakspeare.*
I will interchange
My *wained* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaksp.*
Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakspeare.*
In these confines slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shaksp.*
Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the *waining* time, and suspect of satiety. *Watton.*
I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryd.*
You saw but sorrow in its *waining* form,
A working sea remaining from a storm;
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*
Her *waining* form no longer shall incite
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe.*

WANE, wâne. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Decrease of the moon.
The sowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn sound. *Bacon.*
Young cattle that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*
This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*
2. Decline; diminution; declension.
You 're cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WANG, wŏng. *n. s.* Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*

WA'NNED, wŏn'd'.[85 359] *adj.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint-coloured.
Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd?* *Shakspeare.*

WA'NNESS, wŏn'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *wan.*] Paleness; languor.

To WANT, wŏnt. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]
1. To be without something fit or necessary.
Want no money, sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shakspeare.*
A man to whom God hath given riches; so that he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Ecclesiastes.*
Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*
2. To be defective in something.
Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou did'st *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*
3. To fall short of; not to contain.
Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*
4. To be without; not to have.
By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places thou hast deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour these. *Milton.*
How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee.*
The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*
5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*
The sylvans to their shades retire;
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*
6. To wish; to long; to desire.
Down I come, like glist'ring Phæton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakspeare.*
What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison.*
Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Richardson.*

To WANT, wŏnt.[85] *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
Nor did there *want* cornice or freeze. *Milton.*
Finds wealth where 't is, bestows it where it *wants;*
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*
We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*
As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*
The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*
2. To fail; to be deficient.
Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*
Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*
Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryd.*
Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers.*
Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*
3. To be missed; to be not had.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*
Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting* *Arbuthnot.*

WANT, wŏnt. *n. s.*
1. Need.
It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*
Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*
Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*
Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,
He feels their suff'rings, and their *wants* befriends. *Harte.*
2. Deficiency.
This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*
One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants *Addison.*
The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbuthnot.*
Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plea,
One learns to lisp, another not to see. *Young.*
3. The state of not having.
You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*
4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*
5. [pand, Sax.] A mole.
A kind of hare resembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail. *Heylin.*

WA'NTON, wŏn'tŭn.[166] *adj.* [This word is derived by *Minshew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius*

silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton;* more than well beseems
A man of thy profession. *Shakspeare.*
Eatie'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
Men grown *wanton* by prosperity
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare.*
Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds *Shakspeare.*
How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye! and how sleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakspeare.*
Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion.

She, as a veil, down to her slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishrevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*
Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dress. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

WA'NTON, wŏn'tŭn. *n. s.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.

To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakspeare.*
An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd silken *wanton*, brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakspeare.*
Pass with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wantons;* he will do
More than you can aim unto. *Ben Jonson.*

To WA'NTON, wŏn'tŭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent
Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. In *Otway* it may be an adjective.

Oh; I heard him *wanton* in his praise,
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
O ye muses! deign your bless'd retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY, wŏn'tŭn-lê. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelesly.

Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she throws,
And oft insles the shore, as *wantonly* she flows. *Drayton.*
Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
But do not *wantonly* my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS, wŏn'tŭn-nês. *n. s.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The spirit of *wantonness* is scar'd out of him. *Shakspeare.*
Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.

As sad as night,
Only for *wantonness.* *Shakspeare.*
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn,
A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness.* *King Charles.*
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milt.*

WA'NTWIT, wŏnt'wit. *n. s.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTY, wŏn'tê. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*

WA'PED, wâ'pêd. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to shock, or deject, is found in *Spenser;* from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shaksp.*

WA'PENTAKE, wâp'ĭn-tâke. *n. s.* [from pœpun, Saxon, and *take; wapentakium, wapentagium*, low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowell.*
Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake;* so named of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR, wâr.[85] *n. s.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, French.]

1. *War* may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance, being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet, consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakspeare*
After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*
I saw the figure and armour of him that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total *war.* *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war.* *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven; as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakspeare.*

To WAR, wâr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face
To be expos'd against the *warring* winds? *Shaksp.*
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shaksp.*
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God;
And are you yet to your own souls so blind,
That you will *war* with God by murd'ring me? *Shakspeare.*
He teacheth my hands to *war.* *2 Samuel.*
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare. *1 Timothy.*
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wise to *war* upon the French. *Bacon.*
We seem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;
With new diseases on ourselves we *war*,
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Donne.*
His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theseus. *Dryden.*
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations *warring* with one another resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot.*

To WAR, wâr. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not used. In *Spenser* it is probably falsely printed for *warraid.*

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *warred.* *Spenser.*
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

To WA'RBLE, wâr'bl.[405] *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, German, to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milt.*

2. To cause to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically.

She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song. *Milt.*

To WA'RBLE, wâr'bl. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously.

A plaining song plain singing voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

There birds resort, and in their kind thy praise
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wotton.*

3. To sing.

Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling;* all things smil'd. *Milton.*

She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst *warbling* to the varied strain advance
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WA'RBLER, wâr'bl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster.

Hark! on every bough,
In lulling strains, the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickel.*

WARD, wârd. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapd, Saxon: it notes tendency *to* or *from.*

Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her-*ward* a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD, wârd. *v. a.* [peapdian, Sax. *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut; ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer comer's call. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shaksp.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. It is now used with *off*, less elegantly.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addison.*

The provision of bread for food, clothing to *ward off* the inclemency of the air, were to be first looked after. *Woodward.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtile tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*

To WARD, wârd. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*

Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD, wârd.[85] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.

Still when she slept he kept both watch and *ward.* *Spenser.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward;*
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.

By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two countries. *Spenser.*

Th' assieged castles *ward*
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Thou know'st my old *ward;* here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakspeare.*

Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shaksp.*

Now by proof it shall appear.
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. Fortress; strong hold.

She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*warda*, law Lat.] District of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward.* *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement.

That wretched creature, being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward.* *Hooker.*

Stop! there was his too veh'ment speech with speed,
And he sent close to *ward* from whence he stood. *Daniel.*

7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*

As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their *wards* or guards. *Moxon.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward* by the same wisdom. *Grew.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but bestoweth no more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia; is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed before she was my *ward.* *Dryd.*

When, stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the *ward.* *Dryden.*

Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and the great can never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of these, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, ever more in subjection. *Shakspeare.*

Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had brought the crown out of *ward.* *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN, wâr'd'n.[103] *n. s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.

The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports.

A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because, in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowell.*

4. [*pyrum volemum*, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,
Crustumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May.*

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry. *King.*

WA'RDER, wârd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ward.*]

1. A keeper; a guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly slew
Those *warders* strange, and all that else he met. *Spenser.*

Where be these *warders* that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakspeare.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakspeare.*

The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shaksp.*

WA'RDMOTE, wârd'môte. *n. s.* [peapd and mot, or zemot, Sax. *wardemotus*, low Latin.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London, for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE, wârd'rôbe. *n. s.* [*garderobe*, French; *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But clothes meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenser.*

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece,
Until I meet the king. *Shakspeare.*

Behold,
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted sponse. *Dryden.*

It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see togas and tunicas, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addison.*

WA'RDSHIP, wârd'ship. *n. s.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be encreased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE, wâre. The preterit of *wear*, more frequently *wore.*

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke.*

WARE, wâre. *adj.* [for this we commonly say *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when

be looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wise, what earthly wit so *ware*,
As to descry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in vizor fair. *Spenser.*
Bid her well be *ware* and still erect. *Milton.*

To WARE, wâre. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE, wâre. *n. s.* [ȝapn, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swedish.] Commonly something to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest *wares*,
And think, perchance, they 'll sell. *Shakspeare.*
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell, that we would not buy it. *Nehemiah.*
I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet art thou falser than thy *wares*. *Ben Jonson.*
Why should my black thy love impair?
Let the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*
London, that vents of false *ware* so much store,
In no *ware* deceives us more. *Cowley.*
He turns himself to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke*

WA'REFUL, wâre'fûl. *adj* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS, wâre'fûl-nês *n. s.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE, wâre'hôuse. *n. s.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the *warehouse* of other men's lumber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her *warehouses* than at present. *Addison.*

She the big *warehouse* built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson.*

WARELESS, wâre'lês. *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WA'RELY, wâre'lê. *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenser.*

WA'RFARE, wâr'fâre. *n. s.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton.*
Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause *Milton.*
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows *Dryden.*
The state of christians, even when they are not actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of *warfare* and voluntary sufferings. *Atterbury.*
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in our christian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE, wâr'fâre. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous *warfaring* age, to escape dangers in battles. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE, wâr'hâ-bl. *adj.* [*war*, and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able*.] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whose *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Spenser.*

WA'RILY, wâ'rê-lê. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Spenser.*
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*
So rich a prize could not so *warily* be fenced, but that Portugals, French, English, and now of late the Low Countrymen, have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards harvest. *Heylin.*
They searched diligently, and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

WA'RINESS, wâ'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*. *Donne.*
It will deserve our special care and *wariness* to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hammond.*
To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat.*
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection, and silence. *Addison.*
Most men have so much of ill-nature, or of *wariness*, as not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man *Addison.*
I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it with more *wariness* and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*

WARK, wârk. *n. s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findest fault where any 's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WA'RLIKE, wâr'like. *adj.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war

She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*
Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shaksp.*
When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The *warlike* English. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton.*

WA'RLING, wâr'ling. *n. s.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK, WA'RLUCK, } wâr'lûk. { *n. s.* [*vardlookr*, Islandick, a charm; ȝeplog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wise*.] A male witch; a wizzard.

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar supposed to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM, wârm.[85] *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; ȝeapm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold; though not hot; heated to a small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. *2 Kings.*
Main ocean flow'd not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*
We envy not the *warmer* clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies. *Addison.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*
Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*
Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* against it. *Broome.*

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden.*

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryd.*

6. Fanciful; enthusiastick.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

To WARM, wârm. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for man to burn, for he shall take thereof and *warm* himself. *Isaiah.*

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays, to *warm*
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*
These soft fires, with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryd.*

To WARM, wârm. *v. n.* To grow less cold.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isaiah.*

WA'RMINGPAN, wâr'ming-pân. *n. s.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE, wâr'ming-stône. *n. s.* [*warm* and *stone*.] To stones add the *warmingstone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY, wârm'lê. *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives;
One to Atrides I will send,
And t' other to my Trojan friend;

Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancient expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that design. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS, wårm'nês. } *n. s.* [from
WARMTH, wårm*th*. } *warm.*]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shaks.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun encreasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon.*

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*,
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments,
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakspeare.*

Our duties towards God and man we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes christian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with christian zeal. *Sprat.*

Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope*

The best patriots, by seeing with what *warmth* and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended, have been wearied into silence. *Davenant.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*

To WARN, wårn.[85] *v. a.* [pæpnian, Sax. *waernen*, Dut. *warna*, Swedish; *varna*, Islandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What, dost thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And sooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shaksp.*

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen, so that it *warns* while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you shall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master; he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of men's study. *Locke.*

The father, whilst he *warn'd* his erring son,
The sad examples which he ought to shun
Describ'd. *Prior.*

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critick's law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by an holy angel, to send for thee. *Acts.*

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shaksp.*

He charg'd the soldiers, with preventing care
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden.*

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* put no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Paradise Lost.*

WA'RNING, wår'ning.[410] *n. s.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Psalms.*

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words exprest. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, that some disease give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do, with hopes of life to the last. *Duty of Man.*

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estrange.*

I saw, with some disdain, more nonsense than either I, or as bad a poet, could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARP, wårp.[85] *n. s.* [peapp, Sax. *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*

To WARP, wårp. *v. n.* [peappan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts.*]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk pannel, and, like green timber, *warp* *Shakspeare.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or *warping.* *Moxon.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shaksp.*

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp.* *Shakspeare.*

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp.* *Dryden.*

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*

3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton.*

To WARP, wårp. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warped* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy. *Beattie.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky!
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *As you like it.*

To WA'RRANT, wŏr'rânt. *v. n.* [*garantir*, French.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant.* *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general. *South.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addis.*

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakspeare.*

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milt.*

5. To declare upon surety.

What a gallad neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT, wŏr'rânt.[168] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakspeare.*

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt; For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden.*

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise. *Kettlewell.*

5. Attestation.

The place of paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the christian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practiser
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakspeare.*

Therefore to horse,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shak.*

Wa'rrantable, wŏr'rânt-â-bl. *adj.* [from *warrant.*] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*

Wa'rrantableness, wŏr'rânt-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiableness.

By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

Wa'rrantably, wŏr'rânt-â-blė. *adv.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

Wa'rranter, wŏr'rânt-ûr. *n. s.* [from *warrant.*]

1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives security.

Wa'rrantise, wŏr'rânt-tize. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin; from *warrant.*] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantise*. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'rranty, wŏr'rânt-ė. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, Fr.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
Till the last trump *Shakspeare.*

In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they would receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To Warra'y, wŏr-rå'. *v. a.* [from *war;* or from *guerroyer*, old Fr.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebrane salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warray'd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the word *warraid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warraid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake. *Spenser.*

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The christian lords *warraid* the eastern land. *Fairfax.*

Warre, wŏr. *adj.* [pœpp, Sax.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and bloont:
Others faine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser.*

WA'RREN, wŏr'rĭn.[99] *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakspeare.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*

Men should set snares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden.*

Wa'rrener, wŏr'rĭn-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

Wa'rriangle, wŏr'rė-âng-gl. *n. s.* [*laniv.*] A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Wa'rriour, wâr'yûr.[314] *n. s.* [from *war.*] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that most famous *warriour*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakspeare.*

Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shaksp.*

I sing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horses tied in order fed. *Dryden.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour's* fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden.*

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the *warriour's* breast. *Young.*

WART, wârt.[85] *n. s.* [peapt, Sax. *werte*, Dutch.]

1. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ossa like a *wart*. *Shakspeare.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, insomuch as it hanged upon the stone like *warts*. *Bacon.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her skin *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden.*

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such *warts*, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terrebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray.*

Wa'rtwort, wârt'wûrt. *n. s.* [*wart* and *wort; verrucaria*, Latin.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

Wa'rty, wâr'tė. *adj.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

Wa'rworn, wâr'wŏrn. *adj.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'ry, wâ'rė. *adj.* [pœp, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous: timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and subtle, as all the heads of the Arians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay
Of captive wretched thrals, that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Spens.*

Each warn a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Lest blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Spectator.*

Was, wŏz. The preterit of *To* Be.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not, for God took him. *Genesis.*

To WASH, wŏsh.[85] *v. a.* [papcan, Sax. *wasschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fain like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murther done! *Shaksp.*

Look how she rubs her hands ——
——It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus *washing* her hands. *Shakspeare.*

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Psalms.*

Thou didst *wash* thyself. *Ezekiel.*

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts.*

Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be *washed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *washed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts.*

4. To colour by washing.

To *wash* over a course or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier.*

sideration of the *watchfulness* of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad till *watchfulness* be laid,
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways.
Prior.

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and so to neglect a due *watchfulness* over their manners. *Arbuthnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and *watchfulness* over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*

By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.

Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE, wŏtsh'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*watch* and *house.*] Place where the watch is set

Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING, wŏtsh'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *watch.*] Inability to sleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings.* *Wiseman.*

WA'TCHMAKER, wŏtsh'mā-kŭr. *n. s.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker;* they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN, wŏtsh'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Spens.*

Turn him into London streets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*

Drunkenness calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our *watchmen* from the towr's, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden.*

The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER, wŏtsh'tŏŏr. *n. s.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth most by night *Bacon.*

Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The senses in the head, as sentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD, wŏtsh'wŭrd. *n. s.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*

We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.—
—That we have, sir John: our *watchword*, hem! boys. *Shakspeare.*

A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WA'TER, wâ'tŭr.[38 85 76 86] *n. s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; wæter, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shaksp.*

Your *water* is a sore decayer of your whorson dead body. *Shakspeare.*

The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those *waters* from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears: *Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We write in *water.* *Shakspeare.*

Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakspeare.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid *water:* therefore *water* seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuth.*

2. The sea.

Travel by land or by *water.* *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the sea, westward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot.*

3. Urine.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast
The *water* of my land, find her disease
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water.* *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be sound; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.

A good christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceedings will never *hold water.* *L'Estrange.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye! *Shakspeare.*

6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water.*

She might see the same *water*-spaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shewed well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in *water*-drops. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakspeare.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Psalms.*

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the *water*-courses. *Isaiah.*

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy *water*-spouts. *Psalms.*

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the *water*-springs into dry ground. *Psalms.*

There were set six *water*-pots of stone. *John.*

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the *water*-sheep. *Walton.*

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The *water*-snakes with scales upstanding die. *May.*

By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-course. *L'Estrange.*

Oh help, in this extremest need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæ-ducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that separate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham.*

Other mortar, used in making *water*-courses, cisterns, and fish-ponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The most brittle *water*-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuth.*

A gentleman watered saintfoin in dry weather at new sowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampshire they sell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*

To WA'TER, wâ'tŭr.[64] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Genesis.*

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably *water* the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and share it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Spen.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to *watering.* *Luke.*

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horse. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER, wâ'tûr.[98] *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture.

I stain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shaksp.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakspeare.*

The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will *water*. *Bacon.*

How troublesome is the least mote, or dust, falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep and *water* upon the least grievance! *South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.

He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Genesis.*

Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with barquebusiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the christians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs that drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's *teeth watering* at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness. *Camden.*

These reasons made his *mouth* to *water*
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Those who contend for 4 *per cent.* have set men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WA'TERCOLOURS, wâ'tûr-kûl-ûrz. *n. s.* [*water* and *colours.*]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call *watercolours*, and these they term oil colours. *Boyle.*

Less should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
And *watercolours* of these days:
These days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES, wâ'tûr-krês-sîz.[99] *n. s.* [*sisymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *water-cresses* *Peacham.*

WA'TERER, wâ'tûr-ûr.[555] *n. s.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL, wâ'tûr-fâll. *n. s.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Resounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addison.*

WA'TERFLAG, wâ'tûr-flâg. *n. s.* [from *water* and *flag; iris aquatica*, Lat.] Water flower-deluce.

WA'TERFOWL, wâ'tûr-fôûl. *n. s.* Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likest water *Bacon.*

Waterfowls supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean. *Hale.*

Fish and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy slimy water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Floyer.*

WATERGRU'EL, wâ-tûr-grôô'îl. *n. s.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

For breakfast, milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERHEN, wâ'tûr-hên. *n. s.* [from *water* and *hen; fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS, wâ'tûr-ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, nightmares, weakness, *wateriness*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH, wâ'tûr-îsh. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS, wâ'tûr-îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness; resemblance of water.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours; or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF, wâ'tûr-lêfe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILY, wâ'tûr-lîl-lê. *n. s.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months to kill the waterweeds, as *waterlilies* and bull-rushes. *Walton.*

WA'TERMAN, wâ'tûr-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK, wâ'tûr-mârk. *n. s.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark*. *Dryden.*

WATERME'LON, wâ'tûr-mêl-ûn. *n. s.* A plant.

It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL, wâ'tûr-mîll. *n. s.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed fresh
A gushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Spens.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood. *Mortimer.*

WA'TERMINT, wâ'tûr-mînt. *n. s.* [*mentha aquatica.*] A plant.

WATERRA'DISH, wâ'tûr-râd-îsh. *n. s.* A species of watercresses.

WA'TERRAT, wâ'tûr-rât. *n. s.* [*mus aquaticus.*] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats*. *Shakspeare.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouse. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET, wâ-tûr'rôk-ît. *n. s.*

1. A species of watercresses. [*eruca aquatica.*]

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WATERVI'OLET, wâ'tûr-vî-ô-lêt. *n. s.* [*hottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE, wâ'tûr-sâf-fîr. *n. s.* A sort of stone.

Wattersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard, as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWI'LLOW, wâ-tûr-wîl'lô. *n. s.* [from *water* and *willow; lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TERWITH, wâ'tûr-with. *n. s.* [*water* and *with*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentiful a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK, wâ'tûr-wûrk. *n. s.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins.*

The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens as well as *waterworks*. *Addison.*

WA'TERY, wâ'tûr-ê. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We 'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. *Shakspeare.*

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some
With *watery* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip and *wat'ry* eye,
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art, yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water

On the brims her sire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*

Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* desart. *Milton.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* desarts. *Dryden.*

Perhap's you 'll say,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours rise,
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE, wôt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [from *waghelen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattles* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattles*, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and *wattles* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'TTLE, wôt'tl. *v. a.* [pæcelaȝ, Sax. *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* standing. *Mortimer.*

WAVE, wâve. *n. s.* [pæȝe, Sax. *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd. *Shakspeare.*

The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will. *Wotton.*

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth and panting in the sunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves* or curls, which usually arise from sandholes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE, wâve. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Messapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that, because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare.*

To WAVE, wâve. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare.*

2. To move loosely.

They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*guesver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off; to quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton.*

These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryd.*

6. To put aside for the present.

I have *wav'd* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since she her interest for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I, who sav'd the king, the nation sav'd. *Dryd.*

If any had a better right, they were content to *wave* it and recognize the right of the other. *Lesley.*

To WA'VER, wâ'vûr.[93] *v. n.* [pafian, Sax.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same posture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

The whitening shower descends,
At first thin *wavering*. *Thomson.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Spenser.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle *wavering* nation. *Shaksp.*

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare.*

Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Hebrews.*

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wavered* though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers*? They foully mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own; 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WA'VERER, wâ'vûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *waver.*] One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I 'll thy assistant be. *Shakspeare.*

WA'VY, wâ'vê. *adj.* [from *wave.*]

1. Rising in waves.

In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the *wavie* seas. *Chapman.*

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES *or* WAES, wâws. *n. s.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waes*. *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be for *woes*. [pa, Saxon.]

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *waves*. *Spenser.*

To WAWL, wâwl. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Sax.] To cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakspeare.*

WAX, wâks.[85] *n. s.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wex*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit of a nauseous taste, and an oil, or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They gave us food which may with nectar vie;
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscom.*

All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillingfleet.*

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiseman.*

To WAX, wâks. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care;
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX, wâks. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury. *Carew.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shaksp.*

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Genesis.*

Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,

Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XCHANDLER, wâks'tshând-lûr. *n. s.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN, wâk's'n.[103] *adj.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey stor'd. *Milton.*

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each others wings they drive. *Dryd.*

WAY, wâ.[220] *n. s.* [pœʒ, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progression, or the mode of progression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakspeare.*

You cannot see your *way.*—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakspeare.*

To God's eternal house direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakspeare.*

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space.

Birnbaumer forest extends a great *way*, wherein are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves, and bears. *Brown.*

An old man, that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakspeare.*

Come a little nearer this *way*, I warrant thee no body hears *Shakspeare.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*

With downward force he tock his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way*. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakspeare.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius *way*. *Waller.*

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sound that *way*, or points particularly at persecution. *Atterb.*

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way*, with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Taylor.*

The general officers and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest, of that region *Sidney.*

A physician unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

Now what impious *ways* my wishes took!
How they the monarch and the man forsook! *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not in the senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Ben Jonson.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their *way* of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator.*

His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*

Taught
To live th' easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*

When a man sees the prodigious expense our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison*

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous *way*. *Heylin.*

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy *way* to happiness. *Rowe.*

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connexion with the main design; *en passant.*

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon.*

Will Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

23. *To go* or *come one's way*, or *ways:* to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, *come your ways;*
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shaksp.*

To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, fortune came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou 'lt tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*

24. *Way* and *ways* are now often used corruptly for *wise.*

But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*

They erect conclusions no *way* inferrible from their premises. *Brown.*

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WA'YBREAD, wâ'brĕd. *n. s.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WAYFA'RER, wâ'fâ-rûr.[98] *n. s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller.

Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING, wâ'fâ-rĭng.[410] *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so planed and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond.*

WAYFA'RINGTREE, wâ'fâ-rĭng-trĕĕ. *n. s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To WAYLA'Y, wâ-lâ'. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakspeare.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing, and usury *waylays* both, it dulls and damps all industries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden.*

WAYLA'YER, wâ-lâ'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.

WA'YLESS, wâ'lĕs. *adj.* [from *way.*] Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman, fell to talk
With every thing I saw. *Drayton.*

WA'YMARK, wâ'mârk. *n. s.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jeremiah.*

To WA'YMENT, wâ'mĕnt. *v. a.* [ȝa, Sax.] To lament, or grieve. Obsolete.

What boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenser.*

WA'YWARD, wâ'wûrd.[88] *adj.* [ȝa, wo, and peapd, Saxon.] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night, the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself towards them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this foolish love,
That like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently, all humbled, kiss the rod!
Wayward beauty doth not fancy move;
A frown forbids, a smile engendereth love. *Fairfax.*

To mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*

WA'YWARDLY, wâ'wûrd-lĕ. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howsoever, some will still be *waywardly* disposed; yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. *Whitgift.*

WA'YWARDNESS, wâ'wûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly *waywardness* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakspeare.*

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardness*. *Wotton.*

WE, wĕĕ.[96 246] *pronoun.* [in oblique cases *us.*] See *I.*

1. The plural of *I.*

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakspeare.*

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to night. *Shakspeare.*

Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature in the greatest strength. *Addison.*

2. I and others, indefinitely.

We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

3. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us.*

To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakspeare.*

WEAK, wĕke.[227] *adj.* [pæc, Sax. *week*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not strong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Samuel.*

Here only *weak*,
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Wert thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the course of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despis'd old man. *Shakspeare.*

He is now daily watching over the *weak* and infirm; humbling himself to perverse, rude, ignorant people, wherever he can find them. *Law.*

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill, nor yet so *weak*, but that
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in invisibility, in eternity, in greatness. *Waterland.*

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind, and captious temper. *Beattie.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet awhile,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

The *weak*, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiting themselves *weak*, are thereby rendered inactive and useless. *South.*

If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in. *Hooker.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison.*

To WEA'KEN, wĕ'k'n.[103] *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security. *Hooker.*

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done. *Nehemiah.*

Intestine broils,
Weakening the sceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body, *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it less durable. *Ray.*

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison.*

Solemn impressions, that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*

WEA'KLING, wĕke'lĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight:
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again;
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakspeare.*

Ulysses; who I thought was mand
With great and goodly personage; and bore
A vertue answerable; and this shore
Should shake with weight of such a conqueror,
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing. *Chapman.*

Æsop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*

WEA'KLY, wĕke'lĕ. *adv.* [from *weak.*]

1. Feebly; faintly; without strength.

2. With want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith so *weakly* seal'd above,
That for one error I must lose your love? *Dryden.*

3. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am dispos'd to make
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much less deny the deed; but least of all
Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden.*

WEA'KLY, wĕke'lĕ. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS, wĕke'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our *weakness* lives, not in her strength. *Shakspeare.*

Argument
Of human *weakness* rather than of strength. *Milt.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakness* knew. *Dryden.*

2. Want of sprightliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness.

Persons in those posts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

5. Want of cogency.

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies. *Tillotson.*

6. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and thence weak ——
—— *Weakness* is thy excuse,
And I believe it; *weakness* to resist
Philistian gold: if *weakness* may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parracide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is *weakness.* *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him *Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAKSI'DE, wēke-side'. *n. s.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside.* *L'Estrange.*

Trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL, wēle.[227] *n. s.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shaksp.*

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milt.*

Ireland ought to be considered not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; state; publick interest.

Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purg'd the general *weal? Shaksp.*

How should the muse from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the public *weal?* *Pope.*

WEAL, wēle. *n. s.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away*, wēle. *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WEALD, *Wald*, *Walt.* Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon peald. *Gibson.*

WEALTH, wēlth.[234] [515] *n. s.* [paleð, rich, Saxon.]

1. Prosperity; external happiness.

In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth*, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us. *Common Prayer.*

2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

In desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* dost hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right usance. *Fairy Queen.*

I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for *wealth.* *Shakspeare.*

Once they flourished in *wealth* and wit. *Holyday.*

I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghostly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY, wēlth'ē-lē. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS, wēlth'ē-nēs. *n. s.* [from *wealthy.*] Richness.

WEA'LTHY, wēlth'ē. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow
Ere three days pass. *Shakspeare.*

My speculations, when sold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy;* after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Spectator.*

Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN, wēne.[227] *v. a.* [penan, Sax.]

1. To put from the breast; to ablactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, pretty fool! to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakspeare.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Psalms.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer.*

2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sights
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here *Spenser.*

I the rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakspeare.*

Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*

There the coarse cake, and homely husks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans.* *Dryden*

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL, wēne'il. } *n. s.* [from
WEA'NLING, wēne'ling.[410] } *wean.*]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* wast,
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*

To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton.*

2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON, wēp'p'n.[234] *n. s.* [peapon, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did lie. *Spenser.*

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapon* but his name *Shakspeare.*

Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakspeare.*

Touch me with noble anger;
O let not women's *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it first around;
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before,
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden.*

WEA'PONED, wēp'p'n'd.[359] *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

In what sort, so ill *weaponed*, could you achieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS, wēp'p'n-lēs. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Sampson
Ran on embattled armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponless* himself
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE, wēp'pn-sālv. *n. s.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetick powder and the *weaponsalve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR, wāre.[240] *v. a.* preterit *wore*; participle *worn.* [pepan, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use, or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to shew himself a young gallant. *Shakspeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the stones. *Job.*

An hasty word, or an indiscreet action, does not dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still sound in heart; and so outgrow and wear off these little distempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings' titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* out religion, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson.*

Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Spectator.*

2. To consume tediously.

What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shaks.*

In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew.*

Wisest and best of men full of't beguil'd,
With goodness principled, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry rose
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakspeare.*

Why art thou angry?——
—That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakspeare.*

What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty? *Shakspeare.*

I am the the first-born son of him that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Peter.*

Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear*. *Milton.*

He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore;*
What troops he landed. *Dryden.*

This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryden.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author, every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Spectator.*

6. *To* Wear *out*. To harass.

He shall *wear* out the saints. *Daniel.*

7. *To* Wear *out*. To waste or destroy by degrees.

This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To Wear, wâre. *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time. It has commonly some particle, as, *out*, *away*, *off*.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*. *Exodus.*

In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the idea of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear out*. *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore out* night; and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest high-tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass away by degrees.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off;* and inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear off*, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers.*

Wear, wâre. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' enchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pæp, Saxon, a fen; *war*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water: often written *weir* or *wier*.

They will force themselves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges, or stops in the water. *Walton.*

3. A net of twigs to catch fish.

Weard, wârde. *n. s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care; from the Saxon peapban, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*

Wea'rer, wâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wear*.]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave 't to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but, the danger once repelled, it is laid aside as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison.*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the *wearer*. *Law.*

Wea'riness, wê'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *weary*.]

1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakspeare.*

Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South.*

To full bowls each other they provoke:
At length with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.

The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediousness.

Wea'ring, wâ'rîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *wear*.] Clothes.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shaksp.*

Wea'rish, wê'rîsh. *adj.* [I believe from pæp, Saxon, a quagmire. See Weerish.]

1. Boggy; watery.

2. Weak; washy.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill-disposed bodies. *Carew.*

Wea'risome, wê'rê-sûm.[165] *adj.* [from *weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakspeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*

This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity so spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate! *Milton.*

Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Denham.*

Wea'risomely, wê'rê-sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *wearisome*.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

Wea'risomeness, wê'rê-sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *wearisome*.]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The state of being easily tired.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness*. *Ascham.*

To Wea'ry, wê'rê. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakspeare.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Habakkuk.*

Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*. *Milton.*

Sea would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary*'d fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shaksp.*

Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men. *Addison.*

3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milt.*

Wea'ry, wê'rê.[227] *adj.* [peptz, Sax. *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms!
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shak.*

I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here. *Shakspeare.*

An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*

Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Galatians.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakspeare.*

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling;
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*

The *weariest* and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare.*

Put on what *weary* negligence you please,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'SAND, wē'z'n.[227] *n. s.* [pæſen, Sax. This word is very variously written, but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay;
For had his *weasand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and shidder. *Spenser.*

Cut his *weasand* with thy knife. *Shakspeare.*

Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *weasand*, and from thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman.*

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *weazon's* wound. *Dryden.*

WEA'SEL, wē'z'l.[102] [227] *n. s.* [pesel, Sax. *wesel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Lat.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelsome as the *weasel*. *Shakspeare.*

A *weasel* once made shift to slink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WEA'THER, wĕth'ûr.[234] *n. s.* [peðer, Saxon.]

1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

Who's there, besides foul *weather*?——One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shaksp.*

I am far better born than is the king;
But I must make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

Again the northern winds may sing and blow,
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now. *Cowley.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

The sun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the skies;
Whene'er through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Suspect a drisling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER, wĕth'ûr.[460] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

He perched on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

2. To pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charybdis, but ere long
The skies were darken'd and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution? *Hale.*

3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weathered* our *point*; a stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN, wĕth'ûr-bē-t'n. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

She enjoys sure peace for evermore
As *weatherbeaten* ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spens.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy-bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shak.*

I hope, when you know the worst, you will at once leap into the river, and swim through handsomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

A *weatherbeaten* vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden.*

The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow*, wĕth'-ûr-bōrd. *n. s.* In the sea language, that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK, wĕth'ûr-kŏk. *n. s.* [*weather* and *cock.*]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows.

But, alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be darken'd; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*

A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconstant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?—I cannot tell what his name is my husband had him of. *Shakspeare.*

He break my promise and absolve my vow!
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state. *Dryd.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN, wĕth'ûr-drĭv-v'n. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew.*

WEA'THERGAGE, wĕth'ûr-gādje. *n. s.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that shows the weather.

To veer, and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS, wĕth'ûr-glâs. *n. s.* [*weather* and *glass.*]

1. A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. *Arbuthnot.*

We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to save the charges of *weatherglasses*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley.*

2. A thermometer. Less used.

As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERSPY, wĕth'ûr-spi. *n. s.* [*weather* and *spy.*] A stargazer; an astrologer; one that foretells the weather.

And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE, wĕth'ûr-wize. *adj.* [*weather* and *wise*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER, wĕth'ûr-wize-ûr. *n. s.* [*weather* and *wisen*, Dutch, to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sunshiny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*. *Derham.*

To WEAVE, wēve. *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *weaved*; part. pass. *woven*, *weaved.* [pefan, Sax. *weven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven*
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakspeare.*

The women *wove* hangings for the grove. 2 *Kings.*

There our secret thoughts unseen
Like nets be *weav'd* and intertwin'd,
Wherewith we catch each other's mind. *Carew.*

White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought *Dry.*

These purple vests were *weav'd* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has *weav'd*
A silken web, and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy sad distress:
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flourished under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but, in the three first centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*

3. To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

To WEAVE, wēve.[227] *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER, wē'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *weave.*] One who makes thread into cloth.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shaksp.*

My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and are spent without hope. *Job.*

The *weaver* may cast religion upon what loom he please. *Howel.*

Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire:
The *weaver*, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

WEA'VERFISH, wē'vûr-fĭsh. *n. s.* [*araneus piscis*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

WEB, wêb. *n. s.* [pebba, Saxon.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she bid again unreave. *Spenser.*

Staid at gate,
And heard within the goddesse elevate
A voice divine, as at her *web* she wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought. *Chapman.*

Spiders touch'd, seek their *web's* inmost part. *Davies.*

By day the *web* and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her doom. *Dryden.*

The fates, when they this happy *web* have spun,
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.

The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairfax.*

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.

This is the foul flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shakspeare.*

WE'BBED, wêb'd.[359] *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED, wêb'fût-êd. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipede; having films between the toes.

Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER, wêb'stûr. *n. s.* [pebȝtȝe, Saxon, a woman weaver.] A weaver. Obsolete.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as, Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED, wêd. *v. a.* [pedian, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.

If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakspeare.*

Never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, so inflame my senses. *Milton.*

Chloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulness of some son of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.

In Syracusa was I born and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakspeare.*

Then I shall be no more;
And Adam *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*

The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our understandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakspeare.*

4. To take for ever.

Though the principal men of the house of commons were again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondness.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God. *Tillotson.*

To WED, wêd. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

When I shall *wed*,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakspeare.*

To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*

Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice as many women *wed;*
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDING, wêd'dîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *wed.*] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Come, away!
For you shall hence upon your *wedding* day. *Shaks.*

I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding.* *Shakspeare.*

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my possessions she esteems not. *Shaksp.*

When my son was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. *2 Esdras.*

These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feast. *L'Estrange.*

If she affirmed herself a virgin, she must on her *wedding*-day, and in her *wedding* cloaths perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*

A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE, wêdje. *n. s.* [*vegge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body which, having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.

A barbarous troop of clownish fone
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser.*

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the cleaving of wood *Wilkins.*

He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak. *Dryd.*

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass of metal.

As sparkles from the anvil us'd to fly
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid. *Spenser.*

When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty sheckles weight, then I coveted them. *Joshua.*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton.*

To WEDGE, wêdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.

Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakspeare.*

3. To force as a wedge forces.

Part
In common rang'd in figure *wedge* their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton.*

4. To fasten by wedges.

Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe. *A. Phil.*

5. To fix as a wedge.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

Sergesthus in the centaur, soon he pass'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. *Dryd.*

What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entombed and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the centre of Saturn? *Bentley.*

WE'DLOCK, wêd'lôk. *n. s.* [ped and lac, Saxon, marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakspeare.*

Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him,
And if she did play false, the fault was hers. *Shak.*

Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*

He his happiest choice too late
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock* bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton.*

May not a prison or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*

One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free,
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*

A man determined, about the fiftieth year of his age, to enter upon *wedlock.* *Addison.*

WE'DNESDAY, wênz'dâ.[223] *n. s.* [podenȝ-dag, Saxon; *odensday*, Swedish; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Islandick.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin.*

Where is the honour of him that died on *Wednesday?* *Shakspeare.*

The offices of prayer he had in his church, not only upon the Sundaies, and festivals, and their eves, as also *Wednesdaies* and Fridaies. *Fell.*

WEE, wêê. *adj.* [A Saxon word of the same root with *weeing*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.] Little; small; whence the word *weasle* or *weesel* is used for little; as, a *weesel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes small or little: as *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shaksp.*

WE'ECHELM, wêêtsh'êlm. *n. s.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A species of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED, wêêd. *n. s.* [peod, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.

If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*

He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds.* *Sandys.*

Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the seeds. *Denham.*

Stinking *weeds* and poisonous plants have their use. *More.*

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds.* *Mortimer.*

Their virtue, like their Tiber's flood
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed
From the low earth tore some polluting *weed;*
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*

If they are often seen to lose that little religion they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be wondered at, than to see a little flower choaked and killed amongst rank *weeds.* *Law.*

2. [pœda, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce

in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one *weed;* nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
An aged sire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Spenser.*

Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The snake throws her enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakspeare.*

Throngs of knights, and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton.*

Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

3. It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

The morning, in her throne of gold,
Survaid the vast world, by whose orient light
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede.* *Chapman.*

To WEED, wèèd.[246] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius,
Each word thou 'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakspeare.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *D. of Piety.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howel.*

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Ascham.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER, wèèd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakspeare.*

WE'EDHOOK, wèèd'hòòk. *n. s.* [*weed* and *hook*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*

WE'EDLESS, wèèd'lès. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Donne.*

A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*

WE'EDY, wèèd'è. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*

WEEK, wèèk.[246] *n. s.* [peoc, Sax. *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also. *Genesis.*

The division of time by *weeks* hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized but likewise among the most barbarous nations. *Wilkins.*

WE'EKDAY, wèèk'dà. *n. s.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
And added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY, wèèk'lè. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses. *Hooker.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryd.*

Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY, wèèk'lè. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL, wèèl. *n. s.* [pœl, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. [perhaps from *willow.*] A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN, wèèn.[246] *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.

Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenser.*

So well it her beseems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel she had been. *Spenser.*

When *weening* to return whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest *ween.* *Spenser.*

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinstall me in the diadem. *Shakspeare.*

Ween you of better luck,
I mean in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakspeare.*

They *ween'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne,
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

To WEEP, wèèp. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *wept*, *weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping.* *Shakspeare.*

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmanlyly sadness in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended. *Deuteronomy.*

Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*

Away! with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save or slay us both. *Dryden.*

A corps it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, howe'er, she made the case her own;
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *wept.* *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive. Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish himself dead long before. *Woke.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers.*

To WEEP, wèèp.[246] *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies. *Dryd.*

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants; nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER, wèèp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *weep.*]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers:* tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap *Taylor.*

Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH, wèèr'ish. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by *Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy: here it seems to mean, sour, surly.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Ascham.*

To WEET, wèèt. *v. n.* preterit *wot* or *wote.* [pitan, Sax. *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly seor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser*

I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shakspeare.*
But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS, wèèt'lès. *adj.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing. *Spenser.*

WE'EVIL, wè'v'l. *n. s.* [pepel, Sax. *vevel*, Dutch; *curculio*, Latin.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL, wè'z'l.[102] *n. s.* [See WEASEL.]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weazel* sucks eggs. *Shakspeare*

The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wise ant. *Dryden.*

WEFT, wèft. The old preterit and part. pass. from *To* WAVE. *Spenser.*

WEFT, wèft. *n. s.* [*guaive*, French; *vofa*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft;*
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT, wèft. *n. s.* [pepta, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE, wèf'tidje.[90] *n. s.* [from *weft.*] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew.*

To WEIGH, wà.[249] [390] *v. a.* [pœgan, Sax. *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd.* *Milton.*

She does not *weigh* her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence.
Shakspeare.

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zechariah.*

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles.*

They having freight
Their ships with spoil enough, *weigh* anchor streight.
Chapman.

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd.*
Dryden.

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences.
Shakspeare.

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well *weighed.* *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better *weighed* and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs,*
And interest bids him seek your love and praise.
Dryden.

The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Spectator.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs,*
And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I *weigh* not you———
You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me.
Shakspeare.

8. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overbalance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame. *Daniel.*

9. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry;
To *weigh* thy spirits *down.* *Milton.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden.*

My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addis.*

Excellent persons, *weighed down* by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

To WEIGH, wà. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing, and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addison.*

3. To raise the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightning, *weigh,* my boys, he cries.
Dryden.

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakspeare.*

5. To sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down.* *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED, wàde.[359] *adj.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER, wà'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wàte. *n. s.* [piht, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight:* and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon.*

Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but scanty *weight,* and leave the rest to me.
Dryden.

So was every thing of the temple, even to the *weight* of a flesh-hook, given to David, as you may see. *Lesley.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight;* and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just *weights* shall ye have.
Leviticus.

Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight,* if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth; as we see, in horse-races, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights,* the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Bacon.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou liest neglected, what must we
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee?
Bishop Corbet.

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains buried deep. *Milt.*

Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very virtues, when so leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to sink us to the deeper ruin *G. of the Tong.*

Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear,
So vast a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. *Wilkins.*

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Pressure; burden; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight.* *Shaksp.*

As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive than break the law of obedience; so some men, by an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready to slander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

We must those, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

They are like so many *weights* upon our minds, that make us less able and less inclined to raise up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

5. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakspeare.*

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it? *Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*

See, Lord, the sorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give those sorrows *weight*. *Spectator.*

The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

WE'IGHTILY, wā'tē-lē. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderously.
2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *Broome.*

WE'IGHTINESS, wā'tē-nēs. *n. s.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.
2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the *weightiness* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many to marvel. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS, wāte'lēs. *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightless* air?
Canst thou the wisdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

WE'IGHTY, wā'tē. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so *weighty* that it stops her wheel. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons. *Shakspeare.*

It only forbids suits in lighter losses and indignities, such as our Lord there mentions, and making the law the instrument of revenge in *weightier* matters. *Kettlewell.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilst he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else may be, some odd thinking youth,
Less friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior.*

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LAWAY, wĕl'ā-wā. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happiness is gone*: so *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *wo on wo*. From *welaway* is formed by corruption *welladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spens.*

Ah, *welaway*, most noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure so piteous sight? *Spenser.*

Welaway, the while I was so fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenser.*

WE'LCOME, wĕl'kŭm.[105] *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakspeare.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wish it should proceed; for, unto men
Prest with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*. *Ben Jonson.*

Here let me earn my bread,
Till oft invoked death
Hasten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make those he converses with easy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome*, and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.

Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME, wĕl'kŭm. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he said,
O long expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden.*

Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME, wĕl'kŭm. *n. s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shakspeare.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakspeare.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakspeare.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are so kind:
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,
And make your beauty, as themselves, seem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

To WE'LCOME, wĕl'kŭm. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewel to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakspeare.*

They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome* us *Bacon.*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the spring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME, wĕl'kŭm. *to our house. n. s.* [*lactuca marina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS, wĕl'kŭm-nēs. *n. s.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER, wĕl'kŭm-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory! *Shaksp.*

WELD, *or Would*, wĕld. *n. s.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or diers weed.

To WELD, wĕld. for *To wield*. *Spenser.*

To WELD, wĕld. *v. a.* To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doublings into one another. *Moxon.*

WE'LDER, wĕld'ŭr. *n. s.* [a term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn or manage*: whence *wielder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE, wĕl'fāre. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Addison.*

Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and *welfare*. *Spectator.*

To WELK, wĕlk. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser* I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is *to roll; wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are *clouds*; whence I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a small shelfish.] To cloud; to obscure. It seems in *Spenser* both active and neuter.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes hask. *Spenser.*

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide;
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spenser.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenser.*

WE'LKED, wĕlkt.[359] *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LKIN, wĕl'kĭn. *n. s.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser.*
Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves. *Shaksp.*
With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milt.*
Now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* slow doth bend. *Milton.*
Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. Welkin *Eye*, is, I suppose, blue eye; skycoloured eye.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin* eye, sweet villain. *Shakspeare.*

WELL, wêll. *n. s.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton.*
As the root and branch are but one tree;
And *well* and stream do but one river make:
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*. *Dryden.*
The muscles are so many *well*-buckets; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel; suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon.*

To Well, wêll. *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain *welled* forth alway. *Spenser.*
A dreary corse,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* fresh, alas! *Spens.*
Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden.*
From his two springs
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream. *Thomson.*

To Well, wêll. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser.*

Well, wêll. *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakspeare.*
In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me *well*. *Shakspeare.*
While thou art *well*, thou mayest do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor.*
Men under irregular appetites never think themselves *well*, so long as they fancy they might be better, then from better they must rise to best. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis easy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake.*

2. Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are *well*. *Shakspeare.*
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*
Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it most enters and longest stays. *Sprat.*

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactness is necessary, and it would be *well* too if it extended itself to common conversation. *Locke.*
It would have been *well* for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addison.*

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be *well*. *Shakspeare.*
Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

Well, wêll. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Islandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift, he calls interest. *Shakspeare.*
Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'st cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware, and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavenly praise so *well*. *Dryden.*
What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.

Solyman commended them for a plot so *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles.*
The soldier that philosopher *well*-blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*
'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and *well*. *Dryden.*

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Genesis.*
We are *well* able to overcome it. *Numbers.*
The merchant adventurers, being a strong company, and *well* underset with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like *well*, in some places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praise; favourably.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. *Well* is sometimes, like the French *bien*, a term of concession.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know
In measure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton.*

10. To a sufficient degree; a kind of slight sense.

A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour *Wotton.*

11. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shakspeare.*
Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift.*

12. *As well as.* Together with; not less than.

Long and tedious, *as well as* grievious and uneasy courses of physick, how necessary soever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languishing state. *Blackmore.*
Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria *Arbuthnot.*

13. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.

14. *Well is him* or *me; bene est*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclesiasticus.*

15. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almost.

I freed *well nigh* half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

16. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus understanding him not to be *well*-affected to his affairs, provided for his own safety. *2 Mac.*
There may be safety to the *well*-affected Persians; but to those which do conspire against us, a memorial of destruction. *Esther.*
Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*
What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shak.*
Well-apparell'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shakspeare.*
The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
And, ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*
Such musick
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
Whilst the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milt.*
Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*
He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*
Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now in mutual *well*-beseeming rank
March all one way. *Shakspeare.*
O'er the Elean plains thy *well*-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*
More dismal than the loud disploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms
The bastion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*
He conducted his course among the same *well*-chosen friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*
My son corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakspeare.*
If good accrue, 'tis conferred most commonly on the base and infamous; and only happening sometimes to *well*-deservers. *Dryden.*
It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his *well*-deserving life. *Sidney.*
What a pleasure is *well*-directed study in the search of truth! *Locke.*
A certain spark of honour, which rose in her *well*-

disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepossessed, the *well*-disposed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-disposed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main two mighty fleets engage;
Actium surveys the *well*-disputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by *well*-doing to be wise. *Hooker.*

The conscience of *well*-doing may pass for a recompence. *L'Estrange.*

Beg God's grace, that the day of judgment may not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient *well*-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and immortality. *Nelson.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers.*

As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dress'd youths around her shone,
But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air
Should chance to make the *well*-dress'd rabble stare. *Pope.*

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse the *well*-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*

We ought to stand firm in *well*-established principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus sage, a venerable man!
Whose *well*-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a *well*-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser.*

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet and enchanting strain;
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*

Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue:
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his *well*-flesh'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*

Fairest piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller*

A rational soul can be no more discerned in a *well*-formed than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well*-formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd died before the *well*-fought wall!
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funeral. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd souls protect thy feet
Through freezing snows. *Gay.*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well*-harnessed, and compassed round with horsemen. *1 Mac.*

Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of such *well* intentioned persons as would betray their country. *Addis.*

He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known house of Kalander *Sidney*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening streets and shining structures spread,
She past, delighted with the *well*-known seats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd store
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-mannered court slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. *Dryden.*

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some *well*-meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expression; and can it be wondered at, if the poets seem resolved not to own themselves in any error? for as long as one side despises a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope.*

Many sober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'rests of themselves create
Th' according musick of a *well*-mix'd state. *Pope.*

When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dry.*

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleasing of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other towards those that are within. *Bacon.*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury*

My voice shall sound as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wise directions *Shakspeare.*

The *well*-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden*

'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wise delay *Dryden.*

Procure those that are fresh gathered, straight, smooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer.*

If I should instruct them, to make *well*-running verses, they want genius to give them strength *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-season'd dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Instead of *well*-set hair, baldness. *Isaiah.*

A sharp-edg'd sword he girt about
His *well*-spred shoulders *Chapman.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-stricken in age. *Genesis.*

Many *well*-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

We never see beautiful and *well*-tasted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden.*

The *well*-tim'd oars
With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wisdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour:
Go to your rest. *Shakspeare.*

Oh you are *well*-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this musick. *Shakspeare.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her shoulders her dishevell'd hair. *Dryd.*

A *well*-weigh'd judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. *Shakspeare.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in some *well*-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*

We'lladay, wĕl'ȧ-dȧ. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See Welaway.] Alas.

O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him some such cause of suspicion! *Shakspeare.*

Ah, *welladay*, I'm shent with baneful smart! *Gay.*

Wellbe'ing, wĕl-bē-ing.[410] *n. s.* [*well* and *be.*] Happiness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit. *Taylor.*

For whose *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing*. *South.*

All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Estrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator.*

Wellbo'rn, wĕll-bȯrn'. *adj.* Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an ancient line
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may shine. *Waller.*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires,
Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,
To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

Wellbre'd, wĕl-brĕd'. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Roscommon.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natured. *Dryden.*

Wellbred spaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

Welldo'ne, wĕl'dŭn. *interject.* A word of praise.

Welldone, thou good and faithful servant. *Matt.*

We'llfare, wĕl'fȧre. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; prosperity.

They will ask, what is the final cause of a king? and they will answer the people's *wellfare*. Certainly a true answer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

Wellfa'voured, wĕl-fȧ'vŭr'd. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be *wellfavoured*. I will use her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakspeare.*

Wellme't, wĕl-mĕt'. *interject.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of salutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, distemper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakspeare*

Wellna'tured, wĕl-nȧ'tshŭr'd. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burden lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate, and wise:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind
Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous, and libertine, at least in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-stored. *Pope.*

Wellni'gh, wĕl-nī'. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost.

The same so sore annoyed has the knight,
That, *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly stink,
His forces fail. *Spenser.*

My feet were almost gone: my steps had *wellnigh* slipt. *Psalms.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity alone. *Sprat.*

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT, wĕl-spĕnt'. *adj.* Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to support them in their age, but the conscience of a *wellspent* youth. *L'Estrange.*

What a refreshment then will it be, to look back upon a *wellspent* life? *Calamy.*

The constant tenour of their *wellspent* days
No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING, wĕl'spring. *n. s.* [pœllzeppıȝ, Saxon.] Fountain; source.

The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety, is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world what sensual profit, or sensual pleasure soever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life. *Proverbs.*

WELLWI'LLER, wĕl'wĭl-lûr. *n. s.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might shew himself a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to themselves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH, wĕl-wĭsh'. *n. s.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *wellwish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison.*

WELLWI'SHER, wĕl-wĭsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *wellwish.*] One who wishes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the secret *wellwisher* of the cause is so before the tribunal of conscience. *Addison.*

Betray not any of your *wellwishers* into the like inconveniences. *Spectator.*

No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT, wĕlt. *n. s.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain scioli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *welt* or so, but no more. *Ben Jonson.*

To WELT, wĕlt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER, wĕlt'ûr.[98] *v. n.* [pealtan, Sax. *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milt.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He soon discerns, and *welt'ring* by his side
The next himself. *Milton.*

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen from his high estate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds and *welt'ring* in its gore,
I knew it well! Oh close the dreadful scene!
Believe me, Phœbus, I have seen too much. *Murphy*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter* in filthiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness, is soon forgotten. *Ascham.*

WEMM, wĕm. *n. s.* [pem, Sax.] A spot; a scar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or scar still remaineth. *Brerewood.*

WEN, wĕn. *n. s* [pen, Sax.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and such other excrescences. *Bacon.*

Mountains seem but so many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excrescences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden*

A promontory *wen*, with griesly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH, wĕnsh. *n. s.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-starr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakspeare.*

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence
Than that whereof thou didst accuse her *wench.* *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is so serious. *Shakspeare.*

Men have these ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

3. A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches.* *Spectator.*

To WENCH, wĕnsh. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent loose women.

They asked the knight, whether he was not ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years. *Addison.*

WE'NCHER, wĕnsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew.*

To WEND, wĕnd. *v. n.* pret. *went.* [pendan, Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but its preterit *went* is still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With league whose date till death shall never end. *Shakspeare.*

They *went* on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a soul. *Bacon.*

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL, wĕn'nĭl.[99] *n. s.* [a corrupted word for *weanel.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tusser.*

WE'NNY, wĕn'nĕ. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny.* *Wiseman.*

WENT, wĕnt. *preterit.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT, wĕpt. The preterit and participle of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept.* *Milton.*

WERE, wĕr,[94] of the verb *to be.* The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all persons of the subjunctive imperfect except the second, which is *wert.*

To give our sister to one uncircumcised, *were* a reproach unto us. *Genesis.*

In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were*,
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel.*

As though there *were* any seriation in nature, or *justitiums* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown.*

He had been well assur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE, wâre. *n. s.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud: let some unjust niggards make *weres* to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT, wĕrt. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

Thou *wert* heard. *Ben Jonson.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Canticles.*

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryd.*

WERTH, wĕrth, *weorth*, *wyrth*, whether initial or final, in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peopðıȝ, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson.*

WE'SIL, wĕ'zl. *n. s.* See WEASAND.

The *wesil*, or windpipe we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST, wĕst. *n. s.* [pepc, Sax. *west*, Dut.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare.*

The moon in levell'd *west* was set. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST, wĕst. *adj.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Exodus.*

This shall be your *west* border. *Numbers.*

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthagenians, which is yet farther *west.* *Bacon.*

WEST, wĕst. *adv.* To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

What earth yields in India east or *west.* *Milton.*

West from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING, wĕst'ûr-ĭng.[410] *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright
Toward heav'n's descent hath sloped his *westering* wheel. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY, wĕst'ûr-lĕ. *adj.* [from *west.*] Tending or being toward the west.

These hills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN, wêst'ûrn. *adj.* [from *west.*] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*
The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*

WE'STWARD, wêst'wûrd.[88] *adv.* [peſtpeaꝑd, Sax.] Toward the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot.*

The grove of sycamore,
That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shaksp.*
When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*
The storm flies
From *westward*, when the showery kids arise. *Addison.*
At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY, wêst'wûrd-lê. *adv.* [from *westward.*] With tendency to the west.

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thine,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

WET, wêt. *adj.* [pœt, Sax. *waed*, Danish.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry*.

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. *Job.*

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*

Fishermen, who know the place *wet* and dry, have given unto seven of these valleys peculiar names. *Brown.*

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*

WET, wêt. *n. s.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton.*

Tuberoses will not endure the *wet;* therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry *Evelyn*

Your master's riding coat turned inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET, wêt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And had been water'd at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants that lowly dwell. *Spenser.*

A drop of water running quickly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon.*

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milt.*

2. To moisten with drink.

Let 's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton.*

WE'THER, wêTH'ûr.[98] [469] *n. s.* [peðer, Sax. *weder*, Dut.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown.*

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blowzeliad expir'd the *wether's* bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that species were fairly knocked on the head *Swift.*

WE'TNESS, wêt'nês. *n. s.* [from *wet.*] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

To WEX, wêks. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenser*, for a rhyme and imitated by *Dryden.*] To grow; to increase.

She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrender'd. *Spenser.*

She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryd*

Counting sev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*

WE'ZAND, wê'z'n. *n. s.* See WEASAND. The windpipe.

Air is ingustible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

WHALE, hwâle.[397] *n. s.* [hpale, Sax. *balæna*, Latin.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Genesis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, she did leese
None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bishop Corbet.*

The greatest *whale* that swims the sea
Does instantly by pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHA'LY, hwâ'lê. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*.

A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the person's self whom he did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

WHAME, hwâme. *n. s.*

The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHARF, hwôrf. *n. s.* [*warf*, Swedish; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.

Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shakspeare.*

There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child.*

WHA'RFAGE, hwôrî idge.[90] *n. s.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER, hwôrf'in-jûr. *n. s.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwôt.[397] *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear. *Shakspeare.*

Let them say *what* they will, she will do *what* she list. *Drayton.*

In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*

It can be no more sin to ask *what* God grants. *Kettlewell.*

A satire on one of the common stamp never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addis.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not *what* words he expresses. *Locke.*

If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shak.*

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours, for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprize or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakspeare.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryden.*

6. WHAT *though. What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect. *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell?
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myself and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

7. WHAT *time. What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the morn mysterious visions brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;
What time, with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thy habitance? *Spenser.*

What is 't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in all parties, ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree: used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryd.*

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever.*

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shakspeare.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that

what by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled *Swift.*

12. WHAT *ho!* An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Liest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER, hwŏt-ĕv'ŭr.[98] } *pronouns.*
WHATSO', hwŏt-sō'. } [from
WHATSOE'VER, hwŏt-sō-ĕv'ŭr. } *what* and *soever.*] *Whatso* is not now in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakspeare.*

Whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'scape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*
In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*
Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace
It lost by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever.* *Addison.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I desire nothing, I press nothing upon you, but to make the most of human life, and to aspire after perfection in *whatever* state of life you chuse. *Law.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatsoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The same, be it this or that.

Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From hence he views with his black-lidded eye
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakspeare.*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL, hwēle.[227] *n. s.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter

The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts, and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT, hwēte.[227] *n. s.* [hpeate, Sax. *weyde*, Dutch; *triticum*, Latin.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina, which are included in a squamose flower cup, having awns: the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup; these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are, 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Gray *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and gray-pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many-eared *wheat*. 9 Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long-grained *wheat*. 12. Six-rowed *wheat*. 13. White-eared *wheat* with long awns. Of all these sorts, cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other: but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest *Genesis.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*

Next to rice is *wheat;* the bran of which is highly acescent *Arbuthnot.*

The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops adown. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN, hwē't'n.[103] *adj.* [from *wheat.*] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exodus.*

Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*

The assize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*

His task it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR, hwīt'yĕre. *n. s.* [*ocuanthe*, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.

What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM, hwīt'plŭm. *n. s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHEE'DLE, hwēē'dl. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers. *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

His bus'ness was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*

A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Estrange.*

His fire
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools,
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryd.*

He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, in use, put together, as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedled*, threaten'd fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL, hwēēl.[397] *n. s.* [hpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hioel*, Islandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Decay of Piety.*

Where never yet did pry
The busy morning's curious eye;
The *wheels* of thy bold coach pass quick and free,
And all's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*

The gasping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

Fortune sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel.* *Dryden.*

Some watches are made with four *wheels.* *Locke.*

A *wheel* plough is one of the easiest draughts. *Mortimer.*

2. A circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shakspeare.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

Through the proud street she moves the publick gaze.
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays. *Pope.*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses heels. *Shaks.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakspeare.*

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel.* *Addison.*

5. The instrument of spinning.

Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound;
All at her work the village maiden sings,
Nor, as she turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude, lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*

According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South.*

7. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel.* *Milton.*

To WHEEL, hwēēl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always shews the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

The course of justice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakspeare.*

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To fetch a compass.

Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare.*

You, my Myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel.* *Shaks.*

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*

He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he *wheels* *Dryden.*

Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch; these other *wheel* the north;
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear. *Milt.*

Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*

6. To roll forward.

Thunder
Must *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL, hwēēl. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheels* their course. *Milton.*

WHEE'LBARROW, hwēēl'bâr-rō. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*

Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER, hwēēl'ûr. *n. s.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brasier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT, hwēēl'rite. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelright.* *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY, hwēēl'ē. *adj.* [from *wheel.*] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE, hwēēze. *v. n.* [hpeoron; Saxon.] To breathe with noise.

The constriction of the trachæa streightens the passage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the asthma. *Floyer.*

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jest. *Dryden.*

The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* swine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden.*

Prepare balsamic cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*

Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift.*

WHELK, hwĕlk. *n. s.* [See *To* WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.

His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pustule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM, hwĕlm. *v. a.* [aphilpan, Sax. *wilma*, Islandick.]

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenser.*

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakspeare.*

On those cursed engines triple row
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milt.*

So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under seas. *Addison.*

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets say the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed.* *Pope.*

Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithless oar. *Gay.*

2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

Whelm some things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELP, hwĕlp. *n. s.* [*welp*, Dut. *huolpar*, Islandick; *hwalp*, Swedish.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs;
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shaks.*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see, as generally believed; but, as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beast of prey.

The lion's *whelp* shall be to himself unknown. *Shakspeare.*

Those unlickt bear *whelps.* *Donne.*

3. A son. In contempt.

The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare.*

4. A young man. In contempt.

Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face,
You *whelp!* *Ben Jonson.*

That awkward *whelp*, with his money bags, would have made his entrance. *Addison.*

To WHELP, hwĕlp. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey.

A lioness hath *whelp'd* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakspeare.*

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled. *Milton.*

In a bitch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies. *Boyle.*

WHEN, hwĕn.[397] *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Saxon; *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judge that one Theodosius should succeed *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison.*

2. At what time? interrogatively.

When was it she last walk'd?—
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shaksp.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But *when?* or where? *Addison.*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when* his oath is broke. *Shakspeare.*

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

5. At what time.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

6. At what particular time.

His seed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time. Obsolete.

This *when as* Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Spenser.*

When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*

WHENCE, hwĕnse. *adv.* [formed from *where*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here.*]

1. From what place.

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape. *Milton.*

2. From what person?

Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

3. From what cause?

Whence comes this unsought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condescension flow? *Fenton.*

4. From which premises.

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

5. From what place or person: indefinitely.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton.*

6. For which cause.

Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From what source: indefinitely.

I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

8. From which cause.

Ulcers which corrode, and make the windpipe dry and less flexible, *whence* that suffering proceeds. *Blackmore.*

9. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.

From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakspeare.*

O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell! *Milton.*

10. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbarism.

He ask'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the hero's side? *Dryden.*

WHENCESOE'VER, hwĕnse-sō-ĕv'ûr. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel essence bring,
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*

WHENE'VER, hwĕn-ĕv'ûr. } *adv.*
WHENSOE'VER, hwĕn-sō-ĕv'ûr. } [*when* and *ever*, or *soever.*] At whatsoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton.*

Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident truths, upon their being proposed; not because innate, but because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how or *whensoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*

Our religion *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in justice, friendship and charity. *Rogers.*

WHERE, hwâre.[73 94] *adv.* [hpœp, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.

She visited that place *where* first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*

God doth in public prayer respect the solemnity of places, *where* his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger space
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*

In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*

The solid parts, *where* the fibres are more close and compacted. *Blackmore.*

2. At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

Ah! *where* was Eloise? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.

Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet.*

5. WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as, *whereof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself. *Spenser.*

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here a better *where* to find. *Shakspeare.*

WHEREABOU'T, hwâre'â-bôût. *adv.* [*where* and *about.*]

1. Near what place? as *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.* *Shaksp.*

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S, hwâre-âz'. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant: *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbuthnot*

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Fairy Queen.*

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakspeare.*

3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

Whereas we read so many of them so much commended, some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five. *Baker.*

4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land; *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T, hwâre-ât'. *adv.* [*where* and *at.*]

1. At which.

This he thought would be the fittest resting-place, till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes, all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are displeased, if they have no reason for it we should seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell.*

2. At what? as *whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY', hwâre-bî'. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*]

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakspeare.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man *Taylor.*

This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief *whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

2. By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHERE'VER, hwâre-êv'ûr. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Spenser.*

Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton.*

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her canvass wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *F. Atterbury.*

Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*

Wherever Shakspeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelist; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary nor probable. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

WHE'REFORE, hwâre'fôre. *adv.* [*where* and *for.*]

1. For which reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food neither purpose they unto themselves any end *wherefore.* *Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?——
——Ay, sir, and *wherefore;* for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore.* *Shakspeare.*

2. For what reason.

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument. *Shakspeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton.*

WHEREI'N, hwâre-în'. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*]

1. In which.

When ever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakspeare.*

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compast, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still newness. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Swift.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

2. In what?

They say, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

WHEREI'NTO, hwâre-în-tôô'. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where's the palace *wherein*to foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakspeare.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *wherein*to corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon.*

My subjects does not oblige me to point forth the place *wherein*to this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

WHE'RENESS, hwâre-nês'. *n. s.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

WHEREO'F, hwâre-ôf'. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*]

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever sithence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Davies.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryd.*

2. Of what: indefinitely.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof* was the house built?

WHEREO'N, hwâre-ôn.' *adv.* [*where* and *on.*]

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air, *whereon* they ride. *Shaksp.*

So looks the strand *whereon* the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* she trod. *Milton.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

WHE'RESO, hwâre'sô. } *adv.*
WHERESOE'VER, hwâre-sô-êv'ûr. }
[*where* and *soever.*]

1. In what place soever. *Whereso* is obsolete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Whereso he be, and soon upon him light *Spenser.*

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,

How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare.*
He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *whereso* met. *Milton.*

2. To what place soever. Not proper.

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO', hwâre-tôô'. } *adv.*
WHEREUNTO', hwâre-ûn-tôô'. } [*where* and *to*, or *unto*.]

1. To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature *whereunto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is, whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason; after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest. *Shakspeare.*

Whereto th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expense?

WHEREUPO'N, hwâre-ûp-ôn'. *adv.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies.*

WHEREWI'TH, hwâre-wîth'. }
WHEREWITHA'L, hwâre-wîth-âll'.[405] } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal*.]

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Spenser.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

The builders of Babel still, with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could save from such a number of spoilers *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted. *Swift.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the salt hath lost its savour *wherewith* shall it be salted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever used in question.

To WHE'RRET, hwêr'rît.[99] *v. a.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *ferret*.]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHE'RRY, hwêr'rê. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madness makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET, hwêt. *v. a.* [hpettan, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shaks.*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shaksp.*

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shaksp.*

Unsophisticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening. *Addison.*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is used with *on* and *forward*, but improperly.

Peace, good queen!
O *whet* not *on* these too, too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers! *Shakspeare.*

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept *Shakspeare.*

I will *whet on* the king. *Shakspeare.*

He favoured the christian merchants; and, the the more to *whet* him *forwards*, the bassa had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion *whetteth*. *Bacon.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *whetted on* by bad counsellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects purses by penal laws. *Bacon*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care;
Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden*

WHET, hwêt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet;*
You would not think how heartily he 'll eat *Dryd*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER, hwêth'ûr.[469] *adv.* [hpœ̆ðep, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had *or* no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will *or* no. *Shakspeare.*

Perkins' three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail *or* not, we engulph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then didst thou found that order; *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

It has been the question of some curious wits,
Whether in the world there are more heads *or* feet? *Holyday.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it *or* no, it being necessary to be done. *Dec of Piety.*

Whether by health *or* sickness, life *or* death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them *whether* they will *or* no *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted *or* not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison.*

WHE'THER, hwêth'ûr. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matthew.*

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE, hwêt'stône. *n. s.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with, but it sharpens those that do. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

WHE'TTER, hwêt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY, hwâ.[269] *n. s.* [hpœȝ, Sax. *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I 'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shaksp.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, *whey* face! *Shakspeare.*

WHE'YEY, hwâ'ê. } *adj.* [from *whey*.]
WHE'YISH, hwâ'îsh. } Partaking of whey; resembling whey.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He 'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH, hwîtsh. *pron.* [hpilc, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,
Which if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears.
Dryden.

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* are barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *the* before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by *the which* ye are called. *James.*

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?——
Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish sound. *Shakspeare.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shaksp.*

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose;* but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?—
——Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.
Shakspeare.

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Which of you convinceth me of sin? *John.*
For *which* of these works do ye stone me? *John.*

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire.
Tickel.

WHICHSOE'VER, hwĭtsh-sō-ĕv'ûr. *pron.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF, hwĭf. *n. s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
Th' unnerv'd father falls. *Shakspeare.*

If some unsav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invent a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes.
Prior.

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arbuth.*

To WHI'FFLE, hwĭf'fl.[405] *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

Was our reason given to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of ev'ry *whiffling* blast that blows.
Rowe.

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

WHI'FFLER, hwĭf'fl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *whiffle.*]

1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare the way. *Shakspeare.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whifflers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution.
Swift.

WHIG, hwĭg. *n. s.* [hpœg, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them through the year: and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and shorter the *whigs*. Now in that year, before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the wiggamors inroad; and, ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs:* and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH, hwĭg'gĭsh.[382] *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM, hwĭg'gĭzm. *n. s.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE, hwīle. *n. s.* [*weil*, Germ. hpile, Saxon.] Time; space of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own travel and our solitariness. *Sidney.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep.
Shakspeare.

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the consul. *Ben Jonson.*

We saw him feeding come,
And on his necke a burthen lugging home,
Most highly huge, of sere-wood; which the pile
That fed his fire supplide all supper *while*. *Chapm.*

I hope all ingenuous persons will advertise me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they dislike in it. *Digby.*

Pausing a *while* thus to herself she mus'd. *Milt.*

How couldst thou look for other, but that God should condemn thee for the doing of those things for which thine own conscience did condemn thee all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tillotson.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend. *Tillotson.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of sense. *Atterbury.*

What fate has dispos'd of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE, hwīle. } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon.]
WHILES, hwīls. } *Whiles* is now out of use.
WHILST, hwĭlst. }

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakspeare.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,
Why then we rack the value. *Shakspeare.*

Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto the gospel. *2 Corinthians.*

Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresistible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace?
Decay of Piety.

All hearts shall bend, and ev'ry voice
In loud applauding shouts rejoice;
While all his gracious aspect praise,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addison.*

He sits attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

To WHILE, hwīle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any. *Spectator.*

WHILE'RE, hwīle-ĕre'. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago; ere while. Not in use.

That cursed wight from whom I 'scap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair. *Spenser.*

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere?* *Shakspeare.*

Those armies, that *while-ere*
Affrighted all the world, by him struck dead with fear. *Drayton.*

Here lies Hobbinnol, our shepherd *whilere*.
Raleigh.

He, who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton.

WHI'LOM, hwĭ'lŭm.[166] *adv.* [hpilom, Sax. that is, *once on a time.*] Formerly; once; of old. Not in use.

Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM, hwĭm. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate. *Swift.*

He learnt his *whims* and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

To WHI'MPER, hwĭm'pûr. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* she
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now she roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

Whi'mpled, hwim'pl'd.[369] *adj.* [I suppose from *whimper.*] This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakspeare.*

Whi'msey, hwim'zė.[438] *n. s.* [only another form of the word *whim.*] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsey* may be palliated. *L'Estrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if so be they are consistent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being if our atheists notion were true. *Ray.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compass Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or solid *whimsies* move. *Prior.*

What I speak, my fair Chloe, and what I write shows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose;
And they have my *whimsies*, but thou hast my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimsey*-boards went round. *King.*

He spoke this with such a sedate and undisturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a splenetick *whimsey*. *Blackmore.*

Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

Whi'msical, hwim'zė-kâl. *adj.* [from *whimsey.*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical:* as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison.*

Whin, hwin. *n. s.* [*chwyn*, Welsh; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Furze; gorse.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tusser.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

To Whine, hwine. *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cwyno*, Welsh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurse's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shaksp.*

Whip him,
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakspeare.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their speech, as if they did still suffer some oppression. *Davies.*

Then if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain.
For us again;
So neither speaking doth become
The lovers state, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noise than swine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under sheep's cloathing, had the properties of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour. *South.*

I was not born so base to flatter crowds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for nobler purposes; and therefore it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four-and-twenty hours raise their cloths and silks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, come *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to starve. *Swift.*

Whine, hwine. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces. *South*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe.*

To Whi'nny, hwin'nė. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

Whi'nyard, hwin'yûrd.[88] *n. s.* [pinnan, and ape, to gain honour, Saxon, *Skinner.* I know not whether this word was ever used seriously, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins.*] A sword: in contempt.

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

To Whip, hwip. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on:
And, as he *whips*, upbraids them with his son. *Addis.*

2. To sew slightly.

In half-*whipt* muslin needles useless lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes.

This unbeard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakspeare.*

Let 's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare.*

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and *whipt* top,
I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top so long as to make him weary, he will wish for his book, if you promise it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top lustily quite out. *Locke.*

Whipt cream; unfortified with wine or sense!
Froth'd by that slattern muse, Indifference. *Harte.*

4. To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you 'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakspeare.*

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Lest you should chance to *whip* your information. *Shakspeare.*

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school,
But t' other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryd.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task, and *whipping* them, without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of sordid rabbles and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear. *Shakspeare.*

6. To inwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the roller. *Moxon.*

To Whip, hwip. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly; always with a particle as ertaining the sense; as, *out*, *on*, *up*, *away*. A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whipt* his rapier *out*, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainish apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare.*

She in her hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm *L'Estrange.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out your head: I can easily *whip up* to your horns, and so out of the well *L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen *from* the rope,
Whilst the first drizzling show'r is born aslope. *Swift.*

Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out in a moment. *Swift.*

To Whip, hwip. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon the way; the one *whips up* a tree and the other throws himself flat upon the ground *L'Estrange.*

The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

Whip, hwip. *n. s.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal Pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous Strife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,
The other brandished a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip*,
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shaks.*

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shaksp.*

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes;
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is supposed to drive the horses to the sun. *Dryd.*

Whip *and spur.* With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemick
Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd through thin and thick. *Dunciad.*

Whi'pcord, hwip'kôrd. *n. s.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

Whi'pgrafting, hwip'grâf-ting. *n. s.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

Whipha'nd, hwip'hând. *n. s.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and draws her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

Whi'plash, hwip'lâsh. *n. s.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tusser.*

WHI'PPER, hwip'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do, and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'PPINGPOST, hwip'ping-pôst. *n. s.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its ret'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW, hwip'sâw. *n. s.* [*whip* and *saw.*]

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF, hwip'stâf. *n. s.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER, hwip'stûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But every puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shaksp.*

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, hwipt.[359] for *whipped.*

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worthie than theese to be *whipt.* *Tusser.*

To WHIRL, hwêrl. *v. a.* [hpýnpan, Sax. *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, or what I do. *Shakspeare.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryd.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryd.*

The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Granville.*

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts.*

To WHIRL, hwêrl. *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly.

He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakspeare.*

As young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryd.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They justling plunge amidst the sounding deeps;
The flood away the struggling squadron sweeps,
And men, and arms, and horses, *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, hwêrl.[108] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage. *Dryd.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast region of the air. *Creech.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waste. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl:* the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's lost. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT, hwêrl'bât. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden.*

WHI'RLBONE, hwêrl'bône. *n. s.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG, hwêrl'lê-gig. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arb and Pope.*

That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this *whirligig* a-spinning. *Prior*

WHI'RLPIT, hwêrl'pit. } *n. s.* [hpýnp-
WHI'RLPOOL, hwêrl'pôôl. } pole, Sax.]

A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shaks.*

In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

Send forth, ye wise? send forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

There might arise some virtiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there constipate one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND, hwêrl'wînd. *n. s.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shakspeare.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING, hwêr'ring. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK, hwisk. *n. s.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. A small besom or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice. *Child.*

To WHISK, hwîsk. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. To sweep with a small besom.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

Cardan believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That, as she *whisk'd* it t' wards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER, hwîs'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *whisk.*] The hair growing on the upper lip unshaven; the mustachio.

A sacrifice to fall of state,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its *whiskers.* *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings, in majesty rever'd,
With hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison.*

To WHI'SPER, hwîs'pûr. *v. n.* [*wispheren*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of *whisperings*, and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Psalms.*

In speech of man, the *whispering* or susurrus, whether louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is an exterior sound; and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing, in *whispering*, but in speech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Acestis calls;
Then softly *whispe'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it: he is displeased at both, because he is ignorant of what is said *Pope.*

The hollow *whisp'ring* breeze, the pliant rills
Purl down amid the twisted roots. *Thomson.*

To WHI'SPER, hwîs'pûr. *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shakspeare.*

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakspeare.*

He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should think such a card. *Bacon.*

The steward *whispered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice.

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whispered* ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shakspeare.*

Sit and eat your bread,
Nor *whisper* more a word; or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors. *Chapman.*

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 't was indeed his colour, but he came
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shaksp.*

WHI'SPER, hwis'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.

The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and vigilant. *South.*

Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryd.*

He uncall'd his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*

With such like false *whispers*, in former reigns, the ears of princes have been poisoned. *Davenant.*

WHI'SPERER, hwis'pûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *whisper*.]

1. One that speaks low.
2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a conveyor of intelligence.

Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST, hwist. [This word is called by *Skinner*, who seldom errs, an interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used; but *Shakspeare* uses it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.]

1. Are silent.

Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands;
Curt'sied when you have, and kist,
The wild waves *whist*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Still; silent; put to silence.

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*

3. Be still.

WHIST, hwist. *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence: vulgarly pronounced *whisk*.

The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers. *Swift.*

Whist awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson.*

To WHI'STLE, hwis'sl.[472] *v. n.* [hpiſtlan, Sax. *fistulo*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shakspeare.*

Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

Should Bertran sound his trumpets,
And Torrismond but *whistle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden.*

He *whistled* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

The ploughman leaves the task of day,
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
3. To sound shrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,
He *whistles* in his sound. *Shakspeare.*

Soft whispers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; till from his hand
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the sight
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden.*

When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day? *Prior.*

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*

To WHI'STLE, hwis'sl. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary. *South.*

He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still till he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*

When simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope.*

WHI'STLE, hwis'sl.[405] *n. s.* [hpiſtle, Sax.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My sire in caves constrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryd.*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.

Let's drink the other cup to whet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton.*

4. A small wind instrument.

The masters and pilots were so astonished, that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whistles*. *Sidney.*

Behold
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give
To sounds confus'd. *Shakspeare.*

Small *whistles*, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a sound, because of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew,
The bells she gingled, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noise of winds.
6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shakspeare.*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER, hwis'sl-ûr.[98 397] *n. s.* [from *whistle*.] One who whistles.

The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addison.*

WHIT, hwit.[397] *n. s.* [phit, a thing; apiht, any thing, Sax.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

Her sacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read except she did him teach,
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Spenser.*

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Davies.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*

It does not me a *whit* displease,
That the rich all honours seize. *Cowley.*

In accounts of ancient times, it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison.*

WHITE, hwite.[397] *adj.* [hpit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or almost equally, distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white* glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity *Milton.*

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron sage, *white*-robed Truth? *Milton.*

Let this auspicious morning be exprest
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest,
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear;
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To feastful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*

4. Gray with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head,
So old and *white* as this. *Shakspeare.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and years,
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shaks.*

5. Pure; unblemished.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE, hwite. *n. s.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakspeare.*

A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance viewed them well, he answered, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differed. *Newton.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly sure,
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of an egg.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to 's bleeding face. *Shakspeare.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum *Wiseman.*

When fates among the stars do grow,
Thou into the close nests of time dost peep;
And there, with piercing eye,
Through the firm shell and the thick *white* dost spy
Years to come a-forming lie,
Close in their sacred secundine asleep. *Cowley.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of

an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two inmost regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with 's hands,
And turns up th' *white* o' th' eye to his discourse.
Shakspeare.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superfices with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up, as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE, hwīte. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate; to white-wash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them *Mark.*

Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matthew.*

WHITELEA'D, hwīte-lĕd'. *n. s.*

White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops; the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead.* *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED, hwīte'lĭv-ŭrd. *adj.* [from *white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY, hwīte'lē. *adj.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes.
Shakspeare.

Now governor, I see that I must blush
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT, hwīte'mēte. *n. s.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk.

Much saltness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats.* *Spenser.*

To WHI'TEN, hwī't'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

Flax the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings.* *Guardian.*

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore. *Prior.*

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skewer to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhime and print. *Pope.*

To WHI'TEN, hwī't'n. *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER, hwī't'n-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS, hwīte'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *white.*]

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney.*

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shaksp.*

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine: but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT, hwīte'pŏt. *n. s.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITES, hwīts. *n. s.* [*fluor albus.*] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHI'TETHORN, hwīte'*th*ŏrn. *n. s.* [*spina alba*, Latin.] A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH, hwīte'wŏsh. *n. s.* [*white* and *wash.*]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world: I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash.* *Addison.*

2. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

Four rooms above, below, this mansion grac'd,
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast.
Harte.

WHI'TEWINE, hwīte'wīne. *n. s.* [*white* and *wine.*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *white-wine.* *Wiseman.*

WHI'THER, hwĭth'ŭr.[469] *adv.* [hpȳðep, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakspeare.*

The common people swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats but to the sun? *Shaksp.*

Ah! *whither* am I hurried? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place: absolutely.

I stray'd I knew not *whither.* *Milton.*

3. To which place: relatively.

Whither when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete: perhaps never in use.

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *Ben Jonson.*

WHITHERSOE'VER, hwĭth-ŭr-sō-ĕv'ŭr. *adv.* [*whither* and *soever.*] To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING, hwī'tĭng.[410] *n. s.* [*wittingh*, Dut. *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A small sea fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew.*

The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [from *white.*] A soft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk or clay, finely powdered, cleansed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

WHI'TISH, hwī'tĭsh. *adj.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white.

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS, hwī'tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtile powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness.* *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER, hwĭt'lĕth-ŭr.[515] *n. s.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tusser.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather.*
Chapman.

Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips as dry as good *whitleather.* *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW, hwĭt'lō. *n. s.* [hpıc, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* þpıc, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw* *Wiseman.*

WHI'TSOUR, hwĭt'sŏŭr. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, hwĭt'stŭr.[515] or *Whiter. n. s.* [from *white.*] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TSUL, hwĭt'sŭl. *n. s.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it; namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE, hwĭt'sŭn-tīde. *n. s.* [*white* and *Sunday;* because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,

A garland, made on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitsontide* to bear. *Sidney.*
This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsuntide* *Carew.*
And let us do it with no shew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were busied with a *Whitson* morrice dance.
Shakspeare.

WHI'TTENTREE, hwît'tn-trêê. *n. s.* [*sambucus aquatica.*] A sort of tree. *Ainsw.*

WHI'TTLE, hwit'tl.[515] *n. s.* [hpȳtel, Saxon.]
1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.
2. [hpȳtel, Saxon.] A knife.
There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakspeare.*
A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an ancient sword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton.*

To WHI'TTLE, hwît'tl.[405] *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut with a knife.
2. To edge; to sharpen. Not in use.
When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill.*

To WHIZ, hwîz. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise.
The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give so much light that I may read by them.
Shakspeare.
Turn him about;
I know him, he 'll but *whiz*, and straight go out.
Dryden.
Soon all with vigour, bend their trusty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:
Hippucoon's was the first; with forceful sway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHO, hôô.[474] *pronoun*, genitive *whose*; other cases *whom*. [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]
1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons.
We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom*, it is inhabited. *Abbot.*
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy.
Shakspeare.
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness,
Than pity for mischance. *Shakspeare.*
The son of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakspeare.*
2. Which of many.
A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*
We are still as much at a loss *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*
3. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say.*
Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune; *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you.
Collier against Despair.
4. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.
Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whose* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John.*
The question *whose* solution I require,
Is, what the sex of women most desire? *Dryden.*
Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Addison.*
5. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.
There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan.
Daniel.
Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours some partake,
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*
6. It is used often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this person? *Who* shall do this? that is, where shall any be found that can do this?
In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks? *Psalms.*
Who is like unto the Lord? *Psalms.*
Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? *Job.*
Who first seduc'd them to that dire revolt?
The infernal serpent. *Milton.*
Who feeds that alms-house neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate?
Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?
The man of Ross, each lisping babe replies. *Pope.*

WHOE'VER, hôô-êv'ûr. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.
Whoever doth to temperance apply
His stedfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spenser.*
I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Locke.*
Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*
Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppressed, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it.
Pope.

WHOLE, hôle.[474] *adj.* [palȝ, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch.]
1. All; total; containing all.
All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shaksp*
This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. *Milton.*
Looking down he saw
The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*
Wouldst thou be soon destroy'd, and perish *whole*,
Trust Maurus with thy life, and Milbourne with thy soul. *Dryden.*
Fierce extremes
Contiguous might distemper the *whole* frame. *Milt.*
2. Complete; not defective.
The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his sword.
Waller.
3. Uninjured; unimpaired.
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Samuel.*
For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy work and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'st his body, they his soul,
He lives and breathes, restor'd and *whole*. *Prior.*
4. Well of any hurt or sickness.
When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp till they were *whole*. *Joshua.*

WHOLE, hôle. *n. s.*
1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclesiastes.*
It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable.
Broome.
There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts.*
2. A system; a regular combination.
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE, hôle'sâle. *n. s.* [*whole* and *sale.*]
1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
2. The whole mass.
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*.
Watts.

WHO'LESALE, hôle'sâle. *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.
These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*
This cost me, at the *wholesale* merchant's, a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME, hôle'sûm.[165] *adj.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonick: both from hæl, Saxon, *health.*]
1. Sound. Contrary to unsound, in doctrine.
So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked *Atterbury.*
2. Contributing to health.
Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom.
Milton.
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*
She held it *wholesomer* by much
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*
3. Preserving: salutary. Obsolete.
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand *Psalms.*
4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shaksp.*
'Tis no less
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquisitions. *Denham.*
5. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakspeare.*
To wail friends lost,
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shaksp.*

WHO'LESOMELY, hôle'sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS, hôle'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *wholesome.*]
1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.
His palate was so tractable, and subdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness*. *Fell.*
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*
Little foresaw he that the Almighty pow'r
Who feeds the faithful at his chosen hour,

Consults not taste, but *wholesomeness* of food,
Nor means to please their sense, but do them good. *Harte.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY, hōle'ē.[174] *adv.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance;
Victors and vanquish'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Metals are *wholly* subterrany. *Bacon.*

Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

WHOM, hōōm. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

As God is originally holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, *whom* he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be, with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand. *Locke.*

WHOMSOE'VER, hōōm-sō-ēv'ūr. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever.*] Any without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Genesis.*

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB, hūb'būb. *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scared my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakspeare.*

WHOOP, hōōp *n. s.* See HOOP.

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then
Cry *whoop* and set them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallos. *Addison.*

2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP, hōōp. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, *whoot.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shaksp.*

Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands. *Drayton.*

To WHOOP, hōōp. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE, hōōr, *or* hōre. *n. s.* [hop, Sax. *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores.* *Dryden.*

We weary'd should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath,
Your Phillis but a perjur'd *whore.* *Prior.*

To WHORE, hōōr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore;*
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To WHORE, hōōr. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife. *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM, hōōr'dūm. *n. s.* [from *whore.*] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter which yet strive for a holy-day as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to alledge, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South.*

WHO'REMASTER, hōōr'mās-tūr. } *n. s.*
WHO'REMONGER, hōōr'mūng-gūr. }
[*whore* and *master*, or *monger.*] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and something like thee. *Shakspeare.*

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence, an admirable evasion of *whoremaster*, man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices. *Tillotson.*

A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose. *Dryd.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house. *Addison.*

WHO'RESON, hōōr-sūn. *n. s.* [*whore* and *son.*] A bastard It is generally used in a ludicrious dislike.

Whoreson, mad compound of majesty, welcome. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

How now, you *whoreson* peasant,
Where have you been these two days loitering. *Shakspeare.*

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John. *Arbuthnot*

WHO'RISH, hōōr-ish. *adj.* [from *whore.*] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins,
Breed your inheritors. *Shakspeare.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Proverbs.*

WHO'RISHLY, hōōr'ish-lē. *adv.* [from *whorish.*] Harlot-like.

WHO'RTLEBERRY, hwūr'tl-bēr-rē *n. s.* [heoꝼtberian, Saxon, *vitis idæa.*] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE, hōōz. *n. s.*

1. Genitive of *who.*

Though I cou'd
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakspeare.*

2. Genitive of *which.*

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death. *Shakspeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

WHO'SO, hōō-sō. } *pronoun.*
WHOSOE'VER, hōō-sō-ēv'ūr. } [*who* and *soever.*] Any, without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury: let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whosoever.* *Bacon.*

He inclos'd
Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,
That *whoso* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wisdom *Milton.*

Whosoever hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel; and *whosoever* is his own friend will be sure to obey it. *South.*

WHURR, hwūr. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHURT, hwūrt. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY, hwī.[397 475] *adv.* [hpi, ꝼopḥpi, Sax.]

1. For what reason? interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irresistable party, *why* not the government and discipline of the church? *Lesley.*

They both deal justly with you: *why?* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason: relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabricks, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reason *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason: relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard,
And listen *why* for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse, I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram. *Shakspeare.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakspeare.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this? *why*, from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South.*

WHY'NOT, hwī'nōt. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a *whynot.* *Hudibras.*

WI, wī. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for sanc-

tity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson.*

Wic, wik. *Wich*, comes from the Saxon pic, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a three-fold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson.*

Wick, wik. *n. s.* [peoce, Saxon, *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So when he had resign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Spens.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shaksp.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signifieth a moist and pluvious air about them. *Brown.*

Wi'cked, wik'id.[99] *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: picca, *is an enchanter;* pæccan is *to oppress;* piman, to *curse;* piceð, is *crooked:* all these, however, *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of pic. *vile*, *bad*, and *head; malum caput.*]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit when she doth bear
A scorn of death, doth shew she cannot die;
So when the *wicked* soul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then she proves her own eternity *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise;
For never, never *wicked* man was wise. *Pope.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenser.*

As *wicked* dew, as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'ckedly, wik'id-lè. *adv* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
Clear as the light, his heart shine; where no man
Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt wickedness,
And grasp'd it. *Ben Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly.* *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about
Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

Wi'ckedness, wik'id-nès. *n. s.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness;* old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakspeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness;* wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother. *Milton.*

Wi'cker, wik'ûr.[98] *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had,
Made of fine twigs entrailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

Then quick did dress
His halfe milke up for cheese, and in a presse
Of *wicker* prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peacham.*

Wi'cket, wik'it.[99] *n. s.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guichet*, French; *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenser.*

These *wickets* of the soul are plac'd on high,
Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* seems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way;
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE, wide. *adj.* [pide, Sax. *wijd*, Dut.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. 1 *Chronicles.*

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches* wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the unstanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity; and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin there is not at all any predestination of God. *Hammond.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide.* *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature must he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombast brake his heart. *Tickle.*

Wide, wide. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edified,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*

The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to lay as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

On the east side of the garden place
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates *wide* open stood. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down.
Wide wasting. *Milton.*

The south wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,
To shun the forvour of meridian skies;
While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

Wi'dely, wide'lè. *adv.* [from *wide.*]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened; and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To Wi'den, wi'd'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakspeare.*

These accidents, when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, softening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden.*

To Wi'den, wi'd'n. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

Wi'deness, wide'nès. *n. s.* [from *wide.*]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryd.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the centre of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley.*

Wi'dgeon, wid'jin.[259] *n. s.* A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Amongst the first sort we reckon creysers, curlews, and *widgeons.* *Carew.*

Wi'dow, wid'ô.[327] *n. s.* [pidpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shaks.*

Catherine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakspeare.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmourn'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewise be unwept. *Shaksp.*

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That crept the golden prime of this sweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed? *Shakspeare.*
And you, fair *widow*, who stay here alive,
Since he so much rejoices, cease to grieve;
Your joys and pains were wont the same to be,
Begin not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Cowley.*
The barren they more miserable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*
He warns the *widow*, and her household gods,
To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*
Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child. *Locke.*

To Wi'dow, wĭd'ō. *v. a.* [from *widow.*]
1. To deprive of a husband.
In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakspeare.*
You are beguil'd,
Both you and I, for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a highway to my bed;
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed.* *Shakspeare.*
Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has fore'd me to recourse of marriage rites,
To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right.
For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband. *Shakspeare.*
3. To strip of any thing good.
The *widow'd* isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*
Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface
The blithesome year, trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

Wi'dower, wĭd'ō-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *widow.*] One who has lost his wife.
The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*
The main consents are had, and here we'll stay
To see our *widower's* second marriage day. *Shaks.*
They that marry, as they that shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers.* 2 *Esdras.*

Wi'dowhood, wĭd'ō-hŭd. *n. s.* [from *widow.*]
1. The state of a widow.
Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Artesia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney.*
Ne ween my right with strength adown to tread,
Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is strong. *Spenser.*
She employed her last *widowhood* to works no less bountiful than charitable. *Carew.*
It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from things desirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify single life prefer virginity much before *widowhood.* *Wotton.*
Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewel. *Milton.*
2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.
For that dow'ry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'dowhunter, wĭd'ō-hŭnt-ûr. *n. s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison.*

Wi'dowmaker, wĭd'ō-mā-kûr. *n. s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their husbands.
It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker.* *Shakspeare.*

Wi'dow-wail, wĭd'ō-wāle. *n. s.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Width, wĭd*th. n. s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideness. A low word.
For the *width* of the mortess gage this side, then for the tenant gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant shall be made. *Moxon.*
Let thy vines in intervals be set;
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*

To WIELD, wēēld.[275] *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]
1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.
His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakspeare.*
'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such heave and shove,
Since Albion *wielded* arms against the son of Jove. *Drayton.*
There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wond'rous actions *wield.* *Daniel.*
They are in the dark before they are aware, and then they make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Digby.*
The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton.*
Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*
If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you! *Waller.*
He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*
2. To handle: in an ironical sense.
Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield?* *Shakspeare.*

Wie'ldy, wēēl'dē. *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

Wi'ery, wī'rē. *adj.* [from *wire.*]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.*
Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire.
Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham.*
3. [from pæp, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.
Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief *Shakspeare.*

Wife, wīfe. *n. s.* plural *wives.* [pīf, Sax. *wiff*, Dutch.]
1. A woman that has a husband.
There 's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*
The kings of Spain have been used to say, that they loved the East Indies for their mistress only, in whose favours they could patiently enough endure a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*, in whose love they could not brook a competitor without foul dishonour. *Heylin.*
The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*
The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife.* *Dryden.*
Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife.* *Pope.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment.
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*

Wig, wĭg. *n. s. Wig*, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero; from pīga, a word of that signification. *Gibson.*

Wig, wĭg. *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig.*]
1. False hair worn on the head.
Triumphing tories and desponding whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs.* *Swift.*
2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT, wīte.[393] *n. s.* [pihť, Saxon.] A person; a being. Now used only in irony or contempt.
Beshrew the witch! with venomous *wight* she stays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasp of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakspeare.*
This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof distinguish ev'ry part. *Davies.*
This meaner *wight*, of trust and credit bare,
Not so respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*
A *wight* he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*
The water flies all taste of living *wight.* *Milton.*
How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best? *Dryden.*
His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself. *Addison.*
In fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight;*
The tulip's dead. *Young.*

Wight, wīte. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.
He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser.*

Wight, wīte. An initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson.*

Wi'ghtly, wīte'lē. *adv.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly. Obsolete.
Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

WILD, wīld. *adj.* [pild, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domestick.
For I am he, and born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakspeare.*
Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shakspeare.*
All beasts of the world since *wild.* *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.
Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon.*
Goose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. *Mortimer.*
The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and to finish their work, divide the whole into several rooms or nests. *Grew.*
3. Desert; uninhabited.
The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild.* *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized: used of persons, or practices.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies.*

May those already curst Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desart, and none there make stay
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakspeare.*

Besides, thou art a beau; what 's that, my child?
A fop well drest, extravagant, and *wild:*
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't? *Shakspeare.*

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and it would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward.*

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

Wild, wild. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spiceful Barbary. *Drayton.*

We sometimes,
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

This gentle knight
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the woods and *wilds* pursued his way. *Dryd.*

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name. *Addis.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desart smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild.* *Pope.*

Wild basil, wild'bâz-il. *n. s.* [*acinus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Wild cucumber, wild-kû'kûm-bûr. *n. s.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the *cucumber*, but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

Wild olive, wild'ôl-iv. *n. s.* [*eleagnus*, Latin; from ἐλαία, *oliva*, and ἄγνος, *vitex.*] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

To Wi'lder, wil'dûr.[515] *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryd.*

O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*

Wi'lderness, wil'dûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *wild.*]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desart *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! *Shaksp.*

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.

The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

Wi'ldfire, wild'fire. *n. s.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an ignis-fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire.* *Shakspeare.*

Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn quickly, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than those which are read by their own light. *Addison.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

Wildgoosechase, wild-gôôs'tshâse. *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechace*, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say, what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick? *L'Estrange.*

Wi'lding, wild'ing.[410] *n. s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding's* fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *Philips.*

Wi'ldly, wild'lê. *adv.* [from *wild.*]

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*

2. Without tameness; with ferity.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you *Shaksp.*

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress't,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*

His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly.* *Female Quixote.*

4. Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

Wi'ldness, wild'nês. *n. s.* [from *wild.*]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness.* *Bacon.*

Vainly thou tell'st me what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakspeare.*

He is giv'n
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shaksp.*

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man, but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him; full of withered leaves, which, though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*

4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameness.*

5. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden*

6. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts.*

7. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness;* so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shaksp.*

Wildse'rvice, wild-sêr'vîs. *n. s.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Wile, wile. *n. s.* [ȳle, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*,
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Life essay'd the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Roscommon.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryd.*

The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches. *Addison.*

Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL, wil'fûl. *adj.* [*will* and *full.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverbs.*

2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenobœa herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenser.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milt.*

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or else expung'd them with one *wilful* blot:
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for by-purposes and worldly ends. *Harte.*

WI'LFULLY, wil'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *wilful.*]

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, least I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could devise. *Sidney*

Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* persevered she in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

2. By design; on purpose.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bishop Taylor.*

This let him know;
Lest, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surprisal. *Milton.*

WI'LFULNESS, wil'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *wilful.*] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which, being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy causeless ruth repress;
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulness*,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Spenser.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakspeare.*

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogancy, *wilfulness*, and haughtiness of man's heart. *Perkins.*

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*. *L'Estrange.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wilfulness*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY, wi'lê-lê. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By stratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Joshua.*

WI'LINESS, wi'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined. *Psalms.*

She supplied the weakness of force by *wiliness* of art, and advantage of treaty *Howel.*

WILL, wîll. *n. s.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. That power by which we desire and purpose; velleity.

What freedom the *will* naturally, under this corrupt state, hath, I do not consider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be constrained. *Perkins*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will;* which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If *will*, then she at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenser.*

These things have a shew of wisdom in *will*, worship and humility. *Collossians.*

Will holds the scepter in the soul,
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

3. Discretion; choice.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them; I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the south wind bloweth. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God; they should have nothing in them but what is wise, and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.
——You're welcome; what's your *will?* *Shakspeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a *will* to die
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Psalms.*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

7. Divine determination.

I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakspeare.*

8. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of the revenue still
Remains beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father, yet alive, impower'd to make a *will.* *Dryden*

Do men make their last *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens*

9 Good-*will.* Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shaksp.*

10. Good-*will.* Right intention.

Some preach Christ of envy, and some of *good-will.* *Philippians.*

11. Ill *will.* Malice; malignity.

WILL *with the wisp*, wîll. *n. s.* Jack with a lantern.

Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth, and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in summer and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six-feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract; now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been catched were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants, or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*

Will-a wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL, wîll. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pilan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will*, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be restored to his blood,
As will the rest; so *willeth* Winchester. *Shaksp.*

I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great a difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond.*

Whosoever *wills* the doing of any thing, if the doing of it be in his power he will certainly do it; and whosoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shaks.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies? *Shaksp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour's all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason *wills* our hearts should be as good. *Shakspeare.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knolles.*

If they had any business, his majesty *willed* that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

I will come. I am determined to come: importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity;

or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come: importing either choice or necessity.

It will come. It must so be that it must come: importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

Wi'lli and *Vili*, wîl'lê. among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified *many*. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibson.*

Wi'lling, wîl'ling.[410] *adj.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisdom.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were *willing*-hearted brought bracelets and earings. *Exodus.*

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakspeare.*

5. Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryd.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free serve *willing*? *Milton.*

Wi'llingly, wîl'ling-lê. *adv.* [from *will.*]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to. *Shakspeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass it, shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied, as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

Wi'llingness, wîl'ling-nês. *n. s.* [from *willing.*] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past, thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

Wi'llow, wîl'lô.[327] *n. s.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Latin; *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakspeare.*

In such a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakspeare.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakspeare*

When heaven's burning eye the field invades,
To marshes he resorts obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows* which the moisture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighbouring *willows* hung,
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

Wi'llowish, wîl'lô-ish. *adj.* [from *willow.*] Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

Wi'llowweed, wîl'lô-wêêd. *n. s.* [from *willow* and *weed; lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Wi'llowwort, wîl'lô-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Wi'ly, wî'lê. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

They are so cautelous and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and shifts. *Spenser.*

In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South.*

My *wily* nurse by long experience found,
And first discovered to my soul its wound:
'Tis love, said she. *Dryden.*

Wi'mble, wîm'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to broach,
He 'ssays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryden.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble*, some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a *wimble* used by joiners. *Sharp.*

Wi'mble, wîm'bl. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he, that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

Wi'mple, wîm'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*nepilion*, Latin.] A plant.

Wi'mple, wîm'pl. *n. s.* [*guimple*, French.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser*, perhaps by mistake, *wimble*.

So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimble* thrown away. *Spens.*

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping pins. *Isaiah.*

To Wi'mple, wîm'pl. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide
Under a veil that *wimbled* was full low. *Spenser.*

Win, win. whether initial or final, in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem. he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To Win, win. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won;* part. pass. *won.* [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won.* *Knolles.*

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many islands. *Heylin.*

His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win.* *Milton.*

Follow cheerful to the trembling town;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won.* *Dryd.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest.

Loyalty is still the same,
Whether it *win* or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras.*

I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denham.*

Thy well-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course. *Dryden.*

3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shakspeare.*

Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me. *Shakspeare.*

5. To gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in Parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addis.*

6. To gain by persuasion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won.* *Shakspeare.*

No tears, Celia, now shall *win*
My resolv'd heart to return;
I have search'd thy soul within,
And find nought but pride and scorn. *Carew.*

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To Win, win. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but just,
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like musick every breast controul,
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shaks.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor shall not, when my faucy's on my play. *Shaks.*

To Wince, wînse. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shakspeare.*

Room, room, for my horse will *wince*,
If he came within so many yards of a prince. *Ben Jonson.*

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

Wi'ncer, wîns'ûr. *n. s.* [from *wince.*] A kicking beast.

Winch, wînsh. *n. s.* [*guincher*, French; to twist.] A windlass; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To Winch, wînsh.[352] *v. a.* The same with *wince;* or perhaps from *guincher*, Fr. to *twist; winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch;*
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakspeare.*

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in the quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd she not to *winch*, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their consciences are galled; and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

Wi'ncopipe, wîn-kô'pipe. *n. s.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble fields, which country people call the *wincopipe;* which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

Wind, wînd, *or* wînd. *n. s.* [pind, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak, not to be *wind* shaken. *Shakspeare.*

Love's heralds should be thoughts
Which ten times faster glide than the sun beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-swift Cupid wings. *Shakspeare.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by a rarefaction more in one place than another, by the sun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point; as eastward, westward.

I'll give thee a *wind*,
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakspeare.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compass, or *pixis nautica*, consisting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other subordinate *winds* or points. *Heylin.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shakspeare.*

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of *wind* in pursy old men, seems to agree most with the orange. *Temple.*

It stopp'd at once the passage of his *wind*,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakspeare.*

In an organ, from one blast of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Where the air is pent, there, breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments. *Bacon.*

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main,
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe *Milton.*

9. *Down the* Wind. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To take or have the* Wind. To gain or have the upper hand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much; for else counsellors will but *take the wind* of him, instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon.*

To Wind, wînd. *v. a.* pret. *wound*, in *Pope winded;* part. *wound.* [pindan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The 'squire gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*

Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and *winding* of linen cloaths; in which act she wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the woodbine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakspeare.*

In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They 're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudibras.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion 's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than short, general hints of this famous challenge, and the issue of it; but he endeavours to *wind* and turn himself every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

6. To introduce by insinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare.*

Edmund, seek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakspeare.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

8. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakspeare.*

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance. *Shaksp.*

Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders, who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shakspeare.*

9. *To* Wind *out;* to extricate.

When he found himself dangerously embarked, he bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to *wind* himself *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* Wind *up.* To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.

Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

11. *To* Wind *up.* [used of a watch.] To convolve the spring.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakspeare.*

12. *To* Wind *up.* To put into a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seem'd to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more:
Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryden.*

Will not the author of the universe, having made an automaton which can *wind up* itself, see whether it hath stood still or gone true? *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up?* *Young.*

13. *To* Wind *up.* To raise by degrees.

These he did so *wind up* to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

14. *To* Wind *up.* To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas! why sit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To* Wind *up.* To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses O *wind up*
Of this child-changed father. *Shakspeare.*

The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace! the charm 's *wound up.* *Shakspeare.*

To Wind, wind. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind,*
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can support themselves; and some others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*

Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as the several folds of fans spread about their centre; but these, because they sometimes *wind,* and sometimes fly off from that *winding,* take more room up in the staircase. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *wind* about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures.

It shall not *wind* with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakspeare.*

Ever more did *winde*
About his bosome a most crafty minde. *Chapman.*

He *winds* with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton.*

It was a rock *winding* with one ascent. *Milton.*

The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;
And often *wind,* as of his mistress proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again *Dryden.*

You that can search those many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds.*
Dryden.

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the passes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

5. *Wound* is commonly the preterit. *Pope* has used *winded.*

Swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

6. To be extricated; to be disentangled; with *out.*

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton.*

Wi'ndbound, wind'bòund. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd:
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryd.*

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when I sit still, his affairs forsooth are *windbound.* *Spectator.*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the terror of the ocean, should be *windbound?* *Spectator.*

Wi'ndegg, wind'ĕg. *n. s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those termed hypenemia, or *windeggs.* *Brown.*

Wi'nder, wind'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wind.*]

1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round.

The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayt*

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* sticking on the jack, to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twists itself round others.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon.*

Wi'ndfall, wind'fàll. *n. s.* [*wind* and *fall.*]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your *windfalls.* *Evelyn.*

2. An unexpected legacy.

Wi'ndflower, wind'flòù-ûr. *n. s.* The anemone.

Wi'ndgall, wind'gàll. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gall.*]

Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Far. Dict.*

His horse infected with the fashions, full of *windgalls,* and sped with spavins. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'ndgun, wind'gûn. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

The *windgun* is discharged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

Forc'd from *windguns,* lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

Wi'ndiness, win'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *windy.*]

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarified spirits in ructus, or *windiness,* the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loseth somewhat of its *windiness* by decocting; and, generally, subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

3. Tumour; puffiness.

From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this. *Brerewood.*

Wi'nding, wind'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us. *Addison.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Nor sees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends *Addison.*

Wi'ndingsheet, wind'ing-shèèt. *n. s.* [*wind* and *sheet.*] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet;*
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre,
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.
Shakspeare.

The great *windingsheets,* that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes *Bacon.*

The chaste Penelope having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *windingsheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband. *Spectator.*

Wi'ndlass, wind'lâs.[515] *n. s.* [*wind* and *lace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses,* and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'ndle, win'dl. *n. s.* [from *To wind.*] A spindle. *Ainsworth.*

Wi'ndmill, win'mill. *n. s.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixotte, do advance
Against a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill.* *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill,* and he's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

Wi'ndow, win'dò.[327] *n. s.* [*vindue,* Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door.*]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* cast his sight,
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-seat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that cover the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still. *Shaksp.*

In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a small round hole in my *window*-shutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window,* I placed a lens. *Newton.*

3. Lines crossing each other.

The favourite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great clutter,
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To Wi'ndow, win'dò. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton.*

With pert flat eyes, she *window'd* well its head:
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope.*

2. To place at a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleach'd arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame? *Shakspeare.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,

That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare.*

WI'NDPIPE, wind'pipe, *or* wind'pipe. *n. s.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath; the *aspera arteria.*

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* suffocate. *Shaksp.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inservient to voice and respiration; thereby the air descendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who sat
At th' unregarded helm of state,
Considered timely how t' withdraw,
And save their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*

Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

WI'NDWARD, wind'wûrd.[88] *adv.* [from *wind.*] Toward the wind.

WI'NDY, win'dè. *adj.* [from *wind.*]

1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakspeare.*

Subtile or *windy* spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—
——Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!
It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shakspeare.*

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words?
Windy attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare.*

What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliv'ry, which now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost! *Milton.*

Look, here 's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The *windy* satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it *windy* and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE, wine. *n. s.* [pin, Sax. *vinn*, Dut.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falser than vows made in *wine.* *Shaksp.*

The increase of the vineyards for the *wine* cellars. *Chronicles*

Be not amongst *wine*-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Proverbs*

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine* fat. *Isaiah.*

They took old sacks upon their asses, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Joshua.*

Where the *wine*-press is hard-wrought, it yields a harsh *wine* that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rushi;
As in a *wine*-press Judah's daughter crusht. *Sandys.*

With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milton.*

Shall I, to please another *wine*-sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his cane and body: must I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowls supply. *Pope.*

If the hogshead falls short, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine.* *Arbuthnot.*

WING, wing.[410] *n. s.* [zehpinz, Saxon; *winge*, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them and beareth them on her *wings.* *Deuteronomy.*

A spleenless wind so stretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chap.*

The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose:
Prescient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A sure presage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope.*

2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tusser.*

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shakspeare.*

Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shaksp.*

I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the *wing* of all occasions. *Shakspeare.*

While passion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*

You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the least command. *Dryd.*

And straight with inborn vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mountain larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*

Then life is on the *wing;* then most she sinks
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith.*

4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakspeare.*

5. The side bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles.*

The left *wing* put to flight,
The chief's o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryd.*

6. Any side-piece.

The plough proper for stiff clay is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing.* *Mortimer.*

To WING, wing. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd.* *Milton.*

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shakspeare.*

To WING, wing. *v. n.*

1. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost. *Shakspeare.*

2. To exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horror of the sight
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess *wings* her desp'rate way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED, wing'ed.[362] *adj.* [from *wing.*]

1. Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton.*

We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*

The *winged* lion's not so fierce in fight
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Hie, good sir Michael, bear this sealed brief
With *winged* haste to the lord marshal. *Shaksp.*

WINGEDPEA', wing'ed-pè. *n. s.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL, wing'shel. *n. s.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

The long shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingshells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY, wing'è. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addis.*

To WINK, wingk.[408] *v. n.* [pincian, Sax. *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion yet thou see'st not well. *Shakspeare.*

They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shakspeare.*

His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink.* *Shakspeare.*

He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leapt into destruction. *Shakspeare.*

In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty; they are not blind, but they *wink.* *Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakspeare.*

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchmen was at length asleep. *Dryd.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*

I, for *winking* at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare.*

Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakspeare.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon.*

Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roscommon.*

Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

Cato is stern and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison*

5. To be dim.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dryden.*

WINK, wingk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakspeare.*

At every *wink* of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shakspeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one *wink*. *Shakspeare.*

The beams so reverend and strong,
Dost thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*

It raged so all night, that I could not sleep a *wink*. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink;*
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER, wingk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *wink.*] One who winks.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY, wingk'ing-lê. *adv.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER, win'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *win.*] One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenser.*

Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakspeare.*

Beshrew the *winners*, for they play'd me false. *Shakspeare.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING, win'ning.[410] *participial adj.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less *winning* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth watery image. *Milton.*

On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

WI'NNING, win'ning. *n. s.* [from *win.*] The sum won.

A smile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

To WI'NNOW, win'nô.[327] *v. a.* [pindpian, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare.*

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton.*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryd.*

4. To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakspeare.*

To WI'NNOW, win'nô. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Ecclesiasticus.*

WI'NNOWER, win'nô-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER, win'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [pinter, Sax. *winter*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

Though he were already stept into the *winter* of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more excusable. *Sidney.*

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shaksp.*

A woman's story at a *winter*'s fire. *Shakspeare.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of *winter's* sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of chastity is in them. *Shakspeare.*

The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*

Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *winter* from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now the bus'ness of the field is o'er:
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *winter* quarters gone. *Dryd.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in *winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

Stern *winter* smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *winter*, I consider first wherein it agrees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or difference; then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year, wherein the days are shortest. *Watts.*

To WI'NTER, win'tûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them. *Isaiah.*

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts.*

To WI'NTER, win'tûr. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER, win'tûr. is often used in composition.

The king sat in the *winter*-house, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jeremiah.*

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet marjoram, and a little *winter*-savoury. *Walton.*

WI'NTERBEATEN, win'tûr-bê-t'n. *adj.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flocke. *Spenser.*

WINTERCHE'RRY, win'tûr-tshêr-rê. *n. s.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant. The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WINTERCI'TRON, win'tûr-sit-tûrn.[417] *n. s.* A sort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN, win'tûr-grêên. *n. s.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY, win'tûr-lê. *adj.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that count'nance still. *Shakspeare.*

WI'NTRY, win'trê. *adj.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet, dispers'd, distress'd
By stormy winds and *wintry* heaven oppress'd. *Dryden.*

WI'NY, wi'nê. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon.*

To WIPE, wipe. *v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakspeare.*

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by tersion.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy checks. *Shaksp.*
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton.*
A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*

4. To clear away.
Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.
The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser.*

6. *To* Wipe *out.* To efface.
This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament. *Shaksp*
As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakspeare.*
Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke.*

Wipe, wipe. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cleansing.
2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm.
To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals exprest,
The dullest reader smokes the jest. *Swift.*
3. [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Wi'per, wi'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.
The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses. *Ben Jonson.*

WIRE, wi'ûr. *n. s.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into slender threads.
Tane was the damsel; and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, guiltless, to the fire:
Her veil and mantle plackt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire. Fairfax.*
Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakspeare.*
The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's strong with *wire* instead of veins,
In whose embraces you're in chains.
Beaumont and Fletcher.
And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires. Milt.*
Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

To Wi'redraw, wi'ûr-drâw. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]
1. To spin into wire.
2. To draw out into length.
A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To draw by art or violence.
I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

Wi'redrawer, wi'ûr-drâw-ûr. *n. s.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who spins wire.
Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*

To Wis, wîs. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass *wist.* [*wissen*, German; *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obsolete.
Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist. Sidney.*
When Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap unwares, another way he *wist.*
Spenser.
This book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*
There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare.*
Marry with a king,
A bachelor, a handsome stripling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shaksp.*
When for more worlds the Macedonian cried,
He *wist* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did subdue.
Waller.

Wi'sdom, wîz'dûm.[166] *n. s.* [ꝑiꝑdom, Sax. *wiisdom*, Danish.]
1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things.
That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*
As from senses reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain. *Davies.*
Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction. *Temple.*
As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew.*
O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!
By the pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair *wisdom*, that celestial maid *Young.*
2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.
'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakspeare.*
Wisdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may shake it. *Shakspeare.*

Wise, wîze. *adj.* [ꝑiꝑ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dut. and Danish.]
1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.
Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wise. Milt*
All the writings of the ancient Goths were composed in verse, which were called runes, or viises, and from thence the term of *wise* came. *Temple.*
Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A *wise* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*
The *wisest* and best men, in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*
2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.
There were ten virgins; five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish. *Matthew.*
I would have you *wise* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Romans.*
The young and gay declining, Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wise:*
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiously prefers the world to love. *Young.*
3. Skilful; dexterous.
Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exodus.*
Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself? *Tillotson.*
They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jeremiah.*
4. Skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical.
There was an old fat woman even now with me——
—Pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brainford? *Shakspeare.*
5. Grave; becoming a wise man.
One eminent in *wise* deport spake much. *Milton.*
It must be a *wise* Being that is the cause of those *wise* effects. *Wilkins.*

WISE, wîse. *n. s.* [ꝑiꝑe, Saxon; *wyse*, Dutch; *weise*, German; *guise*, French; *guisa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.*
This song she sings in most commanding *wise;*
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itself to my least look a slave. *Sidney.*
Ere we farther pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest *wise. Spenser.*
On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel. *Numbers.*
The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*
With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two.
Dryden.
'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly shuffled. *Woodward.*

Wi'seacre, wîze'â-kûr.[417] *n. s.* [It was anciently written *wisesegger*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*, a soothsayer.]
1. A wise or sententious man. Obsolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.
Why, says a *wiseacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*

Wi'sely, wîze'lê. *adv.* [from *wise.*] Judiciously; prudently.
If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not God
Hath *wiselier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*
He sits like discontented Damocles,
When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown
The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne.
Dryden.
Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely:* they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view. *Rogers.*
The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame:
We must confess his case was nice,
But he would never take advice. *Swift.*

Wi'seness, wîze'nês. *n. s.* [from *wise.*] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete.
No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness. Spenser.*

To WISH, wîsh. *v. n.* [ꝑiꝑcian, Saxon.]
1. To have strong desire; to long.
The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. *Jonah.*

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they *wish'd*-for come. *Shakspeare.*

They have more than heart could *wish*. *Psalms.*

Eve
With lowliness majestick from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to *wish* her stay,
Rose, and went forth. *Milton.*

There are ships prepared by my command,
That shall convey you to the *wish'd*-for port. *Addison.*

That Noah or Janus understood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot.*

And much he *wish'd*, but durst not ask to part. *Parnel.*

2. To be disposed or inclined.

Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

3. It has a slight signification of hope or fear.

I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*

To Wish, wish. *v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney.*

2. To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shaksp.*

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakspeare.*

4. To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*

Wish, wish. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire.

To his *wish*,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*

A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South.*

2. Thing desired.

What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

3. Desire expressed.

Shame come to Romeo!—
—Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish!* *Shakspeare.*

I admire your whig principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them. *Pope.*

Wi'shedly, wisht'lè. *adv.* [from *wished.*] According to desire. Not used.

What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Knolles.*

Wi'sher, wish'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wish.*]

1. One who longs.

2. One who expresses wishes.

Wishers and woulders are never good householders. *Proverbs.*

With half that wish the *wisher's* eyes be dress'd. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'shful, wish'fûl. *adj.* [from *wish* and *full.*]

1. Longing; showing desire.

From Scotland am I stol'n, even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shakspeare.*

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.

Nor could I see a soile, where e'er I came,
More sweete and *wishful*. *Chapman.*

Wi'shfully, wish'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *wishful.*] Earnestly; with longing.

Wi'sket, wis'kit.[99] *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

Wisp, wisp. *n. s.* [*wisp*, Swedish and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

A *wisp* of straw for a ballad. *Shakspeare.*

A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelled on; and amongst those some esculent herb of strong scent, as onions. *Bacon.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

Wist, wist. The pret. and part. of *wis.*

Wi'stful, wist'fûl. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay.*

2. It is used by *Swift*, as it seems for *wishful;* though it may mean *earnest, eager.*

Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

Wi'stfully, wist'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *wistful.*] Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*. *Hudibras.*

Wi'stly, wist'lè. *adv.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
As who shall say, I would thou wert the man. *Shakspeare.*

To Wit, wît. *v. n.* [witan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

There is an officer, *to wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*

Yet are these feet; whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave:
As *witting* I no other comfort have. *Shakspeare.*

WIT, wît. *n. s.* [ȝewit, Saxon; from witan, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird? *Shakspeare.*

The king your father was reputed for
A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakspeare.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth;
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still;
And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor
Which doth for common good in council sit;
And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is advis'd by *wit*. *Davies.*

For *wit* and pow'r their last endeavours bend
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them ——Alas, in our last conflict, four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the old man govern'd by one. *Shakspeare.*

Lewd, shallow, hair-brained huffs make atheism, and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*

Could any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?
If the great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the system blame! *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit.

All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that *wit* is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

His works become the frippery of *wit*. *B. Jonson.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their *wit*, when they subdued the world. *Sprat.*

The definition of *wit* is only this, that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines,
How the *wit* brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe, and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them would a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit's*, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Hence 'tis a *wit*, the greatest word of fame,
Grows such a common name;
And *wits* by our creation they become,
Just so as titular bishops made at Rome:
'Tis not a rule, 'tis not a jest
Admir'd with laughter at a feast,
Nor florid talk which can that title gain;
The proofs of *wit* for ever must remain. *Cowley.*

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts,
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' estate which *wits* inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign;
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit*. *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not,
Their states far off, and they of wary *wit*. *Daniel*

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And this more loathsome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of *wit* *Ben Jonson.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

If our *wits* run the wildgoose-chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*

8. [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakspeare.*

Are his *wits* safe? is he not light of brain? *Shakspeare.*

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unsatiable man. *Ecclesiasticus.*

No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whether there be such things as motion, and sensation, and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

No man in his *wits* can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*

9. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chuse but bring the simple to their *wits* end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakspeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and subtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

WITCH, witsh. *n. s.* [picce, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of *witches*, nor the evidence against them. For the *witches* themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder *witch*, the conjurer by root, and has she not store of ignorance, and zeal of mischief? *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

When I consider whether there are such persons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instances of it. *Spectator.*

2. [from pic, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank.

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see;
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding *witch*. *Spenser.*

To WITCH, witsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's suit, my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou *witchest*, to attend. *Spenser.*

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakspeare.*

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakspeare.*

WITCHCRAFT, witsh'krâft. *n. s.* [*witch* and *craft.*]

1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon.*

2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney.*

Have not some of learning and gravity thought themselves wise, in thinking *witchcraft* rather a mistake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shakspeare.*

What subtile *witchcraft* man constrains
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

WITCHERY, witsh'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*. *Milton.*

WITCRACKER, wit'krâk-ûr. *n. s.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jest.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakspeare.*

WITCRAFT, wit'krâft. *n. s.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obsolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

To WITE, wite. *v. a.* [pitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenser.*

WITE, wite. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

WITH, with and *with. preposit.* [piþ, Saxon.]

1. By: noting the cause.

Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*

With thy pow'rful blast,
Heat apace, and cool as fast. *Carew.*

They adhered to John, their deprived bishop; and could not be charmed *with* the saintship of any second bishop, during his life. *Lesley.*

With ev'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rowe.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for: nothing confederacy or favour.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *Genesis.*

5. In opposition to: in competition or contest.

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever 'gainst thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

He shall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles, *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

7. In society; noting connexion.

God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was *with* me a young doctor from Rome. *Shakspeare.*

9. In appendage: noting consequence or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and, *with* it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakspeare.*

11. Noting confidence; as *I trust you* with *all my secrets;* or, *I trust all my secrets* with *you.*

12. In partnership.

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne and share his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connexion.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping, on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune tried;
Would fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face and show'd
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that the god his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*

15. Among.

Jasper duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally, *with* the ancients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers who became christians. *Addis.*

17. In consent: noting parity of state.

See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

18. This preposition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its use is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by* it is not always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is any distinction always observed. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument and *by* a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy* with *a sword, but he died* by *an arrow.* The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is used; as, *the vermin which he could not kill* with *his gun, he killed* by *poison:* if these two prepositions be transposed, the sentence, though equally intelligible, will be less agreeable to the common modes of speech.

19. *With*, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withal.*

A present natural good may be parted *with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

WITHA'L, with-âll'.[406] *adv.* [*with* and *all.*]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well supplied with noble counsellors!
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakspeare.*

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal*. *Shaksp.*

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son; and, *withal*, to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies.*

The river being wholly of fresh water, and so large *withal*, chilleth the air. *Heylin.*

God, when he gave me strength to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nonage before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and, *withal*, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his sire, and perish I *withal*,
And let the house's heir and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal;*
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life that ever the world was acquainted *withal*. *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W, wĭth-drȧw'. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw;* from piȝ, or piȝep, Sax. *against*, and *draw.*]

1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessary obedience. *Hooker.*

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W, wĭth-drȧw'. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw:*
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryd.*

Duumvir has passed the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM, wĭth-drȧw'ĭng-rōōm. *n. s.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortim.*

WI'THE, wīth. *n. s.*

1. A willow twig.

An Irish rebel put up a petition that he might be hanged in a *withe*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together in a sure league meete. *Chapman*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [piȝe signifies a band.]

These cords and *wythes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *King Charles.*

Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws, *wythes* for faggots. *Mortimer.*

To WI'THER, wĭth'ŭr. *v. n.* [ȝepiðepoð, Sax. dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither*. *Shakspeare*

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezekiel.*

The soul may sooner leave off to subsist than to love; and, like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South*

2. To waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time? *Temple.*

3. To loose or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WI'THER, wĭth'ŭr. *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *James.*

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakspeare.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *wither'd* up. *Shakspeare.*

What are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on 't? *Shakspeare.*

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and *wither'd* from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THERBAND, wĭth'ŭr-bȧnd *n. s.* A piece of iron which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS, wĭth'ŭr'd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *withered.*] The state of being withered; marcidity.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer.*

WI'THERS, wĭth'ŭrz. *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shakspeare.*

Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*. *Swift.*

WI'THERWRUNG, wĭth'ŭr-rŭng. The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WI'THHOLD, wĭth-hōld'. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld* or *withholden*, pret. and part. *Spenser* has, for the sake of rhyme, very licentiously written *withhault.*

1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withheld* itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shaksp.*

A great number of suits are for abusive words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which leave no permanent ill effects, but, if our passions may be *withheld* from estimating them, pass off without making us the worse, or doing us any prejudice. *Kettlewell.*

Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, though your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryd.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

What difficulties there are which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And soon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Spenser.*

WITHHO'LDEN, wĭth-hōld'd'n. *part. pass.* of *withhold.*

The word keep back, sheweth that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER, wĭth-hōld'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHI'N, wĭth-ĭn'. *prep.* [piðinnan, Sax.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*

The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land *Bacon.*

A beet-root and a radish-root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a

positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*

Bounding desires within the line which birth and fortune have marked out, as an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shaksp.*

Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fo ught in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The desp'rate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have suffer'd in your woe:
Nor shall be wanting aught *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Thou Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r. *Dryd.*

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

9. In the enclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon.*

WITHI'N, wĭth-ĭn'. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undescried. *Daniel.*

Yet sure, tho' the skin
Be clos'd without, the wound festers *within*. *Carew.*

Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance than *within*. *Milton.*

2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence; and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden.*

These as thy guards from outward harms are sent;
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHINSI'DE, wĭth-ĭn'sĭde. *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside.* *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. *prep.* [ꝑiðuɫan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are whose destinies have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miserable success. *Hall*

2. In a state of absence from.

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.

Excess of diet, in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mercury; the one running out and discovering itself *without* labour; the other requiring some way of extraction and separation, though not so high an one as by fire. *Brown.*

7. On the outside of.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good, he can look upon without desire, pass by, and be content *without.* *Locke.*

WITHO'UT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without.* *Bacon.*

Wise men use studies; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to observe them within. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very prompt from *without* and from within. *Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without.* *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use, except in conversation.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraved. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

WITHOU'TEN, wĭth-ŏŭt'tn. *prep.* [ꝑiðutan, Sax.] Without. Obsolete.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

To WITHSTA'ND, wĭth-stănd. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal; being, like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withstanding.* *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every christian man, fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin soever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *withstand* it. *Hooker.*

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand;*
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking? *Atterbury.*

WITHSTA'NDER, wĭth-stănd'ŭr. *n.s.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders;* force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WITHWI'ND, wĭth-wind'. *n.s.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

WI'THY, wĭth'ē. *n. s.* [ꝑiðig, Sax.] Willow. A tree.

WI'TLESS, wĭt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* brav'ry keeps. *Shakspeare.*

So 't pleas'd my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,
Till with a writhen mouth and spattering noise
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

WI'TLING, wĭt'lĭng.[410] *n. s.* [diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Spectator.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings*, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS, wĭt'nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝑitnerre, Sax.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakspeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and

the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shakspeare.*

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John.*

Many bear false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mark.*

Nor was long his *witness* unconfirm'd. *Milton.*

Ye moon and stars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of diverse *witnesses*. *Shakspeare.*

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Genesis.*

Thy trial choose
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue tried. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me. *Dryden*

3. *With a* Witness. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness*. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness;*
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Prior.*

To Wi'tness, wît'nês. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shaksp.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

To Wi'tness, wît'nês. *v. n.* To bear testimony.

The sea strave with the winds which should be louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastly noise, to them that were in it *witnessed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shaksp.*

Witness, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands, and heart
To Othello's service. *Shakspeare.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witness* I set forth as soon as you. *Shakspeare.*

I *witness* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakspeare.*

Another bearcth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he *witnesseth* of me is true. *John.*

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acosta *witnesseth*, and Laet, in the histories of them. *Burnet.*

Witness, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,
I strove to have deserv'd the death I sought. *Dryd.*

Lord Falkland *witnesseth* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage *Dryden.*

Witness for me, ye awful gods!
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

Wi'tness, wît'nês. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals. *Milt.*

Wi tsnapper, wît'snâp-pûr. *n. s.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.—
—What a *witsnapper* are you! *Shakspeare.*

Wi'tted, wît'têd. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

Wi'tticism, wît'tê-sîzm. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. This word *Dryden* innovated. '*A mighty* witticism, *pardon a new word.*' *Dryden's preface to the State of Innocence.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience. *L'Estrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verse. *Addison.*

Wi'ttily, wît'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamesome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakspeare.*

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as, presuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things, think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben Jonson.*

Wi'ttiness, wît'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral wiseness. *Spenser.*

Wi'ttingly, wît'tîng-lê.[410] *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; pitan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Whatsoever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shaksp.*

During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* pass over. *Knolles.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furnished out the means of his own detection. *West.*

Wi'ttol, wît'tôl.[166] *n. s.* [pittol, Sax. from pitan, to know.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends; but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakspeare.*

The Theban *wittol*, when he once descries
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

Wi'ttolly, wît'tôl-ê. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'tty, wît'tê. *adj.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith.*

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick subtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Spectator.*

Wi'twal, wît'wâl. *n. s.* [*virco*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Wi'tworm, wît'wûrm. *n. s.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm.* *Ben Jonson.*

To Wive, wîve. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny. *Shakspeare.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakspeare.*

Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To Wive, wîve. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. *Shakspeare.*

Wi'vely, wîve'lê. *adv.* [from *wives.* It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is, *wife-like.*] Belonging to a wife.

Basilius could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. *Sidney.*

Wives, wîvz. *n. s.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Wi'zard, wîz'ûrd.[88] *n. s.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakspeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakspeare.*

That damn'd *wizard*, hid in sly disguise,
For so by certain signs I knew, had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milton.*

The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryden.*

WO, wô *n. s.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And *woes*, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe*-weary'd tongue is still. *Shakspeare.*

Her rash hand in evil hour

Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of *woe*
That all was lost. *Milton.*

O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's *wo.* *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be;* or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is;* anciently *wo wurth;* pa ꝑuꝓ̊, Saxon.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience:
I now, *wo is* me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms, whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakspeare.*

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shaksp.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-justice. *Shakspeare.*

Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezekiel.*

Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves. *Ezekiel.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jeremiah.*

He took and laid it by, and wept for *wo.* *Chapm.*

If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*

Woe to the vanquish'd, *woe!* *Dryden.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice, of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one confusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective; as particularly in the following lines, which seem improper and ungrammatical.

Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakspeare.*

Woad, wȯde. *n. s.* [paȝ, Saxon; *glastum*, Lat.] A plant cultivated for the diers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad.* *Garth.*

Wo'begone, wȯ'bē-gȯn. *adj.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woebegone,*
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shaksp.*

Who so *woebegone*
For Ocby, as the isle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

Woft, wȯft. The obsolete participle passive from *To waft.*

A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Than now the English bottoms have *woft,*
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

Wo'ful, wȯ'fûl. *adj.* [*wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those deserts were full of. *Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want. *Prov.*

O *woful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney-sonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

Wo'fully, wȯ'fûl-ē. *adv.* [from *woful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.

He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*

Wo'fulness, wȯ'fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *woful.*] Misery; calamity.

Wold, wȯld. *n. s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon pold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour; *æthelwold* a noble governour; *herwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibson*

WOLF, wûlf.[169] *n. s.* [palf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves.* *Shakspeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakspeare.*

If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruel's else subscrib'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown.*

Wo'lfdog, wûlf'dȯg. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep

The luckless prey how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickel.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

Wo'lfish, wûlf'ish. *adj.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shaksp.*

I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flay thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing more common than those *wolfish* backfriends in all our pretensions. *L'Estrange.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects; all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps clothing. *Government of the Tongue.*

Wo'lfsbane, wûlfs'bȧne. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *bane; aconitum*, Latin.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer.*

Wo'lfsmilk, wûlfs'mĭlk. *n. s.* [*tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Wo'lvish, wûl'vĭsh. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf; wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakspeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolvish* belluine manner else. *Howel.*

There is a base *wolvish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South.*

WO'MAN, wûm'ûn.[88 169] *n. s.* [pĭ; man, pimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women*, in the plural *wimmen. Skinner* and *Wallis.*]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman.* *Shaksp.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unroosted
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakspeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

And Abimelech took men servants and *women* servants. *Genesis.*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Otway.*

Ceneus, a *woman* once, and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden.*

Women are made as they themselves would chuse,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakspeare.*

To Wo'man, wûm'ûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto 't. *Shakspeare.*

Wo'maned, wûm'ûn'd.[359] *adj.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Womanha'ter, wûm'ûn-hȧ-tûr. *n. s.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an aversion for the female sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire,
And brand me for a *womanhater?* *Swift.*

Wo'manhead, wûm'ûn-hĕd. } *n. s.* [from
Wo'manhood, wûm'ûn-hûd. } *woman.*]
The character and collective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*

There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood,*
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*

'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakspeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead,*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

To Wo'manise, wûm'ûn-īze. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sidney.*

Wo'manish, wûm'ûn-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish;* since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech awhile within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish,* but audible, strong, and manlike *Ascham.*

She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish. Shaks.*

I do not think he fears death;
He never was so *womanish. Shakspeare.*

During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon*

In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a wo. *Dryden.*

WOMANKI'ND, wŭm'ŭn-kyĭnd. *n. s.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women.

Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind. Sidney.*

So easy is t' appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind.* *Sidney.*

Because thou doat'st on *womankind,* admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden.*

Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind* but Marcia, happy. *Addison.*

She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

WO'MANLY, wŭm'ŭn-lė. *adj.* [from *woman.*]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakspeare.*

She brings your froward wives,
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shaksp.*

All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage choaks my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuth.*

WO'MANLY, wŭm'ŭn-lė. *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB, wōōm.[164] [347] *n. s.* [*wamba,* Gothick; pamb, Sax. *wæmb,* Islandick.]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of my *womb. Shakspeare.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb* *Locke*

Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addis.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not *Milton.*

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb. Addis.*

To WOMB, wōōm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs,* will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

WO'MBY, wōōm'ė. *adj.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

WO'MEN, wĭm'mĭn. Plural of *woman.*

Thus it shall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

WON, wŭn. The preterit and participle passive of *win.*

All these the Parthian
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won. Milton.*

Against myself I victories have *won,*
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father for fear of provoking him. *Spectator.*

To WON, wŭn. *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen,* German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcasia does *wonn. Spenser.*

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton.*

A people near the northern pole that *won;*
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairfax.*

WON, wŭn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?
Or where hast thou thy *won,* that so much gold
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery? *Spenser.*

The solitary *won*
Of dreaded beasts, the Lybian lion's moan. *Beaum. Psyche.*

To WO'NDER, wŭn'dŭr.[98] *v. n.* [pundpian, Saxon; *wonder,* Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: with *at,* rarely with *after.*

The want of these magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries. *Spenser.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered after* the beast. *Revelation.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange actions, now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted little the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WO'NDER, wŭn'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [pundop, Sax. *wonder,* Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis; whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars and makes them stand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakspeare.*

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body; for in *wonder* the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish *wonder*-gatherer describeth the same. *Carew.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* strange!
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small
Came sevens, and pairs. *Milton.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton.*

No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himself in Sacarissa's eyes;
As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n
By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that sword could *wonders* do:
The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this disease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and augments and distends them to an unnatural dimension, should at length stop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There, Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge, which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL, wŭn'dŭr-fŭl. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job.*

Strange
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear. *Mill.*

WO'NDERFUL, wŭn'dŭr-fŭl. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great. *2 Chronicles.*

WO'NDERFULLY, wŭn'dŭr-fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope knowing himself to be unprofitable to the christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were such echoes of him sounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is something *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison.*

If a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being in the fashion, or in order to pass for *wonderfully* wise, shall say that Berkley's doctrine is true, while at the same time his belief is precisely the same with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his hypocrisy. *Beattie.*

WO'NDERMENT, wŭn'dŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *wonder.*] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment. Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments.* *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and asked him what he meant. *L'Estrange.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK, wŭn'dŭr-strŭk. *adj.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed.

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden*

Wo'NDER-WORKING, wŭn'dŭr-wŭrk-ĭng. *adj.* [from *wonder* and *working.*] One that does surprising things.

Wo'NDROUS, wŭn'drŭs.[314] *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous* of *wonder.*]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton.*
In such charities she pass'd the day,
'Twas *wond'rous* how she found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their motions, should awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked, did they steal those *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below,
Which genuine night and horrours do o'erflow. *Cowley.*
To shun th' allurement is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But *wondrous* difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*
You are so beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you justify rebellion. *Dryden.*
Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place. *Pope.*

Wo'NDROUSLY, wŭn'drŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*]

1. To a strange degree.

My lord led *wondrously* to discontent. *Shaksp.*
This made Proserpina
Make to them the greater speed,
For fear that they too much should bleed,
Which *wondrously* her troubled. *Drayton.*
Such doctrines in the pidgeon house were taught:
You need not ask how *wondrously* they wrought. *Dryden.*
Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd
Cloe complains, and *wondrously's* aggriev'd. *Granville.*

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines *wondrously* compos'd the skilfull leech applied. *Chapman.*

To WONT, *To be* WONT, } wŭnt. { *v. n.* [preterit and participle *wont;* puman, Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make,
The day that first doth lead the year around. *Spens.*
Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the same espies. *Spenser.*

Jason the Thessalian was *wont* to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd,
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton.*
The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. *Waller.*

For others that he saw perplex'd about the manage of their difficult affairs, he was *wont* to ask them, when they would begin to trust God, or permit him to govern the world? *Fell.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts.*

WONT, wŭnt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.

Passing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shaksp.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont.* *Milton*

Wo'N'T, wŏnt. A contraction of *would not*, used for *will not.*

Wo'NTED, wŭnt'ĕd. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual: used both of persons and things.

Her champion stout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*
So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon, and *wonted* calm. *Milt.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dry.*

Wo'NTEDNESS, wŭnt'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion. *King Charles.*

Wo'NTLESS, wŭnt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed; unusual. Obsolete.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

To Woo, wŏŏ.[310] *v. a.* [apogod, courted, Saxon.]

1. To court; to sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo.* *Shakspeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare.*

Fancies and notions he pursues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artist *woos*
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*
My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*

How is the loadstone, nature's subtle pride,
By the rude iron *woo'd*, and made a bride. *Cowley.*
Oh stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore,
Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their sable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be;
If she be *woo'd* but by ambassador,
Or but his letters or his pictures see:
So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways
By these great pow'rs which on the earth bear sway,
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chantress oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

To Woo, wŏŏ. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

Wood, wŭd. *adj.* [*wods*, Gothick; pod Saxon; *wood*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.

Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*
Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood,
That on their rusty bits did champ as they were *wood.* *Spenser.*
Calm the tempest of his passion *wood;*
The banks are overflown, when stopped is the flood. *Spenser.*

WOOD, wŭd.[307] *n. s.* [pude, Sax. *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees.

The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddess of the *wood.* *Spenser.*
St. Valentine is past:
Begin these *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shaksp.*
The *woods* are ruthless, dreadful, deaf, and dull:
There speak and strike. *Shakspeare.*
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood.* *Shakspeare.*
Amongst his well-grown *woods* the shag-hair'd satyrs stand. *Drayton.*
Hecate, when she gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet. *Shakspeare.*

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and *wood*-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly kindled *wood* coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*

Of long growth there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood.* *Dryden.*

The soft *wood* turners use commonly. *Moxon.*

The size of faggots and *wood*-stacks differs. *Mortimer.*

Herrings must be smoaked with *wood.* *Child.*

Wooda'NEMONE, wŭd-ā-nĕm'ō-nĕ. *n. s.* A plant.

Woo'DBIND, Woo'DBINE, } wŭd'bine. { *n. s.* [pudbind, Saxon; *periclymenon*, Latin.] Honeysuckle.

Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakspeare.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roses. *Peacham.*

Woo'DCOCK, wŭd'kŏk. *n. s.* [poducoc, Saxon; *stolopax*, Latin.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shakspeare.*

Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*

Wood'DRINK, wŭd'drĭnk. *n. s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.

The drinking elder-wine or *wood-drinks* are very useful. *Floyer.*

Woo'DED, wŭd'ĕd. *adj.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood.

Wooded so,
It makes a spring of all kindes that grow. *Chapm.*

The lord Strutts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

Woo'den, wŭd'd'n.[103] *adj.* [from *wood.*]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.

Like a strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and sound
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.
Shakspeare.

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horses in their houses and abroad. *Brown.*

Press'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath,
And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death.
Dryden.

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Spectator.*

2. Clumsy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing.
Shakspeare.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

Woo'dfretter, wŭd'frĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* [*teres*, Latin.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

Woo'dhole, wŭd'hŏle. *n. s.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up.

What should I do, or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark recess I fly
Of *woodhole.* *Philips.*

Woo'dland, wŭd'lănd. *n. s.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This household beast that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds,
As down the stream he swam. *Dryden.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; *woodland* in one part and savanas in another. *Locke.*

By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to resume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Fenton.*

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

Woo'dlark, wŭd'lärk. *n. s.* [*galerita arborea*, Latin.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

Woo'dlouse, wŭd'lŏŭse. *n. s.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect.

The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

Woo'dman, wŭd'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*wood* and *man.*] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodmen* did find a musick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shakspeare.*

This is some one, like us, night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour *woodman.* *Milton.*

So when the *woodman's* toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion, stung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

Woo'dmonger, wŭd'mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodseller.

Woodni'ghtshade, wŭd-nite'shăde. *n. s.* [*solanum sylvaticum*, Latin.] A plant.

Woo'dnote, wŭd'nŏte. *n. s.* Wild musick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on:
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

Woo'dnymph, wŭd'nĭmf. *n. s.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

Woodo'ffering, wŭd'ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the *wood-offering.* *Nehemiah.*

Woo'dpecker, wŭd'pĕk-kŭr. *n. s.* [*wood* and *peck; picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and again to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

Woo'dpigeon, wŭd'pĭd-jĭn. or *Woodculver. n. s.* [*palumbes*, Latin.] A wild pigeon.

Woo'droof, wŭd'rŏŏf. *n. s.* [*asperula*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Woo'dsare, wŭd'sâre. *n. s.*

The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

Woo'dseere, wŭd'sêre. *n. s.* [*wood* and *sere.*] The time when there is sap in the tree. Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodsere* whatsoever thou croppest shall die.
Tusser.

Woo'dsorrel, wŭd'sŏr-rĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Woo'dward, wŭd'wärd. *n. s.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A forester.

Woo'dworm, wŭd'wŭrm. *n. s.* [from *wood* and *worm; cossis*, Latin.] A worm bred in wood.

Woo'dy, wŭd'ē. *adj.* [from *wood.*]

1. Abounding with wood.

Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

Four times ten days I've pass'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton.*

Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And crosses through the consecrated shades.
Addison.

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick. *Grew.*

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Spenser.*

All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Spenser.*

Woo'er, wŏŏ'ĕr. *n. s.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.

The *wooers* most are touch't on this ostent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapm.*

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon.*

Usurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring sword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

Woof, wŏŏf. *n. s.* [from *wove.*]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof.* *Milton.*

I must put off
These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' *woof.* *Milton.*

To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope.*

Woo'ingly, wŏŏ'ĭng-lē.[410] *adv.* [from *wooing.*] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakspeare.*

WOOL, wŭl.[307] *n. s.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog. *Shakspeare.*

Woo'lfel, wŭl'fĕl. *n. s.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Woo'llen, wŭl'lĭn.[99 102] *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse; it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen.*

I was wont
To call them *woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare.*

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in *woollen.* *Shakspeare.*

Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

Woo'llen, wŭl'lĭn. *n. s.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*

Odious! in *woollen!* 'twould a saint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face.
Pope.

He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen*-draper. *Swift.*

Woo'lly, wŭl'lē. *adj.* [from *wool.*]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
Shakspeare.

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temperance taught, approaching slow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning sheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shaksp.*

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: Oh may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *Philips.*

Woo'LPACK, wůl'pâk. } *n. s.* [*wool*, *pack*,
Woo'LSACK, wůl'sâk. } and *sack*.]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolsack*, fop at council-table. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

Woo'LWARD, wůl'wůrd. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool. Not used.

I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance.
Shakspeare.

Woop, wôp. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Woos, wôs. *n. s.* [*alga*, Latin.] Sea-weed. An herb.

WORD, wůrd. *n. s.* [ꝑopd, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three *words* it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?
—Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shakspeare.*

A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakspeare.*

A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*

In a *word*, the gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*?
—Let them have scope; though what they do impart
Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart.
Shakspeare.

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.*

If you dislike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't till the second day
Or third be past; for we would have you know it,
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*

Cease this contention: be thy *words* severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse of speech. *Spectator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shakspeare.

5. Language; oral expression; living speech.

Found you no displeasure by *word* or countenance? *Shakspeare.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakspeare.*

Why should she write to Edmund? Might not you
Transport her purposes by *word*? *Shakspeare.*

An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promise.

Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shakspeare.*

I take your princely *word* for these redresses.—
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shaks.*

All of them stout and hard people, false of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and merciless in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke shall wield his conqu'ring sword,
The king shall pass his honest *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier kill his prisoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakspeare.*

8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shakspeare.*

Two optick nerves she ties,
Like spectacles, across the eyes;
By which the spirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That present service, which you vaunt, afford. *Dry.*

10. Affirmation.

Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*

I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministered. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To WORD, wůrd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute.

He that descends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD, wůrd. *v. a.* To express in proper words.

Whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect. *Fell.*

Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them; the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estrange.*

The apology for the king is the same but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addis.*

Wo'RDY, wůrd'ê. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verbose; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips.*

Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORE, wôre. The preterit of *wear*.

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*

My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe.*

To WORK, wůrk. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [ꝑeopcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*
To match thy goodness? life will be too short.
Shakspeare.

Go and *work*; for no straw shall be given you. *Exodus.*

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.

Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shaksp.*

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryd.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.

Our better part remains,
To *work* in close design. *Milton.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.

They that *work* in fine flax. *Isaiah.*

5. To ferment.

Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon staying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect.

With some other business put the king
From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakspeare.*

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Romans.*

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works* diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

These positive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.*

We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.*

Objects of pity, when the cause is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryd.*

Poison will *work* against the stars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, jun.*

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This so *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison.*

The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long; his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *worketh* the slowest. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.

Without the king's assent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakspeare.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick.

Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakspeare.*

I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not *work*. *Brown.*

It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*

Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew.*

9. To act as on a subject.

Let it be pain of body or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon. *L'Estrange.*

Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*

The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.

Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.*

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated.

Vex'd by wint'ry storms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To Work, wûrk. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *worked* or *wrought*.

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh.*

The chaos, by the Divine power, was *wrought* from one form into another, till it settled into an habitable earth *Burnet*

This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*

The young men acknowledge in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died for her *Tatler*

They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

2. To bring by action into any state.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirrour shines. *Addis.*

3. To influence by successive impulses.

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*

To hasten his destruction, come yourself,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence.

Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*

Through winds, and waves, and storms, he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addis.*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.

Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Spenser.*

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory 2 *Corinthians.*

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*

Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders. *Drummond.*

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought;*
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou diest. *Milton.*

Each herb he knew that *works* or good or ill,
More learn'd than Mesve, half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte.*

6. To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuth.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, she *worked* an apron.

I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spectator.*

9. *To* Work *out*. To effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to *work out* his own salvation. *Decay of Piety*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. *To* Work *out*. To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* Work *up*. To raise.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea when *worked up* by storms. *Addison.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have *worked up* our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

2. *To* Work *up*. To expend in any work, as materials.

Work, wûrk. *n. s.* [peopc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesiasticus.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask:
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her *work* she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the *work!* A likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there! This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work?* There, give it your hobbyhorse: wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on t *Shakspeare.*

Flavia is very idle, and yet very fond of fine *work:* this makes her often sit working in bed until noon. *Law.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art.

Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.

The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity, has rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth by laws to secure propriety. *Hamm.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milt.*

Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draw's nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her best *work*, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works!* creature in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milt.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakspeare.*

11. *To set on* Work. To employ; to engage.

It *setteth* those wits *on work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

Wo'rker, wûrk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

His father was a *worker* in brass. 1 *Kings.*

You spoke me fair, but betrayed me: depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

Wo'rkfellow, wûrk'fêl-lô. *n. s.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Romans.*

Wo'rkhouse, wûrk'hôûse. } *n. s.*
Wo'rkinghouse, wûrk'ing-hôûse. }
[from *work* and *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shakspeare.*

Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses.* *Atterbury.*

Wo'rkingday, wûrk'ing-dâ. *n. s.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world! *Shakspeare.*

Will you have me, lady?——
——No, my lord, unless I might have another for *workingdays;* your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakspeare.*

Wo'rkman, wûrk'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness.
Shakspeare.

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman?* *Wisdom*

There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for the *workman.* *Addison.*

Wo'rkmanly, wûrk'mân-lè. *adj.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

Wo'rkmanly, wûrk'mân-lè. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take saffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*

We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.
Shakspeare.

Wo'rkmanship, wûrk'mân-ship. *n. s.* [from *workman.*]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.

Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* emboss'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects used to do, in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spens.*

The wand'ring streams in whose entrancing gyres
Wise Nature oft herself her *workmanship* admires.
Drayton.

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward.*

Wo'rkmaster, wûrk'mâ-stûr. *n. s.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster* leads to no excess. *Milton.*

Wo'rkwoman, wûrk'wûm-ûn. *n. s.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman skilled in needlework.

The most fine-fingered *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

Wo'rkyday, wûrk'ê-dâ. *n. s.* [corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakspeare.*

Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man, whose face thou art;
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD, wûrld.[165] *n. s.* [ꝑonlꝺ, Saxon, *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds.* *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, by whom he made the *worlds.* *Hebrews.*

Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milt.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton.*

Ferdinand Magellanus was the first that compassed the whole *world.* *Heylin.*

4. Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakspeare.*

The making of a will is generally an uneasy task, as being at once a double parting with the *world.* *Fell.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world.* *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the love of God, whatever hardships can befal in the *world.* *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires;
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely does to heav'n make love:
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind. *Waller.*

By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this *world;* the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply. *Rogers.*

6. Public life; the public.

Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world?*
Bear me to prison. *Shakspeare.*

Hence banish'd is banish'd from the *world*,
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Shakspeare.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakspeare.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shaksp.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my respect are all the *world.* *Shaksp.*

I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by kings. *Raleigh.*

Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*

In double fiftie sable barks: with him a *world* of men
Most strong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the contrary practice! *Bishop Sanderson.*

Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all but love and battles?
O' th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milt.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestick cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space *Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms?
Addison.

9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase, in French, for *many.*

This hath bred high terms of separation between such and the rest of the *world*, whereby the one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other, worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakspeare.*

Thus the *world* may see what 'tis to innovate!
Drayton.

He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion established in the church of England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable reasons. *Clarendon.*

We turn them over to the study of beauty and dress, and the whole *world* conspires to make them think of nothing else. *Law.*

10. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the *world.* *Milton.*

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
Love lost poor Antony the *world.* *Prior.*

12. The manners of men; the practice of life.

Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have discretion, and know the *world.* *Shaksp.*

What, start at this! when sixty years have spread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the *world* so long in vain?
Dryden.

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world!* a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the world contains.

Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might present to God one year of such devotion and good works, as I never before so much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I
That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete.

The Bassa having recommended Barbarussa, it was a *world* to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World without end.*

17. *In the world.* In possibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous sense, now little used.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* so placed. *Sidney.*

Wo'rldliness, wûrld'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

Wo'rldling, wûrld'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit.

Base minded wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain to let so much time pass? *Sidney*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly,

the other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spens.*

For his weeping in the needless stream;
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakspeare.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity; the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

Wo'RLDLY, wûrld'lè. *adj.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent on meditation;
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shakspeare.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience; not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought so heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own making and fall away as soon as we know ourselves. *Law.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.

They'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh.*

Wo'RLDLY, wûrld'lè. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wise man, not to contend in vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly* or voluptuously disposed. *South.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM, wûrm.[165] *n. s.* [pyrm, Saxon. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms.* *Shakspeare.*

Help me into some house,
Or I shall faint! A plague o' both your houses!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakspeare.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:
I from my marble monument shall rise
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandys.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or *worm.* *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.

The mortal *worm.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Physicians observe these *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that spins silk; silkworm

Thou owest the *worm* no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakspeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long vanish'd days,
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shaksp.*

6. Something tormenting.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shakspeare.*

The chains of darkness, and th' undying *worm.* *Milton.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms.* The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the spindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the spindle, *viz.* the depth between the outside of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To WORM, wûrm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To WORM, wûrm. *v. a.*

1. To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power, by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog should have him *wormed.* *Mortimer*

Wo'RMEATEN, wûrm'è-t'n. *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shaksp.*

2. Old; worthless.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh.*

Thine 's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;
Or grave, that 's dust without, and stink within. *Donne.*

Wo'RMWOOD, wûrm'wûd. *n. s.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort.*] A plant.

Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of sea *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly *Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug *Shakspeare.*

Pituitous cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer.*

I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that savour? *Locke*

Wo'RMY, wûrm'è. *adj.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shaksp.*

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN, wôrn. part. pass. of *wear.* *Worn out* is quite consumed.

His is a maiden shield,
Guiltless in fight: mine batter'd, hew'd, and bor'd,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryd.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, *worn out* with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*

The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn out* only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*

Your cold hypocrisy 's a stale device,
A *worn out* trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*

Wo'RNIL, wôr'nil. *n. s.*

In the backs of cows, in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex, we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin. *Derham.*

To Wo'RRY, wûr'rè.[165] *v. a.* [popigen, Sax. whence perhaps the word *warray.*]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried.* *Shakspeare*

The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to *worry* and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but played with in their paws. *King Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakspeare.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milt.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

WORSE, wûrse.[165] *adj.* The comparative of *bad: bad, worse, worst.* [pirr, Sax.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than the children of your sort? *Daniel.*

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable? *Locke.*

WORSE, wûrse. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one sickens, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakspeare*

The WORSE, wûrse. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests atchiev'd,
But sometimes had *the worse*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*

Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks *the worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa.*

To Worse, wûrse. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

Wo'rser, wûrs'ûr. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

Wo'rship, wûr'shîp.[165] *n.s.* [peoꝑȝcýpe, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names. *Shakspeare.*

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*. *Psalms.*

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty. *Shakspeare.*

3. A title of honour.

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worships* company. *Shakspeare.*

Th' old Roman's freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship*, with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryd.*

4. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship* when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

Under the name of church, I understand a body or collection of human persons professing faith in Christ, gathered together in several places of the world for the *worship* of the same God, and united into the same corporation. *Pearson.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train. *Dryd.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship:* hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *Luke.*

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it; which, among mankind, is called civil *worship.* *Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship.* *Shaksp.*

To Wo'rship, wûr'shîp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exodus.*

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Colossians.*

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a sufficient and convenient time is to be set apart for the same. *White.*

Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*

On the smooth rind the passengers shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree *Dry.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shaksp.*

3. To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

To Wo'rship, wûr'shîp. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*

Wo'rshipful, wûr'shîp-fûl. *adj.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shaksp.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakspeare.*

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet*

Wo'rshipfully, wûr'shîp-fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head ere give consent
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall loose the royalty of England's throne. *Shaksp.*

Wo'rshipper, wûr'shîp-pûr. *n. s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs than do thy *worshippers?* *Shaksp.*

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers* of that only God who created heaven and earth. *Nelson.*

Worst, wûrst.[165] *adj.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse; bad, worse, worst.*] Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer *Shakspeare.*

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst;* and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

Worst, wûrst. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is 't can say I 'm at the *worst?*
I 'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst.* *Shakspeare.*

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own:
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst.* *Spectator.*

To Worst, wûrst. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted.* *L'Estrange.*

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

Wo'rsted, wûs'tîd.[99 169] *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three suited, hundred pound, filthy, *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shaksp.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue *Pope.*

Wort, wûrt.[165] *n. s.* [pipt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort, spleenwort.*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hýpt, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

To Worth, or *Wurth*, wûr*th.*[165 467] *v. n.* [peoꝑan, Sax.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth; wo be.*

Wo worth the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living sp'rit. *Spenser.*

Worth, wûr*th*, in the termination of the names of places, comes from poꝑð, a court or farm; or poꝑðiȝ, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH, wûr*th.* *n. s.* [peoꝑð, Saxon.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 't will bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be? *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not

rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said *memento moriuntur?* *Hooker.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*,
That would be woo'd. *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well.
Waller.

Detected *worth*, like beauty disarray'd,
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid. *Young.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things, whereupon time was then well spent, have sithence that lost their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South.*

Worth, wûr*th*. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man; men, that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakspeare.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd,
And science is not science till reveal'd. *Dryden.*

It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle *Addison.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of: either in a good or bad sense.

Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakspeare.*

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign secure; and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

Haste hither eve, and *worth* thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton.*

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denh.*

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks,
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their island. *Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison.*

Wo'rthily, wûr'thè-lè. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,
To loathsome sickness, *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt.*

You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainsay my deed, how may he wound
And *worthily*, my falsehood. *Shakspeare.*

A christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deserves it most. *South.*

Wo'rthiness, wûr'thè-nês. *n. s.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted; ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and curiosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*. *Sidney.*

Wo'rthless, wûr*th*-lês. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthless* emulation. *Shaksp.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shaksp.*

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Roscommon.*

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand, and for a *worthless* woman? *Addis.*

Wo'rthlessness, wûr*th*'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *worthless*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *More.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South.*

Wo'rthy, wûr'thè. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits: with *of* before the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him whom she thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthinesses were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art *worthy of* the sway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shaksp.*

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that, seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No *worthier* than the dust! *Shakspeare.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other gentiles, in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Davies.*

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be.
Milton:

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her,
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakspeare.*

The matter I handle is the most important, within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about. *Digby.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Dryd.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation.

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradise. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*

My suff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6 Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

7. Deserving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death?
Shakspeare.

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten. *Deuteronomy.*

Wo'rthy, wûr'thè. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this quarrel what has been alledged by the *worthies* of our church. *Holyday.*

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes to make themselves so fine.
Waller.

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou, Arthur, hast acquir'd a future fame,
And of three christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Tatler.*

To Wo'rthy, wûr'thè. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct tripp'd me behind;

And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued. *Shaksp.*

To WOT, wŏt. *v. n.* [witan, Saxon: whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterit was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the sores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest
Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Spenser.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakspeare.*

Wot you what I found?
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakspeare*

WOVE, wŏve. The preterit and participle passive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

WO'VEN, wŏ'v'n.[103] The participle passive of *weave*.

WOULD, wŭd.[320] The preterit of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

2. *I* WOULD *do it*. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou WOU'LDEST *do it*. Such must be the consequence to thee, that such should be thy act.

He WOULD, or *it would*. This must be the consequence to *him* or *it*, that such should be *his* act, or *its* effect.

3. The plural as the singular.

To themselves they live,
And to their island, that enough *would* give
A good inhabitant. *Chapman.*

He, by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other end of men's doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind so to do *Sidney.*

There are several who *would*, or at least pretend they *would*, bear much in their own business, who will bear nothing at all. *Kettlewell.*

4. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

You *would* be satisfied?—
—*Would?* nay, and will *Shakspeare.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Estrange.*

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it possible, if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for. *Locke.*

By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify, whatsoever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*.

What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live: repeat the same:
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.

The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion with milk put into new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon.*

8. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God;* which originally imported, *that God would*, *might God will*, *might God decree*. From this phrase, ill understood, came *would to God*, thence *I would to God;* and thence *I would*, or elliptically *would*, came to signify *I wish:* and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakspeare.*

I *would* this musick would come.
I, this sound I better know. *Shakspeare.*

Wise men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

List! *I would* I could bear mo. *Ben Jonson*

Would to heaven that youth such spirit did feed
Now in my nerves, and that my joints were knit
With such a strength, as made me then held fit
To lead men with Ulysses. *Chapman.*

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design: within rests more of fear
Than, my most worthy lords, I *would* there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange
Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee. *Milton.*

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients, and, by a thankful sense of what we have, provide to conserve it. *D. of Piety.*

I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne;
Would Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dryden.*

And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt would bring
On Carthagenian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WOU'LDING, wŭd'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes; to subdue the exorbitances of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND, wŏŏnd, *or* wŏŏnd.[315] *n. s.* [punꝺ, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gashes cry for help.
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both. *Shakspeare.*

Now shew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some scar of it. *Shakspeare.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton*

Not poison, but a *wound*, the soldier slew. *Rowe.*

The aliment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild, without stimulating or saline substances *Arbuthnot.*

They feel the smart and see the scar of their former *wounds;* and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To WOUND, wŏŏnd, *or* wŏŏnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

Th' untended *woundings* of a father's curse
Pierce ev'ry sense about thee. *Shakspeare.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deuteronomy.*

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded*. 1 *Samuel.*

He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. *Isaiah.*

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 1 *Corinthians.*

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when *wounded*, shelter sought. *Dryden.*

The savages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

WOUND, wŏŏnd. The preterit and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every ayry blow
A front of great height; and in such a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace,
A walk so *wound* about it. *Chapman.*

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelled, as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in a shoal. *Temple.*

WOU'NDER, wŏŏnd'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *wound*.] He that wounds.

WOU'NDLESS, wŏŏnd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOU'NDWORT, wŏŏnd'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOU'NDY, wŏŏn'dē. *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Estrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX, WOXE, } wŏks. { The preterit of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.

The ape in wondrous stomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN, wŏk'sn. The participle of *To wax*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRACK, răk. *n. s.* [*wrack*, Dutch; wræcce, Saxon; a wretch. The poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme requires; the later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See WRECK.

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of love,
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack?* *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To WRACK, răk.[474] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. See WRECK.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock; to shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack;* and the instrument of torture always *rack.*

Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lovers pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their symbolization. *Brown.*

To WRA'NGLE, râng'gl.[405] *v. n.* [from *wrangeseur*, Dutch, *Minshew; wrong, Skinner.*] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble.

Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle,*
And I would call it fair play. *Shakspeare.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those, who were by Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too! *Decay of Piety.*

In incompleat ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling. Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the testimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

WRA'NGLE, râng'gl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe, would produce law-suits and *wrangles. Swift.*

WRA'NGLER, râng'gl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *wrangle.*] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him h' hath made a match with such a *wrangler,*
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chases. *Shakspeare.*

Lord, the house and family are thine,
Though some of them repine;
Turn out these *wranglers* which defile thy seat,
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers. Watts.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the understanding, sours the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

To WRAP, râp.[474] *v. a.* preterit and part. pass *wrapped* or *wrapt.* [hpeopnpian, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter seeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *John.*

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap. Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intensive.

Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast,
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying host. *Dryden.*

Wise poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themselves through all her veils. *Carew.*

The sword made bright is *wrapt up* for the slaughter. *Ezekiel.*

Their vigilance to elude, I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

Wrap candles *up* in paper. *Swift.*

3. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

4. *To* WRAP *up.* To involve totally.

Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* awhile;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakspeare.*

King John fled to Luscus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom. *Knolles.*

Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapt up* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rapt* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To transport; to put in ecstacy: for *rapt.*

Much more the reverend sire prepar'd to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rapped;* though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.

Wrapt up in silent fear he lies. *Waller.*

Wrapp'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER, râp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wrap.*]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Spectator.*

WRATH, rôth, *or* râth.[474] *n. s.* [pnaȝ, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenser.*

With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath. Shakspeare.*

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, *wraths,* strifes. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to escape, but shun
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! sing. *Pope.*

WRA'THFUL, rôth'fûl, *or* râth'fûl. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging.

He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Spenser.*

Fly from wrath:
Sad be the sights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords. *Spenser*

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn. *Shakspeare.*

The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Sprat.*

WRA'THFULLY, rôth'fûl-ê, *or* râth'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully. Shaksp.*

WRA'THLESS, rôth'lês, *or* râth'lês. *adj.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger.

Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To WREAK, rêke. *v. a.* old preterit and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked.* It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only used in the past tense, is originally the preterit of *wreak.* [pnæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

Him all that while occasion did provoke
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath opprest;
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

You could pursue
The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir
That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Drayt.*

2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

He left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*

Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To distant climes; then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*

Her husband scour'd away
To *wreak* his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shakspeare.*

WREAK, rêke.[474] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themselves do now allay. *Spenser,*

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shaksp.*

Some ill's behind, rude swaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy guests, and breake
All laws of humanes; Jove sends therefore *wreake. Chapman.*

2. Passion; furious fit. Obsolete.

What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks,*
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shakspeare.*

WRE'AKFUL, rêke'fûl. *adj.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. Not in use.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakspeare.*

She in Olympus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreakful* son. *Chapman.*

WRE'AKLESS, rêke'lês. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *reckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife.
Shakspeare.

WREATH, rèth, or rêth.[467 437 499] *n. s.* [ᵽreoð, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon.*

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton.*

He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath.* *Milton.*

Let altars smoak,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shaksp.*

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roscommon.*

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. *Dryden.*

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name. *Prior.*

To WREATH, rêthe. *v. a.* preterit *wreathed;* part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen.* [from the noun.]

1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart. *Shaksp.*

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreath'd* itself,
Who with her head, nimble, in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away. *Shaksp.*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top; they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

2. It is here used for *to writhe.*

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round;
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. *Gay.*

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold, of *wreathen* work, shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Exodus.*

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots, so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* and twisted together. *South.*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flowers that *wreath* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss, and pois'nous serpents rowl. *Prior.*

5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryd.*

The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd* and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

To WREATH, rêthe. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour. *Dry.*

WRE'ATHY, rê'thé. *adj.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK, rêk.[474] *n. s.* [ᵽræcce, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.

Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods. *Spens.*

Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*

2. Dissolution by violence.

Not only paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Had gone to *wreck.* *Milton.*

The soul shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakspeare.*

4. It is misprinted here for *wreak.*

He cried as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenser.*

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ship was considered as a *wreck.*

To WRECK, rêk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.

Have there been any more such tempests wherein she hath wretchedly been *wrecked?* *Spenser.*

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakspeare.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envied, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. *Daniel.*

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakspeare.*

I faint! I die! the goddess cried:
O cruel, couldst thou find none other
To *wreck* thy spleen on, parricide?
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK, rêk. *v. n.* To suffer wreck.

With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more shew
Of worth, of honour, glory and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd.* *Milton.*

WREN, rên.[474] *n. s.* [ᵽrenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Latin.] A small bird.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shaksp.*

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the least of birds; yet the discoveries of America have shewed us one far less, the hum-bird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To WRENCH, rênsh. *v. a.* [ᵽrincan, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shakspeare.*

Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shakspeare.*

Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar's army, wanting something, demanded a mission or discharge, with no intention it should be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

2. To sprain; to distort.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall *Shakspeare.*

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay. *Swift.*

WRENCH, rênsh.[474] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist.

2. A sprain.

Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby looses its strength. *Locke.*

3. *Wrenches, in Chaucer*, signifies means, sleights, subtilties; which is, I believe, the sense here.

He resolved to make his profit of this business of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon.*

To WREST, rêst. *v. a.* [ᵽræᵽtan, Sax.]

1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*

To what wretched state reserv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wrested* from us? *Milton.*

Where you charged in person, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered strength, and *wrested* that victory from others that they had lost to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from our hands,
And bid us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison.*

O prince, I blush to think what I have said;
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

2. To distort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their speeches is to *wrest* them against their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakspeare.*

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakspeare.*

WREST, rêst.[474] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Distortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill; what needeth this *wrest* to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakspeare* for an active or moving power: I suppose,

from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.

Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back against it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groneful sound.
Fairy Queen.

Antenor's such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage. *Troilus and Cressida.*

3. An instrument to tune.

WRE'STER, rês'tûr. *n. s.* [from *wrest.*] He who wrests.

To WRE'STLE, rês'sl.[472] *v. n.* [from *wrest.*]

1. To contend who shall throw the other down.

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakspeare.*

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman.*

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*

2. To struggle; to contend: followed by *with*.

I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakspeare.*

James knew not how to *wrestle with* desperate contingencies and so abhorred to be entangled in such. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER, rês'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wrestle.*]

1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art.

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept to see his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft those graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He, that the world subdued, had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wrestling.

So earnest with thy God, can no new care,
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler*, till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n.
Waller.

Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down
Dryden.

WRETCH, rêtsh. *n. s.* [ᵽnecca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*

She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more.
Shakspeare.

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives.
Shakspeare.

Illustrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply;
View not what heav'n ordains with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high
Prior.

2. A worthless sorry creature.

Base-minded *wretches!* are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake: they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forswear themselves as often as they speak. *Shaks.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel.*

When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches* shall take their places. *L'Estrange.*

3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When soon away the wasp doth go:
Poor *wretch* was never frighted so;
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted. *Drayton.*

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryd.*

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*.

Excellent *wretch*. *Shakspeare.*

Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHED, rêtsh'êd.[366] *adj.* [from *wretch.*]

1. Miserable; unhappy.

These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a *wretcheder* sort there are, on whom whereas nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why dost thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends.
Dryden.

2. Calamitous: afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.

When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the miserable and *wretched* condition of some men's minds, that the best of every thing they had being culled out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring.
Roscommon.

Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused examples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched* ungratefulness. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY, rêtsh'êd-lê. *adv.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miserably; unhappily.

From these two was, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and baffled too. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS, rêtsh'êd-nês. *n. s.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am; and do not obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness*. *Sidney.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrall of *wretchedness*. *Spenser.*

Clarion did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness;* and is there then
Such rancour in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenser.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little, and sue for grace, till they have recovered their strength again. *Spenser.*

I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakspeare.*

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all others the most cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS, rêtsh'lês. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whose corruption, written for *reckless.*] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on contemplation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* oscitancy? *Government of the Tongue.*

WRE'TCHLESSNESS, rêtsh'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *wretchless.*] Carelessness.

The devil drives them into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of unclean living. *Common Prayer.*

To WRI'GGLE, rîg'gl.[403] *v. n.* [ᵽnîʒan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions.

If sheep or thy lamb fall a *wriggling* with tail,
Go by and by search it, whiles help may prevail.
Tusser.

The busy importunities of these extensional phantasms I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of pismires. *More.*

The excellency of sawing is to keep in the line marked to be sawn, without *wriggling* on either side. *Moxon.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple tied;
Restless he toss'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition steer!
A vermin *wriggling* in the usurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE, rîg'gl.[474] *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost. *L'Estrange.*

WRI'GGLETAIL, rîg'gl-tâle. *n. s.* For *wrigglingtail.* See WRIGGLE.

My ragged rents all shiver and shake:
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacocke, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

WRIGHT, rîte.[293 474] *n. s.* [ᵽnihta, ᵽÿhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights
In brave vermilion prow deckt ships; nor *wrights*
Useful and skilful. *Chapman.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the same sound with *wright*, a workman; right or equity; and rite, or ceremony; but spelled very differently. *Watts.*

To WRING, rîng. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [ᵽnîngan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to turn round with violence.

The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Leviticus.*

2. To force by contortion: with a particle, as *out*.

He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water. *Judges.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and winding of linen clothes; in which act she *wrings out* the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compress *wrung out*. *Wiseman.*

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand.
Shakspeare.

4. To writhe.
The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands.
Shakspeare.

5. To pinch.
The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people. *Bacon.*
If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.
I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shakspeare.*
Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*
That which I must speak
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shakspeare.*
Thirty spies,
Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them, my secret.
Milton.

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.
He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage.
Shakspeare.
Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd soul.
Roscommon.
Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.
To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*
Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scriptures? *Whitgift.*

9. To persecute with extortion.
The merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To WRING, rĭng.[474] *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.
'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'NGER, rĭng'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes.
One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer.* *Shaksp.*

WRI'NKLE, rĭnk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [ꝑrincle, Sax. *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.
Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet! Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakspeare.*
She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or least *wrinkle*, of old age. *Howel.*
To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*
Though you, and all your senseless tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:
All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Swift.*

2. Rumple of cloth.

3. Any roughness.
Our British heaven was all serene;
No threatening cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE, rĭnk'kl. *v. a.* [ꝑrinclian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.
It is still fortune's use,
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakspeare.*
Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose and stretch the nostrils also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*
Here streams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend. *Gay.*
Here stood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd.
Pope.

2. To make rough or uneven.
A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST, rĭst.[474] *n. s.* [ꝑÿrꝑc, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.
He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard.
Shakspeare.
The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the *wrist*-bone thereof.
Peacham.
The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one, running along the radius, and passing by the *wrist*, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided unto three branches.
Brown.

WRI'STBAND, rĭst'bănd. *n. s.* [*wrist* and *band.*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rĭt.[474] *n. s.* [from *write.*]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.
The church, as a witness preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the sacred scripture; that a second kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ.* *Hooker.*
Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs.* *Spens.*
Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ.* *Knolles.*
Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Parad. Regained.*
He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ.* *More.*
Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed. *Waller.*
His story, fill'd with so many surprising incidents, bear so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. *Spectator.*
Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender.
Hold up your head, hold up your hand:
Would it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Chloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.
The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shaksp.*
I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, placed it safely,
The changeling never known. *Shakspeare.*
For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands comprised therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT, rĭt. The preterit of *write.*
When Sappho *writ*,
By their applause the criticks shew'd their wit.
Prior.

WRI'TATIVE, rĭt'ă-tĭv. A word of *Pope's* coining, not to be imitated.
Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative;* to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d' ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE, rĭte. *v. a.* preterit *writ* or *wrote;* participle passive *written*, *writ*, or *wrote.* [ꝑritan, ꝑritan, Saxon; *ad rita*, Islandick; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.
I'll *write* you down
The which shall point you forth, at every sitting,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*
Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakspeare.*
When a man hath taken a wife, and she find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deuteronomy.*
David *wrote* a letter. *2 Samuel.*
The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ.* *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impress.
Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce, as an author.
When, more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write* the pretty things that you admire. *Granv.*

4. To tell by letter.
I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE, rĭte.[474] *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon 't. *Shakspeare.*
Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine.
Shakspeare.

2. To play the author.
Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, *write*, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books.
I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.
Shakspeare.

4. To send letters.
He *wrote* to all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esdras.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.
About it, and *write* happy when thou 'st done.
Shakspeare.
Let it not your wonder move,
Less your laughter, that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have, my peers. *Ben Jonson.*
Those who began to *write* themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*
He *writes* himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops use only *divina permissione.* *Ayliffe.*

6. To compose; to form compositions.

Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.
Waller.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton.*

WRI'TER, rī'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *write.*]
1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An author.

All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper to furnish materials for a *writer*. *Addison.*

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addison.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments. *Swift.*

To WRITHE, rīthe.[467] *v. a.* [ꝑnīðan, Saxon.]
1. To distort; to deform with distortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shaksp.*

Hatefullest disrelish *writh'd* their jaws
With soot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth she *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton.*

Amid the plaited scales it took its course,
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yielded, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

4. To twist.

The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhen* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook.
Dryden.

To WRITHE, rīthe. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impal'd, and left,
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addis.*

To WRI'THLE, rī'thl. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete.

Her *writhled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenser.*

WRI'TING, rī'ting.[410] *n. s.* [from *writ.*]
1. A legal instrument: as, the *writings* of an estate.

Gentlemen keep *writings* in their closets, ladies medicines. *Seller.*

2. A composure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world should be studied; insomuch as, one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condescended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became christians, as we find in most of their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER, rī'ting-más-tûr. *n. s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writing-master* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN, rīt't'n.[103] The part. pass. of *write.*

Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a description of the said audible signs by signs visible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN, rō'kn. The part. pass. of *To wreak.* *Spenser.*

WRONG, rông. *n. s.* [ꝑnange, Saxon.]
1. An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm, and no *wrong*, which he hath received *Sidney.*

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer *Sidney*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*

They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend.
Daniel.

One spake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator, to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to those whom, in our own *wrong*, we call the great. *Dryd.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I 've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a self. *Watts.*

2. Errour; not right; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng;
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roscommon.*

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow but confusion? *Lesley.*

Proceed; quoth Dick, sir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*

WRONG, rông.[474] *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

If it be right to comply with the *wrong*, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Lesley.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable. *Spectator.*

Their hearts are constantly employed, perverted, and kept in a *wrong* state, by the indiscreet use of such things as are lawful to be used. *Law.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out.
Shakspeare.

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end *L'Estrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* side of my comprehension *Swift.*

Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind. *Clarissa.*

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, while through black life they dream along,
Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*. *Young.*

WRONG, rông. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A thousand odd capricios men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

To WRONG, rông. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*, if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,
Be strew'd with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy?
Shakspeare.

Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

WRONGDO'ER, rông'dôô-ûr. *n. s.* [*wrong* and *doer*] An injurious person

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer* *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER, rông'ûr.[98 409] *n. s.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*.
Shakspeare.

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL, rông'fûl. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shaksp.*

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Those whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* sentence, and award anew. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY, rông'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjustly.

Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement as to her father's servant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakspeare.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd.
Dryden.

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature; what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*

He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to give him reason for his suspicion *Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD, rông'hĕd. } *adj.*
WRONGHEA'DED, rông-hĕd'ĕd. } [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a perverse understanding.

Much I do suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race.
Pope

Wro'nglessly, rông'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *wrongless.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant; considerately pleasant in conversation; and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*

Wro'ngly, rông'lê. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win. *Shakspeare.*

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles. *Locke.*

Wrote, rôte. The pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the prerogative of omniscience. *South.*

Wroth, rôth. *adj.* [ꝼnaȝ, Saxon; *vrod*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth?* *Genesis.*

Wrought, râwt.[319 393] [ꝼnoȝȝ, Saxon.] The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work;* as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht;* or, more analogically, of the old word *wreak.*

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matthew.*

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never been *wrought.* *Stephens.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have shewed it. *Shakspeare.*

If thou be one that hast, by the help of God's grace, been *wrought* upon by these calls, and brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a christian course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree tied to magnify and praise his goodness. *Duty of Man.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryd.*

This Artemisa by her charms,
And all her sex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning which was opened. *Addison.*

His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction,
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Philips.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in silver, and whose works are unsearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.*

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Numbers.*

Celestial panoply, divinely *wrought.* *Milton.*

What might be *wrought*
Fusil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakspeare.*

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them. *Milton.*

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deuteronomy.*

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought,*
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

11. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the same thing, is God. *2 Corinthians.*

12. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.

The spirit is *wrought,*
To dare things high, set up an end my thought. *Chapman.*

The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead. *Law.*

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steersman *wrought.* *Milton.*

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure——
—Give me your favour; my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakspeare.*

Wrung, rûng. The pret. and part. pass. of *wring.*

He first called to me; then my hand he *wrung.* *Chapman.*

No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrung* him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*

The tender anguish nature shoots
Through the *wrung* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*

Wry, rî.[474] *adj.* [from *writhe.*]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Instructive work! whose *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practised but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoideus muscle. *Sharp.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers. *Atterbury.*

To Wry, rî. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys.*

To Wry, rî. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort.

To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

Wry'neck, rî'nêk. *n. s.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

X.

X, êks. Is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

Y, wi. At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers. *Y* is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterits and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from ȝe, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterit. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but I think erroneously.

YACHT, yŏt.[356] *n. s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD, yȧrd.[78] *n. s.* [ȝeaɹð, Saxon.]

1. Enclosed ground adjoining to a house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown.*

Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*

His wanton kids, with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmless battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [ȝeɹð, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast, is with us called a *yard*. *Holder.*

An aqueduct of a Gothic structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addison.*

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND, yȧrd'wȧnd. *n. s.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

YARE, yȧre. *adj.* [ȝeaɹpe, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick.—Methinks I hear Antony call. *Shakspeare.*

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakspeare.*

YA'RELY, yȧre'lê. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dexterously; skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakspeare.*

YARN, yȧrn.[78] *n. s.* [ȝeaɹn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakspeare.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shaksp.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only spin the coarser clue,
The finest of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut below your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

To YARR, yȧr. *v. n.* [from the sound; *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YA'RROW, yȧr'rŏ.[81] *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant.

YAWL, yȧwl.[219] *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN, yȧwn.[219] *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Sax.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executor's pale
The lazy *yawning* drone. *Shakspeare.*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came? *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot, fast asleep,
Me didst thou bid to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gashes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakspeare.*

Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakspeare.*

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

Hell at last
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*

The sword pierc'd his tender sides;
Down fell the beauteous youth, the *yawning* wound
Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*

High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck
The *yawning* cliff: from its disparted height
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance if they imagine so great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN, yȧwn. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oscitation.

Thee, Paridel, she mark'd thee there,
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;
And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
That mingles with the baleful streams below;
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead;
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

YA'WNING, yȧwn'îng.[410] *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare.*

YCLAD, ê-klȧd'. part. for *clad*. Clothed.

Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,
Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakspeare.*

YCLE'PED, ê-klêpt'. [the participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Sax. with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English, in the preterits and participles, from the Saxon ȝe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphrosyne,
And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D, ê-drȧd'. The old preterit of *To dread*. *Spenser.*

YE, yê. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which justify yourselves. *Luke.*

YEA, yê.[227] *adv.* [ea, or ȝea, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.]

1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or, is it so?

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Genesis.*

Let your conversation be *yea, yea;* nay, nay. *Matthew.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

2. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shaksp.*

A rascally, *yea*, forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shaksp.*

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot.*

All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified which is the importance of *yea;* and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

They durst abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd

Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, *or* YEDE, yêde. *v. n.* preterit *yode.* [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from ȝeoð, the Saxon preterit of ȝan.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spens.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Spenser.*

Yet for she *yode* thereat half aghast,
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*

That same mighty man of God,
That blood red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod.* *Spenser.*

To YEAN, yêne.[227] *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

This I scarcely drag along,
Who, *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer*

YEA'NLING, yêne'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *yean.*] The young of sheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

YEAR, yêre.[227] *n. s.* [ȝeaр, Saxon.]

1. If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprised of each other's meaning. *Watts.*

See the minutes, how they run:
How many make the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shaksp.*

With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*

Though we suppose but the addition of one man for every thousand *years*, yet long before this time there should have been a greater number than there could be sands in the earth. *Wilkins.*

The doctor, upon occasion, calculating his expences on himself, found them to be not above five pound in the *year.* *Fell.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year* as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year.* *Swift.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty *year.* *Shakspeare.*

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,
That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,
Told our intents *Shakspeare*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon.*

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YE'ARLING, yêre'ling.[410] *adj.* [from *year.*] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY, yêre'lê. *adj.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakspeare.*

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY, yêre'lê. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispin *Shakspeare.*

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom still maintain'd alive;
For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

Not numerous are our joys when life is new,
And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young.*

To YEARN, yêrn.[234] *v. n.* [eapnan, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn.* It is by *Spenser* used for desire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderness or pity.

He despis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn.* *Spenser.*

Make the libbard stern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn.* *Spenser.*

Though peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick:
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser.*

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Genesis.*

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
To check his steeds impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn.* *South.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Antinous, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul *Pope.*

To YEARN, yêrn. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shakspeare.*

I am not covetous of gold,
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shaks.*

YEAST, yêst. *n. s.* See YEST.

YELK, yêlk. *n. s.* [from ȝealepe, *yellow*, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk.*

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new-hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of an egg, with some ancient philosophers, the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind
From the included *yolk*, not ambient white, arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL, yêll. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*,
Nor grisly vultures, make us once affear'd. *Spenser.*

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakspeare.*

Now worse than ere he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton.*

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost. *Thomson.*

YELL, yêll. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakspeare.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YE'LLOW, yêl'lô. *adj.* [ȝealepe, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

He brought the green car and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intense, bright, and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all the *yellows.* *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce seen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomson.*

YE'LLOWBOY, yêl'lô-bôê. *n. s.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER, yêl'lô-hâm-mûr. *n. s.* [*cenchrymus bellonii.*] A bird.

YE'LLOWISH, yêl'lô-îsh. *adj.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS, yêl'lô-îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *yellowish.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a redness. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS, yêl'lô-nês. *n. s.* [from *yellow.*]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness *Bacon.*

Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for jealousy.
Ford I will possess with *yellowness*. *Shakspeare.*

YE'LLOWS, yĕl'lōze. *n. s.* A disease in horses. When the gallpipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*
His horse sped with spavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakspeare.*

To YELP, yĕlp. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakspeare.*

YEO'MAN, yō'mân.[260] *n. s.* [Of this word the original is much doubted; the true etymology seems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Frisick, a villager.]
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.
Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*
He that has a spaniel by his side is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare. *Addison.*
2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard
Tall *yeomen* seemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready still for fight. *Spenser.*
You, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakspeare.*
He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon.*
Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*
At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room! as if a duke were passing by. *Swift*
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.
His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England;
Spring crestless *yeomen* from so deep a root? *Shakspeare.*
4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.
A jolly *yeoman*, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*

YEO'MANRY, yō'mân-rĕ.[260] *n. s.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of yeomen.
This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To YERK, yĕrk. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a spring.
A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even to their full extent. *Far. Dict.*
Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*

YERK, yĕrk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN, yĕrn. *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES, yĕs.[101] *adv.* [ȝiþe, Sax.]
1. A term of affirmation: the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.
Pray, madam, are you married!—*Yes.* *More.*
2. It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so; but more.
This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*
Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*

YEST, yĕst. *n. s.* [ȝeþt, Saxon.]
1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.
Yeast and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*
When drays bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*
2. The spume on troubled water; foam; froth.
Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shakspeare.*

YE'STER, yĕs'tûr. *adj.* [*ghister*, Dutch; *hesternus*, Latin.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*.
Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden*

YE'STERDAY, yĕs'tûr-dâ. *n. s.* [ȝiþeandæȝ, Sax.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakspeare.*
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. *Job.*
You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday;*
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yesterday's waters and to-day's the same. *Donne.*
If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryd.*
Yesterday was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator. *Addison.*
Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth, and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie;
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY, yĕs'tûr-dâ. *adv.* On the day last past.
Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT, yĕs'tûr-nîte. *n. s.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT, yĕs'tûr-nîte. *adv.* On the night last past.
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catesby was it sent me. *Shaksp.*
The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yesternight* *Bacon.*

YE'STY, yĕs'tĕ. *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy; foamy.
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shaksp.*

YET, yĕt. *conjunct.* [ȝȳt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*
French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to slavery draw. *Cowley.*
Though such men have liv'd never so much upon the reserve, *yet*, if they be observed to have a particular fondness for persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*
The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotson.*
He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole tragedy, *yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compassion for his miseries. *Dryden.*
Let virtuoso's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET, yĕt. *adv.*
1. Beside; over and above.
This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*
2. Still; the state still remaining the same.
They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings *Addison.*
3. Once again.
Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope.*
4. At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men, *not yet;* old men, not at all. *Bacon.*
5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.
A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*
6. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller.
Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryd.*
Yet a few days, and those which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*
7. Still; in a new degree.
He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.
If any man neglects his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgift.*
Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them; for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*
Nor *yet* amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness. *Milton.*
9. Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it.
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expecta-

tion of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, yĕv'vn. for *given.*

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven;*
She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*

YEW, yōō. *n. s.* [ıp, Saxon; *yw*, Welsh. This is often written *eugh;* but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and therefore planted in churchyards.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices, for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries, which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*

The shooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd sycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut sound;
The myrtle, that her foul sin doth still deplore;
Alder, the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*
Slips of *yew*,
Silver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare.*
He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew.* *Dryden.*
The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'WEN, yōō'n. *adj.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

His stiff arms to stretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs still passing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

YEX, yĕks. *n. s.* [See YUX.] The hiccough.

To YEX, yĕks. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YFE'RE, ē-fēre'. *adv.* [ÿfere, Sax.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD, yēēld.[276] *v. a.* [ȝeldan, Sax. to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Genesis.*

No country, for the bigness of it, can be better watered, or *yield* fairer fruits. *Heylin.*

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakspeare.*
The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them. *Job.*

All the substances of an animal, fed even with acescent substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a lour as that face could *yield.* *Sidney.*

The mind of man desireth ever more to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield.* *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow *yielded* yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

4. To give, as claimed of right.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*

5. To allow; to concede.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*

I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries. *Hammond.*

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to expire.

Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost: but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wand'ring air. *Shakspeare.*

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost. *Genesis.*

8. To resign; to give up: sometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over.*

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, especially of hawking, was, at that time following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded up* into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakspeare.*

She to realities *yields* all her shows. *Milton.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts.*

9. To surrender: sometimes with *up.*

The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their misrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD, yēēld. *v. n.*

1. To give up the contest; to submit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*
All is not lost; immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or *yield.* *Milton.*

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with any person, or motive power.

Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whisper. *Shakspeare.*

This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shaksp.*

With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield.* *Proverbs.*

The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts.*

They shew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

3. To comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

If much converse
Thee satiate, to short absence I could *yield.* *Milt.*

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*

5. To give place, as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields.* *Pope.*

YIE'LDER, yēēld'ûr. *n. s.* [from *yield.*] One who yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakspeare.*

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shakspeare.*

YOKE, yōke. *n. s.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke.* *Numbers.*

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke.* *Pope.*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke;*
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakspeare.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the plural with the singular termination.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*

His lands a *hundred yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryd.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE, yōke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This Stetes promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dry.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray thee best. *Shaks.*
Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shaksp.*
Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to subdue.

These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Raseth your cities. *Shakspeare.*

4. To restrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Hellespont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

The words and promises, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YO'KE-ELM, yōke'ĕlm. *n. s.* [*carpinus*, Latin.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW, yōke'fĕl-lō. } YO'KEMATE, yōke'māte. } *n. s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate.*]

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms
Let us to France. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mate; fellow: commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,

Nor take one of so mean deserts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*
Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*
Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Spectator.*

YOLD, yōld. for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

YOLK, yōke. *n. s.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray.*

YON, yŏn. } *adj.* [ȝeonð, Sax.] Being at a distance within view.
YOND, yŏnd.
YO'NDER, yŏn'dûr.[98]

Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakspeare*
Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakspeare.*
Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle; and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with sables? *Ben Jonson.*
Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon.*
For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*
Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*
Let other swains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
Then hear me, gracious heav'n, and grant my pray'r,
Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care:
Nourish the plant with thy celestial dew,
Like manna let it fall, and still be new. *Harte.*
If I were to fall down *yonder* precipice, and break my neck, I should be no more a man of this world. *Beattie.*

YON, yŏn. } *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
YOND, yŏnd.
YO'NDER, yŏn'dûr.[98]

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou seest *yond*. *Shakspeare.*
First, and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub Contemplation. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

YOND, yŏnd. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which sense it concurs with the rest.

Then like a lion, which hath long time sought
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him. *Spenser.*
Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairfax.*

YORE or *Of Yore*, yōre. *adv.* [ȝeoȝaɲa, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which, though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly *Spenser.*

2. Of old time; long ago: with *of* before it.

And seated here a see, his bishoprick *of yore*,
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore. *Drayton.*
Thee bright-eyed Vesta long *of yore*
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*
There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*
In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior*
The devil was piqued such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU, yōō.[8 315] *pron.* [eop, iuh, Saxon, of ȝe, ye.]

1. The oblique case of *ye*.

Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Ephesians.*
I thought to show *you*
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hansel fate before *you*. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in the nominative, in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption is now established. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other; but even this use is customary.

What gain *you* by forbidding it to tease *ye*?
It now can neither trouble *ye* nor please *ye*. *Dryd.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
But, madam, if the fates withstand, and *you*
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one; whosoever.

We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison.*

5. *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOUNG, yŭng. *adj.* [ɪonȝ, ẏeonȝ, Sax. *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life.

Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew.*
There 's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the *young*-eyed cherubims. *Shaks.*
I firmly am resolv'd
Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakspeare.*
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are salter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful, fair, and *young*, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman.*
In timorous deer he hansels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
Nor need'st thou by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy sprity blood with age be cold,
Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*
When we say a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed *Locke*
It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the *youngest* here had it. *Locke.*
From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
And Nestor's *youngest* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.

Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG, yŭng.[314] *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shaksp.*
So many days my ewes have been with *young*
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shaks.*
The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*
The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is because there might be more plenty. *More.*
Not so her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
Their earthly mould obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryd.*
Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray.*

YOU'NGISH, yŭng'ish.[391] *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING, yŭng'ling.[410] *n. s.* [from *young*; ẏeonȝlinȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life.

More dear unto their God than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.
—Grey-beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*
When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*
Encourag'd thus she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*
The stately beast the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY, yŭng'lė.[381] *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER, yŭng'stûr. } *n. s.* [from
YOU'NKER, yŭngk'ûr.[98] } *young*.] A young person: in contempt.

What will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd? *Shakspeare.*
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shaks.*
While Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *younkers* he abroad would ly. *Chapman.*
Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*
The *youngster*, who at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From breakfast reads, till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH, yŭng*th*. *n. s.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obsolete.

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days.
Spenser.

YOUR, yôôr.[421] *pronoun.* [eoɣeɲ, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.

Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance.
Dryden.

Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
Think on the strength which once *your* fathers bore.
Pope.

2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakspeare.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*

A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fenton.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakspeare.*

That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*,
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness.
Shakspeare.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well.—
—*Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shakspeare.*

He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakspeare.*

While the sword this monarchy secures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryd.*

My wealth, my city, and myself are *yours*.
Dryden.

It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF, yûr-sêlf'. *n. s.* [*your* and *self.*]

1. You; even you; ye, not others.

If it stand, as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
Make it your cause. *Shakspeare.*

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, *you love only* yourself; *you have betrayed* yourselves *by your rashness.*

Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside *yourselves* than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.

Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

YOUTH, yôôth. *n. s.* [ẏeoɣuð, Saxon.]

1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.

But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A young man.

Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

If this were seen,
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book and sit him down and die,
Shakspeare.

O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryd.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *Ben Jonson.*

About him exercis'd heroic games
Th' unarm'd *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is drest,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL, yôôth'fûl. *adj.* [*youth* and *full.*]

1. Young.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare.*

There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load opprest
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life.

Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*

In his years were seen
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous, as in youth.

How is a good christian animated by a stedfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages, is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting, as at the first! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY, yôôth'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *youthful.*] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY, yôôth'lê. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obsolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highly glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought, and many frays. *Spenser.*

YOU'THY, yôôth'ê.[381] *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. A bad word.

The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT, ê-pite'. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spens.*

YUCK, yûk. *n. s.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE, yûle. *n. s.* [ȝeol, ẏeol, ẏehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.

YUX, yûks. *n. s.* [ẏeox, Saxon; sometimes pronounced *yex.*] The hiccough.

Z.

Z, zêd, *or* iz'zûrd.[483] Is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of English original begins with *z*.

ZA'FFAR, ZA'FFIR, } zâf'fêre. } *n. s.*

Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodw.*

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*. *Boyle.*

ZA'NY, zâ'nê. *n. s.* [Probably of *zanei*, the contraction of Giovanni: from *sanna*, a scoff, according to *Skinner.*] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, some pleaseman, some slight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakspeare.*

Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy soil, thy *zany*,
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*
Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once, and *zany*, of thy age. *Pope.*

ZA'RNICH, zär'nik. *n. s.* A substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL, zēle. *n. s.* [ζῆλος; *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill, meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pounds I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor shew doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him. *Shakspeare.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commutation for much other piety, by many the most eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the seraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton.*

Had *zeal* anciently armed itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Holyday.*

We must look our prayers be with *zeal* and earnestness: it is not enough that we so far attend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haste,
The father, mother, and the kin beside,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy. *Dryden.*

Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul, but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Sprat.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference. *Addison.*

A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the salvation of souls; nor any thing poor in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Law.*

ZEA'LOT, zēl'ŭt, *or* zē'lŭt.[235 515] *n. s.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτης.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us, for partaking with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness, and division, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots*, who are most notoriously ignorant? true zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Sprat.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have wished or acted for the success of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

ZEA'LOUS, zēl'ŭs, *or* zē'lŭs. *adj.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion will be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere
A spirit, *zealous*, as he seem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons; but then it should be only for good things: a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat.*

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other. *Dryden.*

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEA'LOUSLY, zēl'ŭs-lē, *or* zē'lŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *zealous.*] With passionate ardour.

Thy eare is fixt, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS, zēl'ŭs-nĕs, *or* zē'lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN, tshē-kēēn'. *n. s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZE'DOARY, zĕ'dō-ā-rē. *n. s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED, zĕd, *or* ĭz'zŭrd.[433] *n. s.* The name of the letter *z*.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

ZE'NITH, zē'nĭth.[514] *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence advertisement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Davies.*

These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun; when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer. *Brown.*

ZE'PHYR, zĕf'fĕr.[543] } *n. s.* [*zephyrus*,
ZE'PHYRUS, zĕf'fĕr-ŭs. } Lat.] The west wind; and, poetically, any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakspeare.*

Zephyr you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a swan with wings, displayed, as about to sing. *Peacham.*

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Milton.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milt.*

ZEST, zĕst. *n. s.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.
2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To ZEST, zĕst. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK, zē-tĕt'ĭk.[509] *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZE'UGMA, zŭg'mâ.[92] *n. s.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZO'CLE, zō'kl. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZO'DIACK, zō'dē-ăk, *or* zō'jē-ăk. *n. s.* [*zodiaque*, Fr. ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

1. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glist'ring coach. *Shaksp.*

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel:
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The stage's jewel. *Ben Jonson.*

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a shrine, that cast a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite:
His sacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his sides surround. *Pope.*

2. It is used by *Milton* for a girdle.

By his side,
As in a glist'ring *zodiack*, hung the sword
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*

ZONE, zōne. *n. s.* [ζώνη; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold,
And colours dipp'd in heaven. *Milton.*

An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryd.*

Thy statues, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;
The magick of thy shining *zone* is past,
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be known,
But by the crescent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones:* the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the artick polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers. *Anon.*

True love is still the same, the torrid *zones*,
And those more frigid ones,
It must not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is lust or friendship, not
The thing we show:
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can express,
And would love more, could I but love thee less.
Suckling.

And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryd.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven.
Milton.

Zoo'graph'er, zo̅-o̅g'gra̅-fur. *n. s.* [ζῶον and γράφω.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locust. *Brown*

Zoo'graphy, zo̅-o̅g'gra̅-fe̅.[518] *n. s.* [of ζῶον and γράφω.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanville.*

Zoo'logy, zo̅-o̅l'lo̅-je̅.[518] *n. s.* [of ζῶον and λογος.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

Zoo'phyte, zo̅'o̅-fite.[156] *n. s.* [ζῶοφυτον, of ζῶον and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

Zoo'phorick *Column*, zo̅-o̅-fo̅r'ik.[509] *n. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

Zoo'phorus, zo̅-o̅f'o̅-rus.[557] *n. s.* [ζωοφορὸς.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

Zoo'tomist, zo̅-o̅t'to̅-mist. *n. s.* [of ζωοτομία.] A dissecter of the bodies of brute beasts.

Zoo'tomy, zo̅-o̅t'to̅-me̅.[518] *n. s.* [ζωτομία, of ζῶον and τεμνω.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

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